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THE RHINE.

MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. XI.)

English Money.			French Money		Prussian Money.			South German Money.	
L.	*S.*	*D.*	*Fr.*	*Cts.*	*Thlr.*	*Sgr.*	*Pf.*	*Fl.*	*Kr.*
1	—	—	25	—	6	20	—	11	40
—	17	1	21	55	5	21	—	10	—
—	16	—	20	—	5	10	—	9	20
—	15	—	18	57	5	—	—	8	45
—	12	—	15	—	4	—	—	7	—
—	10	—	12	50	3	10	—	5	50
—	8	6	10	77	2	25	—	5	—
—	6	—	7	50	2	—	—	3	30
—	4	—	5	—	1	10	—	2	20
—	3	—	3	75	1	—	—	1	45
—	2	—	2	50	—	20	—	1	10
—	1	8	2	15	—	17	—	1	—
—	1	7	2	—	—	16	—	—	57
—	1	—	1	25	—	10	—	—	35
—	—	10	1	8	—	8	6	—	30
—	—	$9^1/_2$	1	—	—	8	—	—	28
—	—	6	—	62	—	5	—	—	18
—	—	$4^1/_2$	—	50	—	4	—	—	14
—	—	$2^1/_4$	—	25	—	2	—	—	7
—	—	2	—	22	—	1	8	—	6
		1	—	11	—	—	10	—	3
		$^2/_3$	—	6	—	—	6	—	2
		$^1/_3$	—	3	—	—	3	—	1

THE RHINE

FROM

ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 15 Maps and 16 Plans.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

COBLENZ AND LEIPSIC:
KARL BÆDEKER.
1873.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The chief object of this Handbook is to supply the traveller with such information as to render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as infallibility cannot be attained, he will highly appreciate any *bonâ fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own observation. The information already received, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many cases proved most serviceable.

The *Maps* and *Plans*, on which the most anxious care has been bestowed, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (15 Sgr.), published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during

the summer season, or the official '*Coursbuch*' (20 Sgr.), published at Berlin, issued seven or eight times during the year, will be found useful.

Altitudes are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), *Distances* in English miles (except in the case of mountain excursions, in which the time they occupy is more convenient), and the *Populations* from data furnished by the most recent census.

Hotels. The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a number of his readers by enumerating, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. The average charges quoted in the following pages have either been tested by the Editor himself, or have been gathered from the numberless bills with which he has been furnished from various quarters. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are constantly fluctuating; but these items of expenditure, given approximately, will be of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made up on him.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of the Rhenish Provinces, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the language they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by commissionaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany without loss, unless the rate of exchange be below par (1*l.* = 6 Thlr. 20 Sgr.). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 5 Thlr. 10 Sgr.). Those who travel with large sums should carry it in the form of the circular notes of 10*l.*, issued by the London bankers, rather than in banknotes or gold, the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, being recoverable.

The Prussian currency is employed on the banks of the Rhine from Emmerich to Mayence, while S. German money is used from Mayence to Constance, but even here Prussian banknotes and silver dollars always realise their full value. The coins in common circulation are: Friedrichsd'or ($5^2/_3$ Thlr. = 17*s.*), double Friedrichsd'or ($11^1/_3$ Thlr. = 1*l.* 14*s.*), 20 Mark ($6^2/_3$ Thlr. = 1*l.*) and 10 Mark pieces ($3^1/_3$ Thlr. = 10*s.*) in gold; dollars (3*s.*) and two-dollar pieces in silver; pieces of 10, 5, $2^1/_2$, 2, and 1 Silbergroschen in a mixture of silver and copper; pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 1 Pfennig in copper (12 Pf. = 1 Sgr., 30 Sgr. = 1 Thlr.; 10 Pf. = 1*d.*, 10 Sgr. = 1*s.*). Austrian florins (20 Sgr. = 2*s.*) are also frequently met with. Prussian banknotes (of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 Thlr.) are received in all parts of Germany at their full value. The S. German currency consists of florins and kreuzers (1 fl. = 60 kr. = 20*d.* Engl.; 3 kr. = 1*d.*; 35 kr. = 1*s.*; 11 fl. 40 kr. = 1*l.*). The traveller should also consult the table of comparative values prefixed to this volume.

The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends

of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of late years many complaints have been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels, but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 8—10*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides, commissionaires, etc. must be prepared to expend at least 25—30*s.* daily.

III. Passports.

In Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Belgium, and Holland, passports are now unnecessary. It should, however, be borne in mind that a passport is occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, procure admission to collections, obtain delivery of registered letters, etc., in countries where such credentials are in other respects unnecessary. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Goodman, 408 Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; Letts Son and Co., 8 Royal Exchange.

Custom-house formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways, etc.

Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Zum Nicht Rauchen' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1^4/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$ and $^3/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where many hundred trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20—50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the

hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis) and presents his ticket. Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller must see that his luggage is cleared at the customhouse.

The Rhenish Province of Prussia is now covered with an extensive network of railways, the meshes of which are most dense in the neighbourhood of Cologne and Frankfort on the Main. An enumeration of the names of these different lines would probably bewilder the traveller and be of little practical service to him. In planning a railway journey the maps in the Handbook and the railway time-tables should of course be consulted.

Diligence communication in most parts of Germany is well organised and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, the fare $1^1/_2$ *d.* per M. The vehicles, although cumbrous and unsightly, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6*d.* per M. for 1 — 2, 1*s.* per M. for 3—4 pers. Private conveyances are obtainable almost everywhere, at the rate of 3—5 Thlr. for a one-horse, 4—8 Thlr. for a two-horse carriage per diem.

V. Steamboats on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by more than 100 steamboats, from the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded one million annually. The following vessels of the united Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Deutscher Kaiser', 'Kaiser Wilhelm', 'Humboldt', 'Friede', 'Hohenzoller', and 'Prinzessin von Preussen', all saloon-steamers. Duration of the journey from Mayence to Cologne 9, from Cologne to Mayence 16 hrs.; *express* (saloon-steamers) 7 and 12 hrs. respectively. The latter in descending touch at Bingen, Lahnstein, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Königswinter and Remagen also. The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary.

Owing to the competition with the railways, the fares are extremely moderate, and additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year (e. g. Coblenz to Mannheim, about 110 M., and back, 7*s.* 5*d.*).

The first-class, or small state-cabin in the stern of the vessel,

connected by folding doors with the public cabin, and rarely occupied except by invalids and persons of distinction, may be engaged for a sum equal to sixteen times the cabin-fare. The second class is frequented by the ordinary travelling community, who are free to any part of the deck.

Passengers failing to take tickets before embarking should obtain them from the conductor immediately on going on board; otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure.

Each passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of luggage free, for which he must either be responsible himself, or have its safe custody ensured on board at the following charges:

From Mannheim to Cologne: 3 Sgr. for each trunk,
2 „ for a travelling-bag,
1 „ for a hat-box;

for shorter distances, as from Mannheim to Coblenz, or from Coblenz to Cologne, half the above charges. In case of loss the following compensation is given: for a trunk 30 Thlr., travelling-bag 10 Thlr., hat-box 5 Thlr.

Passengers provided with tickets of the value of 20 Sgr. and upwards are at liberty to break their journey, provided they signify their intention to the conductor before he collects the tickets. Should the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations.

In autumn the punctuality of the steamers is not to be relied on in consequence of the fogs which then prevail, and travellers are frequently subjected to a vexatious detention. Should the steamer be more than three hours behind time, the fare may be reclaimed.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers. As the tariff of charges is not always exhibited, the following items are given: coffee with bread and butter 8, dinner at 1 o'clock 20, $^1/_2$ bottle of table-wine 6, cup of coffee 2 Sgr. Dinners 'à la carte' are not recommended.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, etc. for sale at exorbitant prices.

VI. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and the best able, both physically and morally, to enjoy the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts. For a tour of two or three weeks a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, and the articles of the toilette, carried in a pouch slung over the shoulder, will generally be found a sufficient equipment, to which a light Mackintosh and a stout

umbrella may be added. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he contemplates a visit to towns of importance, but even this should be contained in a valise, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; and, although the sublimity of Switzerland or the luxuriance of Italy cannot be expected, many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 10), the Eifel (R. 24), the banks of the Moselle (R. 22), the Black Forest (R. 46), the Vosges (R. 36—38), the environs of Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine, and the neighbourhood of Constance. A perusal of the Handbook will enable the traveller to discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany; but it not unfrequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds more real comfort and lower charges than in the modern establishments. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

The average charges in the first class hotels are as follows: bed 2*s*. 6*d*., plain breakfast 1*s*., dinner 2*s*. 6*d*., table wine 1*s*., tea with meat 2*s*., attendance 1*s*., light 1*s*., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom found to be in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions must be submitted to, from want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be combined with want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes two often ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to

endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin or 20 Sgr. for half a day, and 1—1½ Thlr. for a whole day.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For Geologists the maps of the Rhenish Province and Westphalia by *von Dechen* (Berlin, pub. by Schropp) are of great value. They are admirably executed after the Prussian Ordnance maps, on the scale of 1: 80,000. The series is now complete in 34 sections, price 1 Thlr. each

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with comparatively recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that room is barely left for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg. Below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Between Bingen and Bonn the Rhine Valley thus intersects an extensive range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of *slatey-grauwacke* and *quartzose-rock*, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, belonging to what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison the *Devonian System*, while the oldest formation of this class is known as the *Silurian*.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of *clay-slate*, the purest of which is the *roofing-slate*. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, e. g. those of Caub (p. 76), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sandstone termed *grauwacke*. It is generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into *quartzose-rock*, which owing to its indestructibility often assumes grotesque shapes, and between Bingen and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force

its passage through the above mentioned mountainous district, and that during which the strata forming these highlands were deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast interval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen to the sea is more recent than the deposits of the middle section of the Tertiary system, the *Meiocene* of Sir Charles Lyell, in which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Westerwald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are found. Of equal age with these tertiary formations are the *basalts* of the Rhine (p. 58), which occur in the most grotesque shapes near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Erpeler Lei, at the scene of the landslip near Unkel (p. 56), at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some remarkably situated columns), on the Petersberg, Nonnenstromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very recent formation; and the extinct *volcanoes*, of which numerous cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaidt and Kruft, are still more recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava, whose large perpendicular columns may be seen from the river (p. 60), descends into the valley. The latter had nearly attained its present depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends over the whole basin of Neuwied, the only place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-streams.

In the flat parts of the valley, through which the Rhine flows, at first narrow, and then gradually widening, are found beds of *loam* and *rubble* deposited by the stream. Similar masses are also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height of 400—800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from the peaks formed by the uncovered slate: they prove that the Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture that it had been the result of some mighty convulsion of nature.

IX. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject to which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect some allusion, and although it is far too comprehensive to receive justice in a work like the present, the following brief remarks may prove acceptable.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and

Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their *most salutary properties* arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Dr. Prout, among many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are invariably saturated, to the utter destruction of their natural flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attend spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of wine to which brandy has been adventitiously added, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. The addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation, for Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half a century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

One must in candour yield the palm to France for her red wines, but no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of Hock or Moselle at a thaler or about two florins a bottle, at which price the most fastidious taste ought to be gratified.

The **Rheingau,** a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 40 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons: the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice is allowed to escape; the yield, under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at Schloss Johannisberg by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, de-

licacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger*. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape, but unfortunately, like the latter, is often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wine, however, which competes most successfully with Johannisberger and trenches closely upon its celebrity is the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully cultivated vineyards of the Duke of Nassau on the hill at the back of Hattenheim. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally.

The **Valley of the Rhine** below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Engehöll*, *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Boppard* may be mentioned among the white. The Rheinbleicherte (i. e. 'bleich rothe', or pale red) of *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Bacharach*, and the light red wines of *Salzig*, *Camp*, *Horchheim*, the *Kreuzberg* (near Ehrenbreitstein), and *Urbar* are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light red. *Linz* produces excellent Rheinbleicherte.

Rhenish Bavaria (p. 231) produces a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg*, *Deidesheim*, and *Forst*, after which rank those of *Ungstein*, *Dürkheim*, *Wachenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmeldingen* and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hessen produces the excellent *Scharlachberger* above mentioned, next to which rank *Niersteiner (Glöcke)*, *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer*, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfrauenmilch* ('Lait de Notre Dame') is a mediocre wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 228) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat vineyards of *Ingelheim* between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light red wine.

The **Nahe** wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable

body, but little flavour. That of the *Scharlachberg* near Bingen is sometimes classed as a Nahe wine, and is the best of this group.

The **Valley of the Ahr** is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome '*Ahrbleicherte*' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The **Moselle** wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile looking slate rocks, and owing to the narrowness of the valley and want of sun do not so frequently arrive at perfection as those of other districts. They are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour and are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are *Brauneberger* and *Ohligsberger*, which possess a delicious 'bouquet', next to which may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen*, *Graach*, *Pisport*, and *Grünhaus*.

The **Saar** wines possess less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma, and contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (*Affenthal* red, *Klingenberg* white), the **Neckar** wines, and those of the **Bergstrasse** near *Weinheim* are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts. The **Franconian** wines which grow on the Main near Würzburg are abundant, but generally coarse and earthy in flavour. *Leisten-Wein* and *Stein-Wein* are, however, really good varieties.

The wines of the first half of the present century are now either entirely consumed, or at most linger in stray bottles in the cellars of a few connoisseurs. The vintage of 1846 was celebrated, that of 1848 tolerable. The crops of the following nine years were almost an entire failure, but in 1857 the vineyard proprietors were rewarded with one of the most admirable vintages of the century. The years 1858 and 1859 also yielded excellent wines; the yield of 1862 was good but limited, that of 1865 copious and of high quality, and that of 1868 also very fine. The four subsequent vintages have been indifferent.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing Rhenish wines were first manufactured at Esslingen (in 1826), *Würzburg*, and *Trèves*, and subsequently at *Mayence*, *Hochheim*, and *Coblenz*, at the last of which there are no fewer than nine manufactories. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in unexceptionable quarters, are a light, most agreeable, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, worth 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over, and by the addition of a small quantity of

sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20—25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth about double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and must remember that excellence of quality is wholly incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty being now reduced to 2*s*. 5*d*. per gallon; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under seven or eight shillings a bottle.

X. Rhenish Art.

At the beginning of the Christian era, and at a much earlier period than the rest of Germany, the W. and S. E. portions of the Rhineland received the first germs of civilisation from their Roman conquerors. From Bâle, near which *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum* (now Basel Augst) flourished even before Christ, down to Holland, a number of wealthy and important towns sprang up, such as *Argentoratum* (Strassburg), *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis* (Baden-Baden), *Bonconia* (Oppenheim), *Augusta Nemetum* (Spires), *Moguntiacum* (Mayence) and *Castellum* (Castel) opposite to it, *Mattiacum* (Wiesbaden), *Augusta Trevirorum* (Trèves), *Noviomagus* (Neumagen), *Baudobrica* (Boppard), *Confluentes* (Coblenz), *Sentiacum* (Sinzig), *Rigomagus* (Remagen), *Castra Bonnensia* (Bonn), *Colonia Agrippinensis* (Cologne), *Marcodurum* (Düren), *Aquisgranum* (Aix-la-Chapelle), *Buruncum* (Worringen), and *Durnomagus* (Dormagen). The numerous architectural and other relics associated with these names bear testimony to the importance of the places and the advanced state of their culture. These memorials of antiquity are most abundant at Trèves and Mayence, the former in particular still boasting of several Roman public buildings of great interest, such as the *Porta Nigra*, probably the finest ancient structure in Germany, the *Amphitheatre*, the *Thermae*, the *Basilica*, and the *Igel Column* in the vicinity. Mayence, on the other hand, is especially remarkable for its imposing collection of minor relics, chiefly found within the precincts

of the town, although its architectural monuments, the *Eigelstein*, or Tower of Drusus, in the citadel, and the remains of the *Aqueduct*, are also well worthy of mention. Next in importance are the imposing and admirably preserved Thermæ of *Badenweiler*, which afford an idea of the comfort and accommodation of these establishments even in provincial towns, the Roman fort of *Saalburg* near Homburg, the inner town-walls of *Boppard*, the Roman towers of the *Yburg* and *Alt-Eberstein* near Baden, and the remains of walls at the *Maxburg* near Neustadt and on the *Heidenberg* near Wiesbaden. After the collections of Mayence ranks the Museum of Bonn, which contains most of the relics recently discovered in the Rhenish provinces; then the collection in the Kunsthalle at Carlsruhe, which comprises the antiquities found at Badenweiler, Pfullendorf, Sinzheim, Baden-Baden, and the Mercurius-Berg; and finally the museums of Cologne, Spires, Mannheim, and Wiesbaden.

The comparative insignificance of the memorials of antiquity handed down to us is probably to be accounted for by the ravages of the barbarian hordes in 395, which were nowhere so destructive as on the banks of the Rhine, one of the longest and most important boundaries of the Roman Empire. Not only did the Germanic races of the Franks, the Burgundians, the Suevi, and the Vandals, driven from their original territory, force their way across the Rhine with a view to find a new home in the plains of Gaul or even of Spain, but their antagonists also, the Huns, followed them, spreading desolation far and wide until their victorious career at length received a decisive check in the Catalaunian plains (Chalons), where they were totally defeated by the Germanic tribes in 451. In the course of these migrations the barbarians utterly destroyed most of the once prosperous Roman towns on the Rhine and converted their obnoxious forts into heaps of ruins, and, as an inevitable result, the civilisation of the country at once retrograded several centuries. In 406 Mayence was entirely destroyed, and in 464 Trèves was sacked for the fifth time. For these the 5th century produced no substitute except a few fortifications of the rudest description, and to this period probably belong the so-called *Heidenmauer* near Limburg in the Rhenish Palatinate, and the Ring on the *Altkönig* near Soden, works whose Germanic or barbarian character is entirely distinct from that of Roman structures. When at length the *Franks* had raised themselves above the other immigrants to the W. of the Rhine, and their kingdom had attained to considerable extent and importance under the Merovingians, who had embraced Christianity, the frontier tribes gradually became more civilised, and new towns began to rise from the ruins of the ancient Roman colonies. After *Clovis* had swept away the last traces of the Roman Empire in Gaul in 486, and had conquered the Alemanni on the banks of the Rhine in 496,

unity began to take the place of wild discord, and the *Roman Church* to fill the chasm between Roman and Germanic paganism on the one side and Arianism on the other. Bishoprics and churches were now founded, and the old Christian places of worship, of which there were several at Trèves, Cologne (Church of the Golden Martyrs, now *St. Gereon*, and SS. Cornelius and Cyprianus, now *St. Severin*), Mayence, and Bregenz, were now restored and extended, generally on the model of the Roman basilicas on a reduced scale, while the bishops and the Merovingian monarchs vied with one another in their zeal for the pious work. Thus Bishop *Nicetius* of Trèves (530—560) restored the already existing Constantinian places of worship in that town, devoting special care to the embellishment of the *Cathedral*. To his successor *Magnericus* (about 587) are ascribed the churches of *St. Maximin* and *St. Eucharius* (afterwards *St. Matthew*). At Mayence, about the same period, Bishop *Sidonius* erected the church of *St. George* and a *Baptistery*, and at Cologne the construction of St. Gereon was continued by Caraternus. At the same time bishops did not neglect the building of *Secular Edifices*. To Nicetius of Trèves is attributed the erection of a castle below the town, which according to Fortunatus was a structure of great strength and magnificence, and occupied the site of the more recent and still partly existing castle of Bischofstein. It is said to have been a three storeyed building, borne by marble columns, provided with a chapel, and enclosed by extensive ramparts with 30 towers of defence, the whole having been built by architects from Italy. At Cologne, within the Roman walls of which *Sigbert*, one of the Franconian dynasty, had established his residence, and which continued to be one of the chief towns of Austrasia from his murder down to the fall of the Merovingians, secular architecture made considerable progress, especially under the Merovingians themselves. At the same time Constance, Strassburg, Worms, Bingen, Coblenz, Andernach, and other towns on the banks of the Rhine began to be restored on a humbler scale by the various Germanic tribes.

The 7th century produced several new works of importance, particularly in the diocese of Trèves. In the town itself the nunnery of *St. Irminen* was erected about 625 by Bishop Modoald. *Tholey* on the Saar by Dagobert I. (622—33), *Pfalzel* about 690 and *Echternach* about 698 by Adela and Irmina, two daughters of Dagobert II., and *Mettlach* on the Saar by Bishop Ludwin. At Cologne the church of *St. Clement* (St. Cunibert) is ascribed to St. Cunibert (d. 633), that of *St. German* at Spires to King Dagobert I., and the monastery of *Weissenburg on the Lutra* to Bishop Dragobod (664—700). The foundation of several monasteries farther up the river, that of *St. Thomas* at Strassburg, *Haselach* in the Vosges, *Münster* in the Gregorienthal, *Schuttern* between Offenburg and Lahr, and *St. Sigismund* near Rufach, also belongs

to the 7th century. About the year 610 the Abbot Columban, having been banished from Burgundy, settled at *Pregentia* (Bregenz) on the Lake of Constance, from which he sent forth his pupil Gallus to found the afterwards celebrated Abbey of *St. Gallen*, and a little later the monastery of *Säckingen* on the Rhine was founded by the Irish monk Fridolin.

No trace of any of these works, however, is now extant, most of them, it is believed, having been constructed of wood. The same remark applies to the buildings erected under the descendants of Pepin, after the fall of the Merovingians. The best developed of all these establishments was that of *St. Gallen*, which embraced dwellings for artizans, a hospital, and a school, and a residence for the abbot styled the Palatium. The church was entirely built of stone, and was one of the earliest which possessed a crypt. At Strassburg and in the neighbourhood Duke Ethiko I. and his son Adelbert were the authors of several important undertakings. They erected the castle of *Hohenburg* (Odilienburg) on the Vosges, to the S.W. of Strassburg, on the site of a Roman fort, and converted it into a nunnery, and they founded the monasteries of *Niedermünster*, *Ebersheim-Münster*, and *Masmünster* in the environs, and the nunnery of *St. Stephen* in the town. Coeval with these, and in the same diocese, were the monasteries of *Honau*, *Ettenheimmünster*, *Surburg*, *Schwarzach*, *Neuweiler*, *Leberau*, *St. Hippolyte*, *Murbach*, and, farther S., that of *Reichenau* in the Zellersee, the most important of all. At Mayence the 8th century produced the churches of *St. Martin* (afterwards the cathedral), *St. Lambert*, *St. Victor*, *St. Alban*, and *St. Peter*, and the monastery of *St. Nicomede*, and within the same diocese the Abbey of *Lorsch* was founded by Count Cancor in 763 and afterwards extended in the reign of Charlemagne. In the diocese of Trèves the abbeys of *Prüm* and *Kesslingen* were founded by Pepin III. and his consort Bertrada about 762, and at Cologne the church of *St. Martin Major* by Pepin of Heristal and his wife Plectrudis about the same period. To the latter is also attributed the nunnery of *St. Maria in Capitolio*, which probably occupied the site of the Roman prætorium (Capitol) and the subsequent Franconian palace. To this epoch belong likewise the monasteries of *Kaiserswerth* and *St. Marten* at Emmerich, founded by the Irish missionaries Suitbert and Willebrord.

These structures were probably for the most part architecturally insignificant, and therefore incapable of transmitting substantial memorials to posterity. Bishop Nicetius of Trèves alone appears to have employed skilled architects, whom, as already mentioned, he procured from Italy. His example was not followed until a later period, when *Charlemagne*, after having received the imperial crown at Cologne in the year 800, strove to rebuild the ancient glory of the empire on Christian foundations, and, being a munificent patron of art and science, became the inaugurator of a new

era in the history of both. In 773, when that monarch entered Italy during the Lombard war, and in several subsequent campaigns, he became acquainted with classic ground, and appears to have been deeply impressed with Ravenna as well as Rome itself. There is little doubt that the Abbey of Lorsch, already mentioned, is indebted to Charlemagne for its remarkable porch, which is still extant, but the emperor bestowed his chief attention on his residential city of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where new walls, baths, and theatres arose under his auspices, and where a magnificent palace, the wonder of his contemporaries, superseded the modest dwelling-house and chapel founded by his father Pepin. *Ansegis of Fontanelle*, afterwards abbot of Aix-la-Chapelle, who was entrusted with the superintendence of these works, was directed to build the palace-church on the model of the circular Byzantine church of S. Vitale at Ravenna, and to hire Italian workmen for the purpose. The completion of the task afterwards devolved on *Eginhard*, the learned biographer of Charlemagne, who zealously devoted himself to the work and in one of his letters mentions his study of the architectural treatises of Vitruvius. The beautiful church remains, almost intact, but the adjoining palace, which probably occupied the same site as the Rathhaus erected in the 14th century, was destroyed by the Normans in 881 and by a fire in 1164. A similar fate befel another palace of Charlemagne at *Ingelheim*, 9 M. below Mayence, which is said to have been sumptuously decorated with pictures and columns of marble, and his residences at Frankfort, Worms, Tribur, and Nymwegen have likewise disappeared. The foundations and a few stray columns, such as those at the Castle of Heidelberg, are now the sole relics of these structures.

The panegyrists of Charlemagne have stated that he was the founder of as many churches as there are letters in the alphabet, but a still higher merit attaches to his memory for his exertions in restoring, extending, and embellishing those which already existed. The eight Saxon bishoprics founded by Charlemagne, those of Münster, Osnabrück, Paderborn, Minden, Bremen, Verden, Hildesheim, and Halberstadt, did not, however, prosper immediately after their subjugation of the heathen inhabitants of these places, and they accordingly possessed no buildings of any importance until the 9th century. None of these works of the Carlovingian period had as yet exhibited any trace of a national style of architecture. The Roman *basilica type* still prevailed in the erection of places of worship, and it was in isolated instances only, as for example in the choir of the nuns in the abbey-church at *Essen* (874), and in the much later abbey church of *Ottmarsheim*, near Mülhausen (11th cent.), that the circular *Byzantine* form, which had first been imported from Ravenna to Aix-la-Chapelle, found favour on German soil. The decorations, too, were copied from Roman models, and some of the columns and beams were even im-

ported from Roman buildings, while the workmen employed were either Italians or less skilful natives whose workmanship consisted of rude imitations of the antique.

The succeeding Carlovingians accomplished far less than their illustrious predecessor. Eginhard indeed erected a monastery at *Seligenstadt*, now *Obermühlheim* near Mayence, and a church at *Michelstadt* in the Odenwald, but the zeal, as well as the ability for building, speedily declined. Among the few edifices erected in the 9th cent. the Cathedral at *Cologne* (814—873), begun by Archbishop *Hildebold* on the site of the present Cathedral, and the monastery of *St. Gallen* are alone worthy of notice. The original plan of the latter, dating from 820, and still preserved in the library of St. Gallen, is highly interesting and instructive. It shows a basilica, in the midst of extensive monastic precincts, with two apses at each extremity, a form identical with that of the coeval church of St. Salvator at Fulda and the cathedral at Cologne. A few relics of this period are still extant in the church of St. Castor at *Coblenz*.

The art of the sculptor occupied a very low position during this period, and appears to have been almost entirely devoted to the decoration of weapons and utensils. The archæologist will in vain seek in the Rhineland for works like those at Cividale in Friaul (N. Italy), or for sculptured sarcophagi like those of Upper Italy, Dalmatia, and S. France. Neither the treasures discovered in the tomb of Childeric (d. 481) at Tournai, nor the utensils of Gourdon (in Burgundy) of a slightly later period, nor the crowns found at Guarrazar in Spain have any analogy in the Rhineland. Even the ivory diptychs so common in the South, such as the 'consular diptychs' which occur down to a late period of the Empire, and which afterwards gave rise to a highly ornate style of bookbinding, appear to have been rarely used on the banks of the Rhine, although they more frequently occur at Bamberg, on its tributary the Main, about the year 1000. At this early period painting was the art almost exclusively in vogue, in consequence of its having come to be regarded as a specifically Christian art since its employment in the decoration of the catacombs and the earliest basilicas, while the plastic art was thought to have a dangerous tendency to revive the errors of heathen idolatry. The basilicas on the Rhine were decorated in the same style as those in Italy, and Charlemagne in particular appears to have had a taste for coloured decorations. The paintings and mosaics in the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle (the dome of which was adorned with a Saviour in the act of benediction, on a starry ground) were probably of Italian workmanship, or at least copied directly from Italian models, as were also the bronze doors and balustrades which are still partially preserved; but from the detailed descriptions we possess of the historical frescoes at Ingelheim, they must have exhibited more ori-

ginality, although it is not certain that native skill was employed in the work. These paintings pourtrayed the exploits of Ninus Cyrus and Alexander, of Romulus and Hannibal, of Constantine and Theodosius, of Charles Martel, of Pepin, and of Charlemagne himself, a programme probably planned by his erudite friends Eginhard, Alcuin, and Ansegis. That the execution of these works differed from the traditional Roman and Byzantine forms, or that at least they were inspired with new life by the infusion of a northern element, is proved by the still existing illuminated MSS. of the Carlovingian period, the finest of which, the *Codex Aureus* preserved in the library at Trèves, was executed by order of Ada, the sister of Charlemagne. This work shows but faint traces of the early Roman-Christian treatment, based on ancient models, which occurs in Roman basilicas and MSS. of the 5th and 6th centuries, and Byzantine influence is observable only in the meagreness and poverty of the figures and in the greenish hue of the shading, while the barbarous but promising *Franconian* element, with its drastic colouring and uncouth forms, which seem to strive after fidelity at the expense of beauty, is strikingly apparent, and the *Anglo-Saxon* and *Celtic* mode of embellishing the initials and margins with fantastic wreaths and serpentine flourishes also contribute to impart to the work a distinctively Northern character.

The great progress of art under Charlemagne and his son Louis the Pious, especially in the Rhenish provinces, did not, however, continue during the latter part of the 9th century. The terrible political degeneracy which gained ground under the later Carlovingians, as it had done towards the close of the Merovingian dynasty, could not fail to prove prejudicial to the advance of civilisation. Princes engrossed with measures for selfpreservation could afford but little time for the promotion of art. The cruel and bloody feuds, even among relations, which began to prevail under the grandsons of Charlemagne, and the ravages of the generally victorious Normans and Avars were the all absorbing cares of the age. Meanwhile, in a few monasteries only, the arts dragged on an obscure existence, as at St. Gallen, under the Abbot *Tutilo* (d. 912), whose two tablets of ivory still shown in the library, afford a fair specimen of the workmanship of this degenerate period; or at Weissenburg, where the monk *Otfried* was the first to translate the Gospels into German rhyme. The illuminations of the MSS., however, are generally confined to pen-and-ink sketches, as in that of the Wessobrunner Gebet at Munich, the Gospels paraphrase of Otfried at Vienna, and the grammar of Donatus at the monastery of St. Gallen. Where colours are employed, the dwarfed and distorted figures and the rude and ill-assorted colouring betray the most profound degradation of art.

The Rhineland progressed but slowly in the 10th century, when on the extinction of the Carlovingians (910) the central point

of the Germanic empire was removed farther eastwards under the Saxon emperors. It was, moreover, a doubtful gain that the decaying art, or rather workmanship, of the Eastern empire now temporarily checked the barbarous beginnings of a national style of art, especially under Otho II., who married a Byzantine princess in 792. This was of course not so much the case on the banks of the Rhine as in the immediate vicinity of the Saxon court, and the paintings of *Hademar* and *Witigowo* at *Reichenau*, as well as those at *Petershausen* near Constance, are not entirely devoid of the Carlovingian traditions. Venice, on the other hand, which had gradually superseded Ravenna as a Western outpost of Oriental art, appears to have furnished the colour, and to some degree the style, of the Petershausen paintings, and the same symptoms are traceable in the still extant Rhenish MSS. illuminations, as in the Codex written for Bishop Egbert of Trèves (978—993), and still preserved in the library there.

At the close of the 10th century barbarism and degeneracy had gained such ground throughout Western Europe that people generally looked forward despondingly to the year 1000 as the date of the end of the world. The Rhenish districts in particular appear at this period to have been utterly sunk in social degradation. From Friesland to Alsace the progress of civilisation was arrested by the interminable feuds which were everywhere carried on, and 'the sun of justice appeared about to set for ever.' It is, therefore, not surprising, that during the latter part of the 10th cent., when the awful catastrophe was supposed to be imminent, no one dreamt of erecting new buildings. But the year 1000 came and — passed by. As the hitherto prevalent lethargy and inactivity had been profound, so the long pent up zeal which now burst forth, stimulated by gratitude and hopefulness, was unbounded, and at once put an end to the stagnation of the two preceding centuries. On all sides now began the work of demolishing the old and dilapidated churches, in order to replace them with more spacious and costly structures. As the task progressed, new ideas began to prevail, and at the beginning of the 11th century the **Romanesque Style** arose from the ruins of the 10th and superseded the Christian basilica and the Byzantine styles. This new style, which is often erroneously confounded or even identified with the Byzantine, is rather based in its main features on the basilical, that is the Roman architecture. Attempts, however, were made to remedy the defects of the basilica, and the first step in this direction was the abolition of the ancient slender column, which, although strong enough to bear the appropriate beams, appeared inadequate to support the lofty upper wall of the nave of a basilica of bolder type. The shaft was accordingly made thicker, and the Corinthian capital diminished to the form of a cube with spade-shaped sides, so as to resemble the massive Byzantine capital with its trapezium-

shaped sides, with which however it must not be confounded. Not unfrequently the columns of the basilica were entirely or partially replaced by buttresses, on the development of which mediæval church architecture was afterwards mainly dependent. How different this was from the Byzantine style is chiefly manifest from the fact, not only that the dome peculiar to the latter was entirely neglected, but that in the first century of the Romanesque period the horizontal wooden ceiling of the basilica was retained, and no vaulting employed except in the crypts. The construction of vaulting did not develop itself until the second period (from a little before 1100 down to 1200), and then not in the form of the dome, but in that of cross-vaulting, which first found its way from the crypt to the aisles, thence to the intersection of the nave and transept, to the choir, and finally to the nave. To this period the term 'circular' is first applicable. The construction of more substantial pillars was now indispensable, but in order that the decorative effect of columns might not be lost, half-columns were placed against the low pillars, and even continued upwards beyond them to the spring of the vaulting, so as to impart architectural articulation to the bare upper walls, and at the same time to strengthen the supports of the vaulting. A richer style of plastic ornamentation was next devised, and as the ancient traditions were abandoned for new and original ideas, more harmonious forms were the result, and great fertility of taste was manifested in the decoration of capitals, friezes, and mouldings. Externally, in particular, the upper parts of the storeys and walls were adorned with the characteristic friezes of the circular style, for which tasteful colonnades in miniature were frequently substituted, so as to reciprocate, as it were, the round-arch structure and arcades of the interior. But the chief ornament of the exterior came to be an exuberant development of tower, incorporated however in such a way with the building as to form with it an organic whole, while in the Italian style, on the other hand, the campanile always formed a distinct, detached structure. In the case of the larger structures it became customary to place a tower at each of the four corners, and to erect a loftier central tower over the point of intersection of the nave and transepts.

Flat-roofed Romanesque basilicas are of comparatively rare occurrence in the Rhenish provinces, as the construction of vaulting was earliest developed in this district (about the middle of the 11th century). Among the most primitive works of this style may be mentioned the ruined abbey-church of *Limburg* in the Palatinate (p. 232), erected in 1030—42; another in the church at *Echternach*, near Trèves, the nave of which is borne by pillars alternating with columns with plain cube-shaped capitals; then the church of *Höchst* near Frankfort (p. 155), an edifice of the same century, showing a Corinthian tendency in the formation of

the capitals; and finally the church of *St. George*, at Cologne, completed about 1076, the roof of which was originally flat. Churches originally constructed for a flat roof, and covered with vaulting on the occasion of subsequent restoration are of not unfrequent occurrence. A notable example of this is the church of *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 27), originally one of the most ancient churches at Cologne, consecrated in its present form by Pope Leo XI. in 1049. In order to support the vaulting, pilasters, resting on corbels above the capitals of the pillars, have been added. The apsidal terminations of the transepts, as well as of the choir, also formed a peculiar feature in the plan of this church, which exercised a marked influence on the subsequent churches of Cologne, such as that of the *Apostles* (p. 28), founded in the 11th, and even that of *Gross St. Martin* (p. 26), founded in the 12th century.

The most prominent example of the second period of the Romanesque style, and one calculated in the treatment of the pillars, from its very foundation, for a vaulted construction, is the cathedral of *Speyer* (p. 184). It is said to be coeval with the church of Limburg (1036), but the genius which presided over its erection appears to have been fully a century in advance of its contemporary. The articulation of the pillars and walls in this harbinger of the Romanesque vaulted style shows, indeed, a perfection which was rarely afterwards surpassed. Next to the cathedral of Spires must be placed those of *Mayence* and *Worms*, and the handsome abbey-church of *Laach*, all erected in the early part of the 12th century. The first of these (p. 102), which was probably begun as a vaulted structure in 1081, after the older church had been destroyed by fire in 978, has lost its uniformity of design in consequence of various vicissitudes, but the spacious and handsomely restored interior is probably more imposing than that of any other Romanesque church in existence. Little of the cathedral of Worms (p. 226), which was consecrated in 1110, but not completed till 1181, belongs to this period of the infancy of the art; in the main, however, it resembles that of Spires, although occasionally almost barbarous in the vigour of its character. The abbey-church of Laach (p. 69), erected in 1093—1156, is very effective, especially externally, with its harmonious richness of design and handsome towers. It differs, however, from the other works of the period in this respect, that the vaulting of the nave is only twice, instead of four times the width of that of the aisles, and employs all the pillars for its support.

About the beginning of the 13th century the, *pointed arch* began to show itself in the midst of the hitherto exclusively circular Romanesque forms, and gave rise to the so-called *Transition Style*. An early example of this is the Church of St. Quirinus at *Neuss* (p. 32), erected by Wolbero in 1209, where the caprice of

form which invariably proclaims the decline of a style is frequently exhibited. One of the finest works of this period was the Cistercian church of *Heisterbach* (p. 51), in the Seven Mountains, most of which has unfortunately been demolished; another, of special interest, is the Münster at *Bonn* (p. 46), part of which dates from the pure Romanesque period, and a third is the cathedral of *Limburg* (p. 146) on the Lahn, begun in 1213. Next to these rank the choir and tower of the church of *Gelnhausen*, the church of *Brauweiler* near Cologne (p. 10), the abbey church of *Werden*, the greater part of *St. Gereon* (p. 29) and *St. Cunibert* (p. 31) at Cologne, the latter consecrated in 1248, the parish churches of *Andernach* (p. 60) and *Boppard* (p. 84), and St. Peter's at *Bacharach* (p. 90).

In the province of sculpture during the Romanesque period, from the beginning of the 11th to the middle of the 13th century, the towns on the banks of the Rhine were at first far less proficient than many other places in Germany, such as Bamberg, Augsburg, and Hildesheim. The finest Rhenish works of the 11th century are preserved in the treasury of the abbey-church at *Essen* (p. 37), where the ivory covering of a book of the Gospels and a crucifix of 1054 are specially worthy of mention. Both of these, as well as the older works in the treasury (crucifixes and a seven-branched candelabrum executed about 990), still adhere to the Byzantine forms. — In the 12th century the plastic art was more generally practised, but the works of that period, such as the sculptures of *St. Pantaleon* in the museum at Cologne, are crude and uncouth in character. The figures in the doorway of *St. Cecilia* at Cologne and those at the porch of the parsonage at *Remagen* are other examples of the same type. The greatest work of this epoch, however, is the so-called *Märtyrer-Tafel* at *Bâle* (p. 247). — Even in the 13th century the plastic efforts of the Rhineland fall far short of those of Saxony, as well as of France, and the scantiness of the works betrays a consciousness of incapacity. This, however, is compensated for by the unusual zeal displayed by the Rhinelanders in the art of painting, stimulated apparently by the example of *Paderborn*, where Bishop Meinwerk had established a school of painting of considerable repute as early as the beginning of the 11th century. It is, however, probable that their first attempts were inferior to those of their contemporaries at *Bamberg*, the favourite residence of Emp. Henry II. With regard to their *mural painting*, it is impossible to express any opinion, no work of that description of the earlier Romanesque period being now extant, but their *miniatures* still exhibit a primitive rudeness, combined with a Byzantine tendency. The earliest works of the former class handed down to us belong to the 12th century, as in the church of *Schwarz-Rheindorf* (p. 43) near Bonn, which is at the same time architecturally remarkable. The effete tradi-

tions of typical forms seem here at length to have been overcome, and the range of subjects represented widens, while the costumes and physiognomies are drawn from the present rather than from antiquity or Byzantinism, and the figures begin to be enlivened by gesture. The art, however, as yet consisted merely of laying on simple colours within the boldly drawn outlines. The paintings in the abbey of *Brauweiler* near Cologne are similar in character. At Cologne, too, where however no important work of the 12th century is preserved, painting appears to have flourished at this period, although not to the same extent as at *Soest* and *Hildesheim* (see *Baedeker's Handbook for N. Germany*). The earliest attempts worthy of note are the remains of mural paintings of the 13th century in *St. Gereon's*, where the drapery at least exhibits light and shade, next to which rank the ten Apostles at *St. Ursula*, of 1224, and the ancient stained glass of *St. Cunibert*. The remains in St. Castor's at *Coblenz* are hardly worthy of mention, but those in the church of the Teutonic Order at *Ramersdorf* near Bonn are more important. The drapery now becomes softer and more flowing, the figures more correctly formed, the heads rounder, and the expression less rigid. Towards the close of the 13th century the mediæval germs of art at length blossomed forth in the Rhineland, and afterwards in the rest of Germany, into what is generally known as **Gothic Art.** This consummation had taken place at a much earlier period in *Northern France*, while Germany was still engaged in developing the Romanesque style, which was comparatively neglected in France. Thus the choir of St. Denis, near Paris, the earliest example of the unmixed pointed style, was begun as early as 1140, at a period when the churches of Mayence, Worms, and Laach still adhered to the Romanesque cathedral type; and the Gothic cathedrals of Noyon, Chalons, Blois, Laon, Paris, Sens, and Senlis were already completed before the Rhenish transition style had made its appearance. After repeated experiments in this style, to which the Premonstratensian church at *Allerheiligen* (p. 251) in the Black Forest, the Cistercian church at *Marienstadt* in Nassau (begun in 1225), and the Liebfrauenkirche at *Trèves* (erected in 1227—43) belong, the Rhineland at length produced in the *Cathedral of Cologne* (p. 19) an unsurpassed example of the fully developed Gothic style, although that stupendous edifice is open to the reproach of being in some respects a mere copy of the cathedrals of Amiens and Beauvais, and displaying a somewhat servile adherence to rule. The choir was founded in 1248 (more than a century later than that of St. Denis) and consecrated in 1322, and soon influenced the architecture of the entire Rhineland. The Cistercian church of *Altenberg* (p. 15), near Cologne, founded seven years later, and the collegiate church of *Xanten*, eight years after it, both show this influence. The handsome coeval church of St. Catharine at *Oppenheim* (p. 229), on the

other hand, exhibits greater independence of character. The cathedral of *Freiburg* (p. 241), again, has been unable to resist the influence of its already completed Romanesque portions (transept) and produces even in its Gothic parts a somewhat heavy effect, while that of *Strassburg* (p. 203), the nave of which was added to a Romanesque choir in 1275, presents one of the most perfect examples of German Gothic, with the additional merit of greater originality and independence of French models than the cathedral of Cologne. The chief boast of the Strassburg cathedral is its imposing façade, begun in 1277 and executed by *Erwin of Steinbach* (d. 1318), while the tower with its capricious perpendicular construction (completed in 1439) too plainly betrays the decline of the style. To this period belong also the cathedral at *Frankfort* (p. 151), the Minster of *Weissenburg* (consecrated in 1284), the church of St. Martin at *Colmar* (p. 219), and the beautiful cathedral of *Metz* (p. 18), as well as the abbey-churches of the Minorites at *Cologne*, the Dominicans at *Coblenz*, the Carmelites at *Kreuznach*, the Dominicans at *Colmar*, *Gebweiler*, and *Schlettstadt* in Alsace, and at *Bâle* and *Constance*. Churches with aisles gradually rising to the height of the nave, for the convenience of being covered by a single roof, are of rare occurrence in the Rhineland, the only prominent example being the church of St. Blasius at *Mülhausen*.

In the sphere of *Secular Architecture*, to which the Romanesque period contributed a few castles only on the banks of the Rhine, the Gothic style has produced several fine examples. To these belong the numerous mountain castles which impart so great a charm to the scenery of the Central Rhine; a number of town-halls, such as those of *Bâle*, *Ueberlingen* (see *Baedeker's Handbook for S. Germany*), and *Cologne*, which last city also possesses an ancient Gothic merchants' hall, termed the *Gürzenich;* and finally numerous dwelling-houses and gateways in all the principal Rhenish towns from Bâle to Cologne (e. g. the handsome *Spahlen-Thor* at Bâle).

Few of these works, however, date from the 13th century, and even these few were not completed until the 14th, which must be regarded as the period of the highest perfection of German Gothic. At the beginning of the 15th century the decline of the style had already set in, manifesting itself in exuberance of ornamentation, and particularly in the undue development of tracery. Sound rules of construction began to be sapped by the caprices and vagaries of the imagination, and imposing consistency of design to be sacrificed to a love of mere effect, beneath which the constructive features peculiar to the style were gradually lost sight of. This tampering with fundamental principles undermined and ultimately ruined this magnificent style, but the process of degradation was extremely slow, for the Renaissance which dawned on Italy as early as the 13th cen-

tury did not penetrate to the North of the Alps until a much later date. So strong, moreover, was the attachment to the accustomed architectural forms of the middle ages, that in this instance the sister arts were the first to be affected by the new style.

We must now glance at the arts of sculpture and painting in the Rhineland during the Gothic period. As in ancient Greece the labours of a Homer and Hesiod paved the way for the introduction of the plastic art, so in mediæval Europe the famous German minstrels laid a foundation for the use of the chisel and the brush. Such were the authors of the *Nibelungen* and *Gudrun*, and the minstrels *Hartmann von Aue*, *Walter von der Vogelweide*, *Wolfram von Eschenbach*, and *Godfrey of Strassburg*, who, influenced to some extent by French models, gradually revealed the beauties of life to their contemporaries. The art of sculpture first began to progress in Northern France and in Saxony, while in the Rhineland it clung to the Romanesque forms down to the middle of the 13th century, as exemplified in the portals of the cathedrals of Bâle and Strassburg and that of the Liebfrauenkirche at Trèves. It was on the Romanesque porches of the S. transept of the Strassburg cathedral that *Sabina*, the daughter of Erwin of Steinbach, displayed her art; but the figures with which she adorned them were unfortunately destroyed during the French Revolution. The still preserved figures of the 'Church' and 'Synagogue', as well as the Death and Coronation of the Virgin in the two archways, afford an idea of the beauty and taste of her execution, if indeed we are justified in ascribing them to her chisel. Sculpture appears to have been first used for the embellishment of Gothic structures in the case of the Strassburg façade and the older statues of the apostles in the nave, and also in that of the portico of the cathedral at Freiburg (dating from about 1270). The figures become more natural and life-like, the drapery assumes richer and more flowing folds, and the faces are pleasanter in expression, often wearing a serene smile. Among the most prominent works of the close of the 13th century are the episcopal monument in the cathedral of Strassburg, the monument of Archbishop Siegfried (d. 1249) in the cathedral of *Mayence*, that of Prince Solms Braunfels at *Altenberg* on the Lahn, and that of the Count of Katzenelnbogen removed from the church of St. Clara at Mayence to the museum at Wiesbaden. These possess good drapery and portrait-like countenances, but the attitudes are still harsh and constrained. The works of the 14th century are far superior in execution, such as the statues of Christ, Mary, and Apostles on the pillars of the cathedral of Cologne, dating from the middle of the century, and the Madonna in the chapel of St. Mary in the same cathedral. Coeval with these sculptures in stone is the bronze monument of the Archbishop von Hochstaden (d. 1260), erected in the cathedral of Cologne in the first half of the 14th century, and that of Archbishop Peter von Aspelt (d. 1320) is a similar work in

the Mayence cathedral. Mailed figures, such as that on the monument of the anti-king Günther von Schwarzburg in the cathedral at Frankfort, are of inferior execution. During this period monumental sculpture is not, as in previous centuries, surpassed by ivory carving and goldsmith's work. — In the 15th century the peculiar wrinkled, wood-cut style which is sometimes erroneously regarded as true Gothic, but really belongs to the period of decline, began to extend its influence to sculpturing in stone. The works of this character are generally overladen and exaggerated, and savour of capricious mannerism, but they often possess a redeeming gracefulness of action and attitude, especially in the female figures. To fan these sparks into the blaze of the Renaissance was the task of the three great Nuremberg masters *Adam Krafft*, *Veit Stoss*, and *Peter Vischer*, about the end of the century, a revolution in which the Rhineland participated but little.

During the Gothic period of the 14th century, *Cologne*, which in the 13th had been entirely devoted to the Romanesque style, stood pre-eminent in the department of painting, as well as in that of architecture. The completion of the choir of the cathedral in 1320 necessitated its decoration in colour. The temporary wall which once terminated the choir was adorned with a gigantic figure of Christ between Peter and Paul, while the angles of the arches of the arcades were filled with incense-bearing and trumpet-blowing angels, now superseded by modern groups of angels by Steinle. The mural paintings in Gothic panels on both the choir screens over the stalls are still partially preserved, and although poor and superficial in colouring, are composed with considerable taste and feeling. Similar works occur, but without apparent improvement, in the Chapel of St. Mary in the cathedral (concealed by an altar), in the crypt and sacristy of St. Severin, and in the Hanseatic Hall at the Rathhaus (the remains in this last case, however, being very scanty). Compared with these, the paintings in the crypt of the cathedral of Bâle occupy a lower rank. The fact is that mural painting, which enjoyed the amplest scope and was extensively practised during the subsistence of the early basilica style, entirely lost its basis on the introduction of the Gothic style. The surfaces of the walls were now broken with pillars, flying buttresses, and large intervening windows. All the non-supporting members had disappeared, and with them the intervening walls between the supports of the vaulting. If painting was not to be entirely banished, its only alternative was to take refuge in the windows; and this was the more easily done as the Romanesque style had already set the example, and in France the art of staining glass had made considerable progress in consequence of the universal adoption of the Gothic style. It was therefore in the stained-glass windows of Cologne, Freiburg, Strassburg, and Oppenheim, that the pictorial art of the 14th and 15th

centuries displayed its greatest triumphs. The extant pictures of that period are executed 'a tempera' on whitened tablets of wood. The most important work of the kind is the small altar-piece in the museum at Cologne (No. 30), representing Christ on the Cross, with the Nativity, the Magi, the Ascension, and the Day of Pentecost on the wings. The museum contains five other similar works judiciously arranged, but their more spirited and pleasing character indicate that they belong to the latter part of the 14th century. Finally, the *Archives of Coblenz* possess a good example of the miniature painting of the period, a codex with illuminations, executed by order of Archbishop Balduin of Trèves to commemorate the achievements of his brother Emperor Henry VII. of Luxemburg (1308—1313). In this work the mild and pathetic character of the later Cologne school, although in rude and primitive forms, begins to be observable.

Painters at length begin to be known by their names, the most celebrated being *Meister Wilhelm*, who is said by the 'Limpurger Chronik' to have been the best painter in Germany and to have died in 1380. This was probably *Wilhelm of Herle*, a village near Cologne, but he must have died earlier, as his widow is mentioned in the year 1378. A later master *Wilhelm* (of *Bergershausen*) is spoken of in the year 1424, while a third master *Heinrich of Wynrich*, the second husband of the widow of Wilhelm of Herle, completes the trio. The first of these was probably not the author of the great revolution in art which is marked by the altar of St. Clara, now in the chapel of St. John in the cathedral, and above all by the beautiful Madonna with the bean-blossom (Museum, No. 40), the date of which can hardly have been earlier than 1400, although these works are popularly assigned to the 'Meister Wilhelm'; but as nothing is known of their real authorship, it is useless to enquire whether Wilhelm of Herle or Wilhelm of Bergershausen be meant. One thing at least is certain, that the rigid types of ancient tradition were now utterly swept away; devout fervour, humility, and innocence now began to be pourtrayed with inimitable pathos, and a German Fiesole was attained. This new tendency forthwith captivated the entire artistic world, and multitude of hands were eagerly put forth to the work, but they were soon again subjected to the still mightier influence of Flanders, by which first Cologne and then the upper Rhineland was affected.

After a few Flemish masters in the Burgundian service had prepared the way for him, *Hubert van Eyck*, an unexampled prodigy in the history of art, appeared at Bruges about 1410. He was not only the founder of the new art of oil-painting, but he succeeded in bringing that art to a perfection which justly excites our admiration at the present day. Those who have attentively examined the altar-piece at Ghent, his last and most important work, or

even the Adam and Eve at Brussels, will not easily forget his matchless handiwork. The busy traffic which took place between Flanders and Cologne must speedily have brought to the city the fame of the great master, and that of his brother John and other talented pupils; and it is but natural that the Cologne painters hastened to adopt the new method of painting as well as to imitate the new style of art. From the influence of Meister Wilhelm, coupled with that of the Van Eycks, now sprang the Cologne school represented by *Stephan Lochner*, whose famous *Dombild*, painted in oils soon after 1430, adorns one of the choir-chapels of the cathedral. The gracefulness peculiar to this school is here combined with grandeur of composition, and with the attention to detail and richness of colouring which characterise the great Flemish master.

In the course of the 15th century the same influence was more widely felt. Assuming that the '*Master of the Lyversberg Passion*', the '*Master of St. Bartholomew*', and the '*Master of the Death of Mary*' (important works at Cologne and Munich), as they are usually called in the absence of other names, were natives of Cologne, we find two other distinct, although slightly different schools in the Rhineland, viz. those of *Calcar* and *Colmar*. In the latter of these, however, to which the master *Martin Schongauer* (1440—1490) has given great prominence in the history of art, the Flemish element predominates greatly over that of Cologne and appears in combination with Swabian boldness. The transition to the Renaissance is represented in the Rhineland by *Matthew Grünewald* of Frankfort(?), a straggler of the Gothic school of painting, who flourished at Aschaffenburg at the beginning of the 16th century. But, although in the department of painting the German *Renaissance* first dawned upon the Rhineland, the perfect day of that era was destined to shine upon the famous imperial cities of *Nuremberg* and *Augsburg*, situated in a different part of Germany. Nuremberg, which had already given to the world the great Renaissance sculptor *Peter Vischer*, was also the cradle of the famous *Dürer*, while Augsburg gave birth to the incomparable *Holbein*.

Whilst in ancient and mediæval times architecture had invariably influenced the formation of styles, during the Renaissance it was painting and sculpture, especially in Germany, which took the lead. Before a single building on German soil had yielded to the new tendency, the Renaissance of painting was already completed by the two great masters just mentioned. The architecture of the Renaissance, moreover, first appears in the shape of paintings and designs. Thus as early as 1501, a picture by *Hans Burgkmayer* (Augsburg Gallery, Nos. 20—22), although still with Gothic accessories, presents to us Renaissance architecture in the background, blended in the most unsophisticated manner with the earlier style. *Dürer* affords instances of the same combination, while *Holbein*, as numerous works in the museum at Bâle testify, obviously aban-

dons the Gothic architectural forms, and their successors *Aldegrever*, *Altdorfer* (Bathsheba in the Old Pinakothek at Munich, Cab. VIII., No. 138), and *Pencz* exclusively adopt the architecture of the Renaissance. These examples were also speedily followed on the banks of the Rhine and in the Netherlands by the '*Master of the Death of Mary*', *Barth. de Bruyn*, *Bernard van Orley*, *Herri met de Bles*, *Jan van Mabuse*, and other painters. A more immediate stimulus to Renaissance architecture, however, was afforded by the art of sculpture, and particularly by its architectural monuments to the dead. The *Tomb of Sebaldus* at Nuremberg, *Peter Vischer's* masterpiece, still shows a tinge of Gothic, but his relief on the *Tucher Monument* in the cathedral at Ratisbon is in the pure Renaissance style. A blending of the two styles is also observed in the monument of the Countess von Eltz in the church of the Carmelites at *Boppard*, executed in 1520 by *Loyen Hering* of Eichstädt, and in the Gutenstein epitaphium of the same year in the abbey church at *Oberwesel*. The latter also contains a monument of 1523 with fully developed Renaissance features, and another of 1550, beautifully executed in the same style. The tomb of John von Eltz at Boppard, of 1578, and that of Hilchen at Lorch, of 1550, are other examples of this style. Renaissance monuments of an architectural character appear at *Trèves* in 1527, and at *Mayence* (Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg) in 1545, and at a later period that character is more largely developed, as at Wertheim, Stuttgart, and Pforzheim, where the choirs are filled with long rows of tombs of this class. The Renaissance style also gained admittance to the interior of private dwelling-houses, at first in the form of *Wood Carving*, which was employed in the embellishment of panels, cornices, and furniture, and afterwards in the form of plate, vases, utensils in metal and earthenware, and ornamental tile-stoves. In the province of architecture, however, the new system progressed with great diffidence. During the first half of the 16th century it is invariably mingled with Gothic, while on the banks of the Rhine it can hardly be said to exist at all; but it at length stood forth more prominently after the conclusion of the religious peace at Augsburg in 1555. In proportion, however, as the Gothic character disappears, symptoms of the '*Baroque Style*' begin to manifest themselves, thus preventing the art from rising in Germany to the perfection of the Italian 'High Renaissance'. Eagerness for variety, a more common fault perhaps in Germany than elsewhere, thus led to the indulgence of caprice. The greatest works of this type are the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelbery* and the arcade of the *Rathhaus* at *Cologne*. The gifted prince who erected the former of these structures (1556—1559), which is still known by his name, has the merit of having produced the noblest example of German Renaissance. Although presenting many points of resemblance with the Certosa of Pavia and the beautiful terracotta architecture

of Upper Italy, it yet possesses an independent character, being clearly articulated notwithstanding the richness of detail, and admirably symmetrical in its proportions. The same can hardly be said of the Rathhaus of Cologne (1569—1571), where monumental grandeur has been sacrificed to a desire for effect, and where the details intended to produce the latter are inadequate to compensate for the absence of the former. At the same time the Gothic arches of the upper arcade show the obvious reluctance of the Central and Lower Rhineland wholly to adopt the principles of the Renaissance. On the Upper Rhine, however, the system was embraced more unreservedly. Castles like those at *Baden*, at *Gottesau* near Carlsruhe, at *Offenbach*, and at *Mayence*, town-halls such as those of *Constance*, *Mülhausen*, *Gernsbach*, and *Strassburg*, and numerous private edifices, such as the Geltenzunft and Spiesshof at *Bâle*, and several buildings at *Colmar*, *Heidelberg*, and *Mayence*, afford examples of the style of the 16th century. The first half of the following century yielded but scanty fruits, owing to the disastrous pressure of the Thirty Years' War, but before its outbreak the *Friedrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg* and the Schloss at *Aschaffenburg* were completed. When at length, towards the close of the century, Germany recovered from her wounds, independent exertion appeared paralysed, and Bernini's baroque style began to contend for the mastery with the French of Louis XIV. In the Rhineland the style of the adjacent country naturally prevailed, and, although the spiritual Electors on the Rhine, as well as the princes of the Palatinate and Baden, were indefatigable in the erection of palaces, such as those at *Bruchsal*, *Mannheim*, *Schwetzingen*, *Carlsruhe*, and *Coblenz*, no work of an independent character was ever afterwards produced. In the last of these cases, after architecture had long wandered in the devious mazes of the baroque and 'rococo' styles, it at length returned to a sound, though plain and sober classical type.

During the 16th century the Rhineland was behind the neighbouring countries in sculpture as well as in architecture. That branch of art, devoted chiefly to the execution of monuments to the dead, produced few important works except those of a somewhat architectural character already noticed. The most worthy of mention are the monuments of the archbishops *Sebastian* (1555), *Melchior* (1592), and *Wolfgang* (1606) at *Mayence*, and of *Adolph* and *Anthony* (1561) at Cologne. In the province of decorative sculpture the statuary which adorns the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg* (1556—1559) occupies a prominent rank, while that of the *Friedrichs-Bau* (1601—1607) shows a marked decline. After the Thirty Years' War *Bernini*, the most popular master in Italy, extended his influence to Germany through the medium of the schools in France and the Netherlands, and the style of *Girardin* and *Frémin* was everywhere imitated with hasty superficiality or

gross exaggeration. This was a period in which sculptors rarely considered it worth while to prepare models for their works, as everything was designed mainly for effect, and it was thought that imposing and massive groups intended to be viewed from a distance required no accuracy or delicacy of detail. Masters like *Johannes Lenz* of Cologne, whose beautiful sleeping St. Ursula on the tomb of the saint at Cologne was executed in 1685, never occur in the 18th century, the workmanship of which seldom rises above that of an ordinary stone-mason, while marble as a material becomes comparatively rare. The greatest work of this period in the Rhineland, the magnificent monument of Marshal Saxe in the church of St. Thomas at Strassburg by *Pigalle*, is of purely French origin.

The art of painting also languished in the Rhenish districts during the Renaissance. The influence of *Holbein* died with his Swiss pupils *Hans Asper* and *Manuel Deutsch*, the latter of whom styled himself Alemano, and borrowed much of his style as well as his name from Italy. Of *Dürer's* pupils few traces now exist on the Rhine, and as they and their immediate successors imported their style of colouring from Italy, and chiefly from Venice, the native art of the Rhine was soon superseded by that of Italy, which on foreign soil degenerated into mere mannerism. The same was the case with the Cologne painter *Hans von Aachen* (1552—1615), who, like his Bavarian contemporaries *Schwarz* and *Rottenhammer*, was an imitator of Tintoretto. A more independent master was *Ad. Elzheimer* of Frankfort (1574—1620), well known for his painfully elaborate landscapes. In the 17th century *Frankfort* took the lead among the German schools of painting, and produced *Sandrart*, 1606—1688, a pupil of Honthorst, the two *Roos*, *Johann Heinrich*, 1631—1685, and *Philip Peter*, 1655—1705, both followers of Berchem and Dujardin, and finally *Lingelbach*, 1625—1687, an imitator of Wynants and Wouverman. — The 18th century, however, produced nothing in the Rhineland but a feeble reflex of the style which had become fashionable in France, and this was the more deplorable ar there was here no Boucher or Greuze to impart the charm of originality to rococo pictures.

At the beginning of the 19th century the Rhenish districts being politically in a condition of the wildest disorder, were precluded from participating in the revival of classic art led by Carstens and Thorvaldsen in the North, by David and several of his compatriots in France, and by Canova in Italy. *Cornelius* of Düsseldorf, a native of the Rhineland, and the prince of modern German painting, having spent a considerable time in Italy, succeeded on his return in reviving a taste for mediæval works, which manifested itself in a love of collecting, restoring, and copying, and culminated in the project of completing the cathedral of Cologne. Artistic life, thus gradually revived, began to flourish anew, and the Rhineland again became its most zealous pioneer. *Düsseldorf* became one of the

chief cradles of modern art and lays claim to one-half of its most distinguished representatives. *Cologne*, *Frankfort*, and *Carlsruhe* also founded schools of art which have prospered greatly, and have probably not yet attained their perfection. Although Düsseldorf has devoted itself almost exclusively to painting, the Rhineland has also recently produced sculptors of considerable merit. and has proved its appreciation of their art by frequently employing such men as the Danish master Thorvaldsen and the German sculptors Rietschel, Hähnel, Drake, and Bläser to perpetuate the memory of its illustrious dead. As beauty of scenery, combined with material prosperity, rarely fails to promote the development of art, it may be confidently predicted that a brilliant future is still in store for this highly favoured land.

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein	7689	The Rhine at Mannheim	302
		„ „ „ Mayence	272
TheRheinwald Glacier, source of the Hinter-Rhein	7268	„ „ „ Coblenz	190
		„ „ „ Cologne	122
The Lake of Constance	1305	„ „ „ Düsseldorf	87
The Rhine at Bâle	803	„ „ „ Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Yards.		Yards.
At Bâle	189	At Bonn	532
„ Mannheim	429	„ Cologne	433
„ Mayence	492	„ Düsseldorf	409
„ Coblenz	399	„ Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	909

Average Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strassburg	3—12
„ Strassburg and Mayence	5—25
„ Mayence and Bonn	9—76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10—30
„ Cologne and Düsseldorf	12—66

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Mannheim	156
„ Mannheim to Mayence	51
„ Mayence to Bingen	19
„ Bingen to Coblenz	41
„ Coblenz to Cologne	63
„ Cologne to Düsseldorf	36
„ Düsseldorf to Emmerich	73
„ Emmerich to Briel (North Sea)	105
From Bâle to the North Sea	544

Abbreviations.

R. = room	S. = south
L. = light	E. = east
B. = breakfast	W. = west
D. = dinner	r. = right
S. = supper	l. = left
A. = attendance	min. = minute
N. = north	hr. = hour.

M. = English mile.

N.B. Everything particularly worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

By *Express* in 6½ hrs. (fares 27 fr. 75, 20 fr. 50 c.). *Custom-house* formalities at Cologne (or at Aix-la-Chapelle, if the traveller proceeds no farther). Finest views between Louvain and Liége to the *right*. District between Liége and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

Brussels †. **Hotels** in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: Bellevue, *de Flandre, de l'Europe, de la Grande Bretagne, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: *Hôtel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque, R. 3½, D. 2½ fr.; *de Saxe and *de l'Univers in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town. — Hôtel de Brabant, Marché aux Charbons, at the back of the Hôtel de Ville.

English Church Service at the Chapel Royal, Rue du Musée (9 a. m. and 2. 30 p. m.), at the Chapel in the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, and at the Evangelical Chapel, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the King, contains 283,327 inhab., including the suburbs, ⅔rds of whom speak Flemish, ⅓rd French. Like Paris it possesses its Café des Mille Colonnes, a counterpart of the Champs Elysées and the Garden of the Tuileries in the Allée Verte and the Park, its Boulevards, Cafés-chantants, etc.; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy about half a day: Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the **Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* to the **Hôtel de Ville.* The magnificent façade of the latter was completed in 1442; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1793.

On the W. side of the *Grande Place* are various guild-houses, erected at the beginning of last century. Here, on 5th June, 1568, Duke Alva witnessed the execution of the counts Egmont and Hoorne from the *Halle au Pain*, or *Maison du Roi* as it is commonly termed, opposite the Hôtel de Ville.

At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the *Manneken* fountain, a grotesque object of veneration with the populace.

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† For a fuller description of the following Belgian towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

The *Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 692 ft. long, 64 ft. high, and 26 ft. broad, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city.

The *Place Royale* is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848.

The adjoining **Park*, which in Sept. 1830 was a spot of great importance, having been successfully maintained by the Dutch against the Belgians who occupied the Place Royale, is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

Not far from the latter, below the Rue Royale, is the **Cathedral (Ste. Gudule)*, the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. The choir and transept are of the 13th, towers and nave of the 14th, aisles and the large S. Chapelle du St. Sacrement of the 15th cent. The latter contains a **Monument* in marble of Count *F. de Merode*, who fell in a skirmish with the Dutch in 1830, executed by Geefs.

The direct route to Louvain diverges to the r. from the Malines line at *Schaerbeek*, the first station. Then several small stations.

Louvain, Flem. *Leuven (*Hôtel de Suède; Cour de Mons; Sauvage)*. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected 1448—63, and the Gothic **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th cent., remarkable for symmetry of proportion. The choir-stalls in the *Church of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

From Brussels to Louvain by Malines, express in 20, ordinary trains in 48 min. more than by the preceding route (night express by this line only).

Malines (*Hôtels de la Grue, de Brabant*, etc.; **Cour Impériale*, near the stat.), a quiet town (pop. 34,455) on the *Dyle*, contains nothing to detain the traveller with the exception of a few pictures: in the **Cathedral*, an edifice with imposing interior, a Crucifixion by Van Dyck; in *St. John's* the Adoration of the Magi, and in *Notre Dame* the Miraculous Draught of fishes, both by Rubens. In the Grande Place the Statue of Margaret of Austria (d. 1530), erected in 1849.

Tirlemont, or *Thienen* (*Hôtel des Quatre Saisons*, at the stat.), occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (12,188 inhab.). The *Church of St. Germain*, supposed to date from the 9th cent., is one of the most ancient Christian edifices in existence.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument on the field of Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the r.

Between *Esemael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez and Louis Phi-

lippe ('Egalité') were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793.

Landen was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clotaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name. With him began the ascendancy of the Carlovingian line.

From Landen a branch-line diverges to Aix-la-Chapelle, a somewhat shorter, but less interesting route. Principal stations: *St. Trond*, *Hasselt* (capital of the province of Limburg, scene of a victory gained by the Dutch over the Belgians, 6th Aug., 1831), and *Maastricht*.

Beyond stat. *Waremme*, the line intersects the well-preserved *Roman Road*, or '*Road of Brunhilde*', from Bavay *(Bavacum Nerviorum)* near Mons, to Tongres, 9 M. to the S.E. of Waremme. The *Hesbaye*, a district of which Waremme was formerly the capital, was noted for the strength and bravery of its inhabitants, as the old proverb testifies: '*Qui passe dans le Hesbain est combattu le lendemain.*'

The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near stat. **Ans** (479 ft. higher than Liége) for a mining tract with a Walloon population of Celtic origin, remarkable for activity and vivacity of disposition.

As the train descends the rapid (1 : 30) incline to Liége, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

Liége, Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (**Hôtel de Suède; Hôtel d'Angleterre*, etc.), pop. 101,594. The traveller whose time is limited should visit the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liége the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Benoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. *Chênée*, first station beyond Liége, is another manufacturing town.

Chaudfontaine *(Grand Hôtel des Bains)* is a small, but picturesquely situated watering-place. The warm spring (104° Fahr.), which rises on an island in the *Vesdre*, is pumped up to the bath-establishment.

Before the next tunnel is entered, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the l. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name is perched on the rocks to the r. of the line. For upwards of a century a manufactory of gun-barrels has been established in the building. Farther on, to the r., the castle of *Fraipont*.

Between stat. *Nessonvaux* and *Pepinster*, to the r. of the line, stands the *Château de Masure* (*masures* = ruined house), erected by a wealthy manufacturer of Verviers, and said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At *Pepinster* ('*Pepin's terre*') a branch line diverges to Spa, the well-known watering-place,

7½ M. distant. The next stat. *Ensival*, l. of the line, is almost contiguous to Verviers.

Verviers (*Hôtel du Chemin de Fer*; *Rail. Restaurant* dear and indifferent), with 32,375 inhab., is a busy commercial town of recent origin. Here and in the environs 350,000 pieces of cloth, worth 3,020,000 *l.*, are manufactured annually.

Near stat. *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Vesdre, is the ancient fortress of *Limburg* on an eminence, almost the sole remnant of the once flourishing capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. The castle was the family seat of the powerful ducal family of Limburg, to which the emperors Henry VII., Charles VI., Wenceslaus, and Sigismund of Germany belonged. The view from this eminence is fine. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain by Verviers to Liége.

Herbesthal, the first Prussian village, is the frontier station (luggage in carriage only examined). Beyond stat. *Assenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of *Welkenhausen* lie to the l. The train crosses the valley of the Geul by a handsome viaduct, 128 ft. in height. To the l. lies *Hergenrad*, and in the distance beyond, the *Einebury* or *Emmabury*, situated on the slope of wooded mountains (p. 8).

The train next passes through two tunnels (575 ft. and 2500 ft. respectively), and finally descends to

Aix-la-Chapelle. **Hotels:** * Grand Monarque (Pl. a) in the Büchel, and * Hôtel Nuellens (Pl. b), opposite the Elisenbrunnen, both 1st class; * Hôtel Frank (Pl. c); Dragon d'Or (Pl. d); * Hôtel Hoyer (*Imperial Crown Hotel*) (Pl. e), R. 15, D. 22½, A. 5 Sgr. * Veuve Dübik's Hôtel (Pl. f), adjoining the Curhaus; * Jügel's Hôtel (Pl. g); * Hoyer's Union Hotel (Pl. h); Carlshaus, with restaurant, new; * König von Spanien (Pl. i), near the Rhenish Railway Station; * Hôtel Schlemmer (Pl. k); Hôtel du Nord; Hôtel Graaf, Marschierthor.

Bathing Establishments. * *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 26), magnificently fitted up; *Neubad* (Pl. 27); *Queen of Hungary* (Pl. 28); *Quirinusbad* (Pl. 29); *Rosenbad* (Pl. 30); *Cornelianbad* (Pl. 31); *Carlsbad* (Pl. 32), the three last opposite the Curhaus (Pl. 16). — *Vapour Baths* at Jügel's (see above).

Restaurants. * *Giesen* (Pl. m, *im Klüppel*); *Schenfen*, Hartmann-Str.; *Bernarts*, Adalbert-Str.; *Leunartz* (oysters) Kloster-Platz. — **Beer:** *Faustes*; *Paulussen*, at the foot of the Lousberg, etc.

Music. In summer 7—8 a. m. in the grounds near the Elisenbrunnen, and 3—4. 30 p. m. in the Curhaus. — *Military Music* in the Theater-Platz on Sundays at noon.

Theatre (Pl. 20). From 1st June to 1st Sept. dramas and operettas four times weekly; opera from 1st Oct. to 15th April.

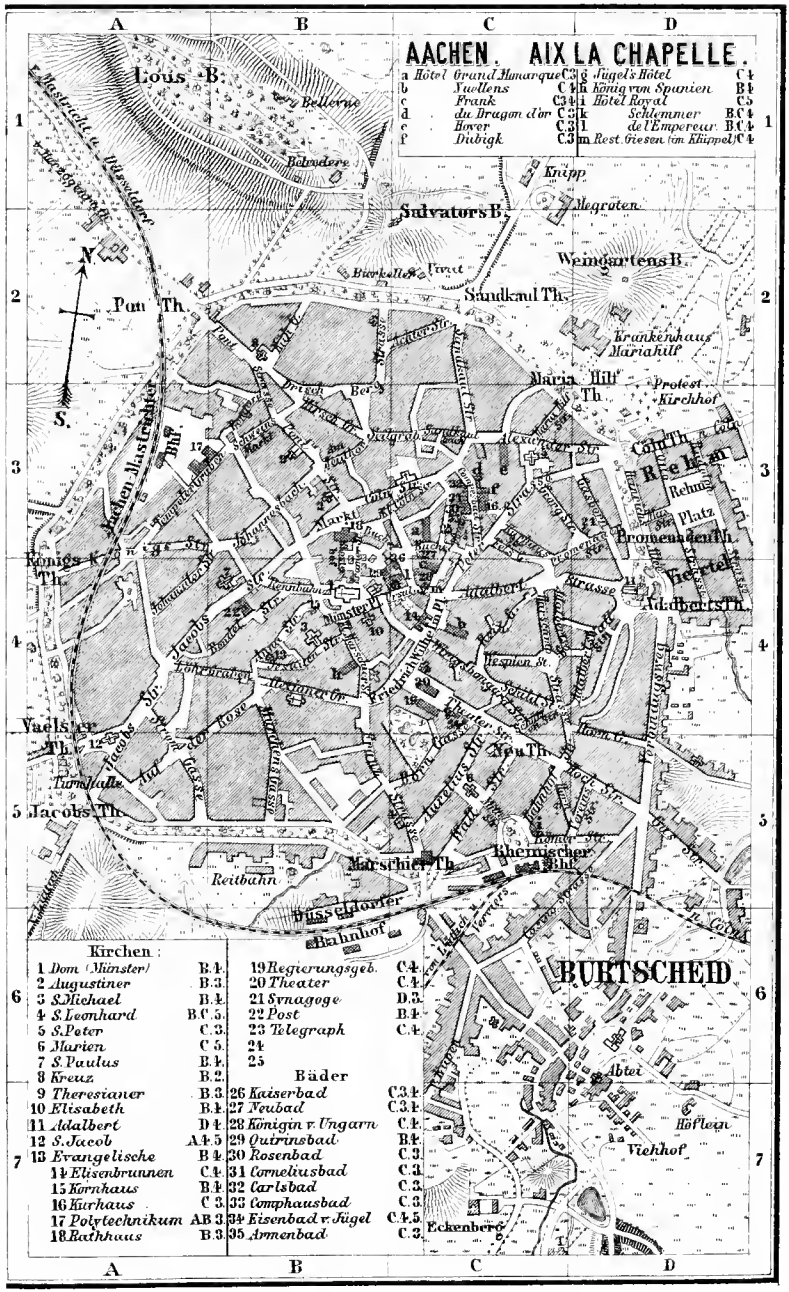
Cab (*Vigilante*) for 1 pers. 5 Sgr. from the station to the town.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 23) in the Capuzinergraben near the Theatre.

Picture Gallery of *M. Jacobi*, Hoch-Strasse 4. — *Porcelain* and *Glass* magazine of *Gerdes-Nember*, to the E. of the Elisenbrunnen, opposite the Kluppel.

English Church in the Anna-Strasse. Resident chaplain.

Aix-la-Chapelle, German **Aachen**, a very ancient town with 73,722 inhab., the *Aquisgranum* of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping hills. It was a favourite resi-



Darmstadt Ed. Wagner.

dence of Charlemagne, who is said to have been born here, and who died here in 814. That monarch elevated the town to the rank of the second city in his empire, and the capital of his dominions N. of the Alps. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix was the scene of the coronation of all the German emperors (37), and was called *par excellence* the free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty (*'urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia'*). The insignia of empire were preserved here till 1793, when they were transferred to the Imperial treasury at Vienna. Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets, ecclesiastical convocations, and congresses, the last of which was in 1818, when the allied monarchs (of Prussia, Austria, and Russia) determined to recal the German troops still in France. In May, 1668, the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands, and the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of Oct. 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few reminiscences of her ancient history. The cathedral, corn-exchange, Rathhaus, and a few gates are now the only old buildings. Aix has become an entirely modern town, with broad, handsome streets, considerable manufactories (of cloth, needles, and machinery), and attractive shops.

The *Market*, adorned with a *Fountain* and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620, forms the centre of the city. Here is situated the

Rathhaus (Pl. 18), erected in 1358, in the simple Gothic style. The *Hall* has been handsomely restored and decorated with *frescoes by *Rethel* and *Kehren*, and small statues of 36 German emperors.

Frescoes in the Kaisersaal. 1. The Emp. Frederick Redbeard at the grave of Charlemagne; 2. Fall of the 'Irmensäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Corduba; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 744 (these by *Rethel*); 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome; 7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis (these by *Kehren*). — The *Council-Hall* contains portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, the Empress Maria Theresa, the oldest and most celebrated portrait of Charlemagne by an unknown master, and others.

Towards the W. rises the *Granusthurm*, an ancient semicircular tower, which formerly belonged to the Imperial palace and connected it with the cathedral. The square tower on the E. side dates from the beginning of the 13th cent.

The **Cathedral** (*Münsterkirche*; Pl. 1) consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. That portion erected by Charlemagne in 796—804, and consecrated by Leo III., improperly called the nave, is an octagon in the style of S. Vitale at Ravenna, 50 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided gallery, and

terminating in a cupola, 105 ft. in height (the lofty, fantastic roof is of the 17th cent.). It is one of the most remarkable monuments of Byzantine architecture in Germany, but is unfortunately marred by modern disfigurements. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant *Choir* in the best Gothic style, begun in 1353, completed in 1413, and recently admirably restored.

In the **Interior* the arches of the octagon are borne by a double row of marble and granite columns, which separate the central space from the surrounding passage. These columns were brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. The most valuable were removed by the French in 1794 and taken to Paris, but most of them were brought back in 1815, and restored to their places in 1845. Under the gilt candelabrum, which was presented by Frederick Barbarossa, is the tomb of Charlemagne, with the inscription '*Carolo Magno*'. It was opened in 1000 by Otho III., and the body of the great emperor was found seated on a marble throne, which was used afterwards for the coronation ceremonies and is preserved in the gallery, or '*Hochmünster*.' The antique *Sarcophagus* of Parian marble, in which the remains of Charlemagne reposed for 165 years after the first opening of his tomb, has also been placed here; on the front is represented the Rape of Proserpine.

The modern *Stained Glass* windows, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, were designed by Cornelius and presented by Frederick William IV. By the pillars are fourteen statues, recently gilded and painted, of Charlemagne, the Virgin, and the Apostles, probably executed at the time of the erection of the choir. The *Pulpit*, richly adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was presented by Henry II. (the sacristan shows the pulpit and sarcophagus, 1—3 pers. 15 Sgr.).

The Sacristy contains the '*Great Relics*', which are held in the highest veneration. They consist of 'a robe of the Virgin, the swaddling clothes of the Infant, the bloody cloth with which the body of John the Baptist was covered after his execution, and the cloth with which Christ was girded on the Cross'. These are exhibited only once in seven years, and attract vast crowds of devotees. Among the numerous **Smaller Relics* (1 Thlr. for 1—8 pers.) are the leathern girdle of Christ, a part of the 'true Cross', the girdle of the Virgin, &c., all preserved in curious and richly ornamented mediæval caskets and monstrances. Among the treasures are exhibited the skull, gigantic arm (really leg) bone, and hunting-horn of Charlemagne. The inside of the door of the press in which these treasures are preserved is adorned with small *Paintings*, attributed to Hugo v. d. Goes, a pupil of Van Eyck.

The *Church-Doors* and the *Brass Gates* of the archways of the upper gallery date from the time of Charlemagne, the peculiar *Cloisters* with their short columns from the 12th and 13th centuries.

On the r. and l. of the principal entrance are a brazen *Wolf* and *Pine-Cone* of Roman origin, supported by modern pillars. They formerly belonged to a fountain in the fish-market, the water of which flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, or from

holes in the pine-cone which crowned the summit. According to the legend, the funds having run short during the erection of the church, the devil offered to supply the deficiency on condition that the first soul that entered the church should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but defrauded the devil of his due by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice immediately on its completion.

The other churches of Aix-la-Chapelle contain little to detain the traveller. The *Augustine Church* (Pl. 2) contains a painting by Diepenbeck, a pupil of Rubens, the *Parish Church of St. Michael* (Pl. 3) a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst, and the *Church of St. Leonhard* (Pl. 4) a Nativity by De Crayer. The new *Church of St. Mary*, near the Rhenish Station, is a handsome Gothic edifice of brick, crowned with a gilded statue of the Virgin.

Near the cathedral is the ***Corn-Exchange** (Pl. 15), embellished with statues of the seven Electors, probably of the 12th century.

The celebrated warm *Sulphur Springs*, known to the Romans, rise in the town and the neighbouring village of Burtscheid. The chief of these is the *Kaiserquelle* (on the slope of the market-hill), which supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisenbrunnen. The *Quirinusbad* and three lower springs in the *Comphausbad* are somewhat less powerful. In 1872 the baths were visited by upwards of 13,000 patients.

The **Elisenbrunnen** (Pl. 14), erected in 1824 and named after the Queen Dowager of Prussia, is used for drinking. In the interior is placed a bust of that queen by *Tieck*. A band plays in the new Curgarten, at the back of the colonnade, 7—8 a. m., during the season. Near it is the handsome **Theatre** (Pl. 20), in the street leading from the station to the town, erected in 1825.

The old **Curhaus** (Pl. 16), on the E. side of the town, erected in 1782, contains ball, reading, refreshment, and other rooms (adm. 5 Sgr.), open from 10 (reading-room from 8) a. m. to 10 p. m.; the new **Cursaal,** opened in 1863, adjoins it. Music in the garden 3—4½ p. m.

The open space in front of the Rhenish Station (Pl. C, 5), near St. Mary's Church mentioned above, is embellished with the ***Warrior's Monument,** erected by subscription in 1872 to the memory of natives of Aix-la-Chapelle and the neighbourhood who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870—71. The dying warrior, to whom an angel presents the palm of victory, executed in bronze, was designed by *Drake*.

In the spacious Platz at the Templerbend, near the Aachen and Mastricht Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 17), designed by Cremer, and erected in 1865—70.

Between the Cologne and Sandkaul Gates rises the imposing *Mariahilf Hospital*, built in 1850, with pleasant grounds, and under

the care of Sisters of Charity. In the Promenaden-Strasse is the new *Synagogue*, in the modern Oriental style.

Connoisseurs of art are recommended to visit the small, but choice *Picture Gallery* of Herr Suermond, Adalbert-Str. 55, who readily admits strangers on application.

Burtscheid, or *Borcette (St. Charles; Rosenbad; *Schwertbad)*, connected with Aix-la-Chapelle by a series of new buildings, is also celebrated for its baths. The *Kochbrunnen* (156° Fahr.) and other warm springs form the '*Warm Brook*', separated by a footpath from the '*Cold Brook*', both of which unite in the *Warm Pond*, 1/2 M. from Burtscheid.

The ***Lousberg** (Pl. A, B, 1), a wooded eminence 200 ft. in height, ascended in 40 min. from the Rhenish station, and in 1/4 hr. from the Pont-Thor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which an *Obelisk* rises, commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs; to the E. lies the rich, grassy *Soersthal*, with numerous country residences and coal-mines. The white *Wallfahrtskirche* (pilgrims' church), on the adjacent *Salvatorberg*, is a conspicuous object.

The **Frankenburg,** 1 M. E. of the Rhenish Station, was once a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. The ancient ivy-grown tower belongs to the original building, but the principal part, lately restored, dates from 1642. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, the magic ring of *Fastrada* (p. 103), the last wife of Charlemagne, was sunk, and attracted the monarch to this spot, where he sat for days gazing on the lake and mourning for his lost consort.

About 3/4 M. farther in the same direction is **Trimborn,** a grove where a Roman legion-stone and a gigantic sarcophagus were discovered. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of Charlemagne.

A marble monument on the Trèves road, a few min. walk to the S. of the town, marks the spot where the three monarchs met in 1818 to express their gratitude for the victory of Leipsic. On the hill near it rises the turreted modern *Prison* in the Gothic style.

The promenades of the **Carlshöhe,** 3/4 M. from *Ronheide* (station on the line towards Belgium), afford the finest view of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Near the *Geul-Viaduct* (on the line towards Belgium, 3 3/4 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle) stands the ancient castle of **Emmaburg,** from which Eginhard, the private secretary of Charlemagne, is said to have abducted the princess Emma. The neighbouring cadmia mines and zinc foundries of the *Vieille Montagne Company* are in the parish of *Moresnet*, which is neutral ground belonging to Prussia and Belgium in common.

Cornelimünster, with the handsome buildings of the suppressed *Abbey*, situated 6 M. to the S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle in the picturesque valley of the *Inde*, at the foot of the *Hohe-Veen*, on the Trèves road, is a favourite point for excursions.

Railway to Cologne. Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a *Viaduct* 308 yds. in length, and passes the *Frankenburg* (to the r., see above); it then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* (1/2 M.), tra-

verses the *Reichsbusch* wood, and stops at the *Kambacher Mühle*, the station for **Stollberg** *(Hissel; Welter)*, a prosperous town with 10,087 inhab., with an old château supposed to have once been a hunting seat of Charlemagne.

The mines of Stollberg and its environs were first worked in the 17th century by Protestants banished from France and Aix-la-Chapelle. The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also numerous manufactories, the coal consumed by which is found in abundance in the neighbourhood. Probably no other locality in Germany exhibits so many branches of industry within so small a space. The number of workmen employed in these establishments is upwards of 12,000, and the annual value of the zinc, lead, silver, and coals yielded by the mines exceeds 450,000*l*.

The train now traverses a most picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries.

Stat. **Eschweiler** *(Raisin)*, a manufacturing town (15,550 inhab.), possesses a pinnacled old château converted into a hospital. Farther on, to the l. near *Nothberg*, rises an ancient castle with four towers. The pottery village of *Langerwehe*, on the hill-side, now comes in sight. On the hills to the r. are several villages, among which is *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated Imperial general John of Werth (d. 1651), who gained many victories over the French and Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, and in 1636 even penetrated as far as Paris. The blue mountains in the distance to the r. are the spurs of the *Eifel*.

At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the N. lies the village of *Merode*, with a handsome old turreted château, the seat of a wealthy Belgian family, dating from the 13th cent., and containing a gallery of family portraits extending back to the 12th cent. The *Roer* is now crossed.

Stat. **Düren** (*Hôtel Mommer*, at the station), the *Marcodurum* of Tacitus, a busy manufacturing town, with 12,850 inhab., is situated in a fertile plain on the *Roer*. The *Blind Asylum* here was erected by subscription in 1842.

The **Valley of the Roer** presents some very picturesque points above *Kreuzau*, a village 2 M. to the S. of Düren, on the road to Nideggen. Pedestrians here diverge to the r. from the road and ascend the valley, which gradually contracts and is bounded by lofty sandstone rocks, to (¼ hr.) *Winden*, (½ hr.) *Unter-Maubach*, (¼ hr.) *Ober-Maubach*, and thence by a somewhat fatiguing route to (1¼ hr.) **Nideggen** *(Post)*, situated on a rock rising precipitously from the Roer, and crowned with the conspicuous ruins of a castle dating from 1180, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts of Julich. By the high road, Nideggen lies 10 M. from Düren (diligence daily). Following the valley beyond Nideggen, the traveller next reaches (½ hr.) *Abenden*, (20 min.) *Blens*, (20 min.) *Hausen*, and the strikingly picturesque village of **Heimbach** *(Post)* with the in ignificant ruin of *Hengebach*, whence the railway station Zulpich (p. 124) may be reached by diligence in 2¾ hrs. — The finest point in the valley of the Roer is *Montjoie* (Hembach), 23 M. above Heimbach, magnificently situated in a rocky ravine, and enhanced by two ruined castles.

From Düren to Neuss railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 40, 30, 20 Sgr.) Near stat. *Bedburg*, the seat of an academy for the sons of the Rhenish nobility, the line enters the fertile plain of the *Erft* (see below), which it traverses as far as *Neuss* (p. 32).

From Düren to Trèves (Eifel Railway), see R. 23. Branch line from Düren to Gladbach in course of construction.

Stat. **Horrem** lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish nobility. To the l. the châteaux of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach*, or *Horrem*. The valley of the Erft is soon quitted by the Königsdorf tunnel, 1 M. in length. Then

Stat. *Königsdorf*, to the r. beyond which 'in the distance' is the village of *Brauweiler*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old *Abbey Church*, erected in the 13th cent., in the late Romanesque style, contains a remarkable engraved tombstone of the 15th cent., and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the r. are spurs of the Vorgebirge, a low range which begins on the l. bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn. **Cologne,** see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map, p. 32.

Railway (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Dusseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. *Express* by both lines in 7¾ hrs.; fares 14 florins 30 cents, 10 fl. 50 c., 7 fl. 54 c. Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, is of nearly the same value as the S. German, viz. 1*s.* 8*d.*, and is divided into 100 cents.)

Steamboats daily (those of the Düsseldorf Co. correspond three times weekly with steamers of the General Steam Nav. Co. from London; those of the Netherlands Co. with the 'Batavier' once weekly) in 30 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 42 c., or 3 fl.; 100 lbs. of luggage free. Prussian custom-house at Emmerich.

Rotterdam †. **Hotels.** *New Bath Hotel, near the steamboat-pier, R. 1½, D. 1½ fl., A. 40 c.; *Pays Bas, in the Korte Hoogstraat; *Lucas and *Oelschlager, both in the Hoogstraat.

Fiacre, or *Vigilante*, per drive without luggage, 1—4 pers., 60 c.; per hr. 1¼ fl. The Rhenish Railway Station is not far from the steamboat-quay. *Omnibus* to or from the hotels 25 c.

English Church, and a *Presbyterian Church*, both in the Haringvlict.

Rotterdam, with 118,837 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath., 3000 Jews), the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the r. bank of the *Maas*, about 12 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals *(grachten*, or *havens)*, which give the town a very picturesque appearance, such as the *Leuvehaven*, *Oude Haven*, *Nieuwe Haven*, *Scheepmakershaven*, *Wijnhaven*, *Blaak*, and *Haringvliet*. The three first are properly speaking arms of the Maas. The numerous drawbridges *(ophaalbrug)* afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters *(Binnenstad)* from inundation

† For a fuller description of the following Dutch towns see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built upon this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenstad*, is situated between this street and the Maas.

About 2500 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of manufactories, distilleries, etc.

There is little here to detain the traveller, whose leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay *(Boompjes)*, or to the inspection of the *Church of St. Lawrence (Groote Kerk)*. The latter, a Gothic structure of brick, dating from 1472, contains the monument of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen. Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at the *Hague* (by railway in 3/4 hr., station 1 1/4 M. from the Boompjes; see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is

Gouda (or *Ter Gouw*), on the *Yssel*, with 15,776 inhab. Bricks *('klinkers')*, clay-pipes, and cheese are the staple commodities. The principal church *(Jans Kerk)* contains some fine old stained glass.

Utrecht (* *Pays Bas*; * *Oude Kasteel*, etc.; *Hôtel de la Station*, at the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, and afterwards *Ultra Trajectum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (popul. 60,999). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well known Peace of Utrecht, by which the Spanish War of Succession was terminated, was concluded here in April, 1713. — The Rhine is here divided into arms, the *Old Rhine*, which falls into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the *Vecht*, which falls into the Zuider Zee.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal *(Rynvaart)* which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the r. and l. four intrenchments (lunettes), now of no importance, are observed. The district is fertile and well-cultivated. At stat.

Zeist-Driebergen there is a Moravian colony; then stat. *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the Zuider Zee. Stat. *Wolfhezen*, then

Arnheim [* *Zon*, outside the N.W. gate, nearest the rail. stat. and the pier of the Netherlands Co.; * *Zwynshoofd* (boar's head), in the town; * *Bellevue*; * *Pays-Bas*, near the pier of the Düsseldorf Co.; * *de Paauw*, not far from the station, 2nd cl.], pop. 31,792 (1/2 Rom. Cath.), long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. An ancient proverb describes the inhabitants as: '*Hoog van moed, klein van goed, een zwaard in de hand, is 't wapen van Gelderland*' (literally: High of mood, poor in goods, sword in hand, is the escutcheon of Guelderland). The town, situated on the S. slopes of the Veluwe, was re-fortified after its capture by the French in 1672. In 1813 the French, who again occupied it, were expelled by the Prussians.

Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* ('great church') contains monuments of Dukes of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it.

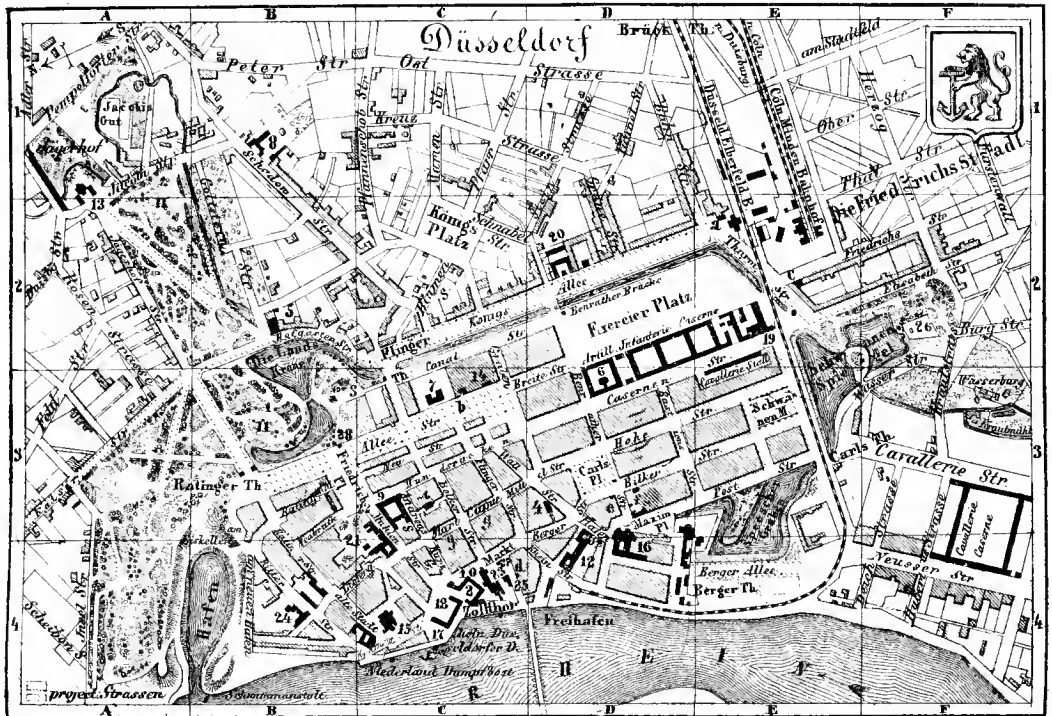
The environs far surpass those of any other Dutch town. The estate of * *Hartjesberg* deserves a visit (entrance near the rail. stat., 1/2 M. N. of the town). The grounds are open to the public; the traveller, however, should apply to the custodian at the lodge for access to the Belvedere, the prospect from which amply repays the ascent.

Immediately below the town is the *Rehberg*, a slight eminence with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat *Heidenoord* (or *'de Koepel'*, = cupola); in the adjoining wood are walks and benches in all directions. In the opposite direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnheim, lies the flourishing village of *Velp*, the hills near which are studded with villas. — Railway to Zutphen and Salzbergen see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

Stat. *Zevenaar* is the Dutch, stat. *Elten* the Prussian frontier-station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4.

The line by Emmerich and Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

Emmerich (*Hôtel Royal*; *Niederländ. Hof*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, all at the station; *Holländischer Hof*, and several others, on the Rhine, 1 M. from the station), the frontier town of Prussia, is a clean Dutch looking town. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, at the lower is the *Münster*, in the transition style of the 11th and 12th cent. The latter contains a memorial stone to Duke Gerhard of Schleswig and Holstein, who died here while on a journey in 1433. After the death of his brother and successor



Zahlen Erklärung

1.	Ananas Berg (Restaur.)	B 3.
2.	Altes Schloss	C 4.
3.	Botan. Garten	B 2.
4.	Evangel. Kirchen	C 3 D 3.
5.	Friedrichsbad	B 2.
6.	Garnisons Kirche	D 3.
7.	Gymnasium	C 3.
8.	Geisters Garten	B 1.
9.	Hof Kirche	C 3.
10.	Hauptwache	C 4.
11.	Hofgarten	B 3 A 2.
12.	Justizgebäude u. Arresthaus	D 4.
13.	Jägerhof	A 1.
14.	Kunstausstellung (permanente)	C 3.
15.	Lamb. Pfarr Kirche	C 4.
16.	Maxim. Pfarr K.	D 4.
17.	Malerschule	C 4.
18.	Münze	C 4.
19.	Postamt	E 2.
20.	Posthalterey	D 2.
21.	Präsid. d. K. Regierung	C 3.
22.	Regierungs Geb.	C 3.
23.	Rathhaus	C 4.
24.	Ursulaner Kirche u. Kloster	B 4.
25.	Theater	C 4.
26.	Neue Anlagen	F 2.

Gasthöfe

a.	Prinz v. Preussen	E 2.
b.	Breidenbacher Hof	C 3.
c.	Europ. Hof	E 2.
d.	drei Reichskron.	C 4.
e.	Domhard.	D 3.
f.	Röm. Kaiser	D 3.
27.	Herf. Wilh. Statue	C 4.
28.	Werke's Denkm.	B 2.

Aachen Düsseldf Bhf

Adolph in 1459 the duchies came into the possession of Denmark, but were re-united with Germany after the war of 1864.

Stat. *Empel*, then

Wesel (* *Dornbusch*; *Gebauer*; *Giesen*), strongly fortified, with 17,075 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Rhine and *Lippe*. The handsome *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and embellished with modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. *St. Willibrord's Church* contains a marble tablet recording that Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d'Eresby and Catharine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unoccupied.

Stations *Dinslaken*, *Sterkrade* (with the extensive foundry and engine-factory of Messrs. Jacobi, Haniel, & Huyssen), and *Oberhausen*, junction of the lines to Berlin and to Aix-la-Chapelle (R. 5); then stat. **Duisburg** (p. 36), junction of the line to Bochum and Dortmund (R. 6), and finally *Grossenbaum* and *Calcum*.

Düsseldorf. †European Hotel, at the station, R. 20, D. 20, B. 10, A. 5 Sgr. — *Breidenbacher Hof; *Kölnischer Hof; in these R. 15—20, B. 8, D. 20, A. 5 Sgr. — *Römischer Kaiser, moderate; Hotel Hellenthal; Drei Reichskronen; all in the town. *Stelzmann, opposite the Cologne Station.

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant* at the Cologne-Minden station; **Stelzmann*, opposite the station; *Thölen*, near the Lambertikirche; *Thürnagel*, Elberfelder-Str.; *Seulen* in the Carlsplatz; *Rail. Restaurant* at the Elberfeld station; **Städtische Tonhalle*, Schadow-Str. — **Beer**: *Krautstein*, in the Exercierplatz; *Germer*, in the Carlsplatz; *Schnorr*, near Hotel Hellenthal; **Ahmer*, next to the Röm. Kaiser; *Delvaux*, Alexanderplatz; *Memminger*, by the winter-harbour. — **Cafés**, *Geissler*, Mittel-Strasse, and in summer on the Ananasberg in the Hofgarten; *Jungius*, Burgplatz 11.

Cabs. Per drive 5 Sgr., ½ hr. 10, 1 hr. 15 Sgr.

* **Picture Galleries.** *Schulte*, Allee-Str. 42; *Bismeyer & Kraus*, Elberfelder Str.

English Church Service in the smaller Prot. Church, Berger-Strasse.

Düsseldorf, the capital of district of that name, with 69,351 inhab., lies on the r. bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Düsselbach*. It is a well-built, pleasant town of comparatively modern origin. At the beginning of the 15th cent. it was chosen as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine till 1716, when they transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. Under Joachim Murat (1806—8), and Napoleon (1808—13), Düsseldorf continued to be the capital of the Duchy of Berg; in 1815 it became Prussian.

Düsseldorf is now a manufacturing and commercial place of considerable importance, but is chiefly celebrated as the Rhenish cradle of art. The *School of Painting* (Pl. 2), conducted in 1822—26 by Cornelius, down to 1860 by Schadow and in 1860—68 by Bendemann, occupies one of the wings of the old Electoral Palace. The institution was seriously damaged by a conflagration in March, 1872.

The once celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery of old masters, founded at the beginning of the 18th cent., was taken to Munich during the unsettled times of 1805 by Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, under pretext of ensuring their safety. The town has been unable to recover them, and they now form the most valuable part of the collection in the Old Pinakothek.

The court of the palace is embellished with a marble *Statue* of Elector John William, who was born at Düsseldorf (d. 1716). An ***Equestrian Statue** of the same prince, in bronze, by Grupello, stands in the *Market Place* (Pl. C, 4)

The church of **St. Andrew** (Pl. 9), completed in 1629, contains several modern pictures, and in a separate hall of the choir the embalmed remains of several electors, princes, and princesses. **St. Lambert** (Pl. 15), in the transition style of the 14th cent., contains a marble monument to the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, erected in 1629. On one of the N. pillars is the tombstone of the celebrated *Voetius* (d. 1675). The **Maximilian** (formerly *Franciscan*) **Church** (Pl. 16) contains a fresco of the Crucifixion with side-scenes, executed by *Settegast* in 1844.

The spacious and handsome hall of the **Realschule**, or commercial school, is adorned with *frescoes by *Bendemann*, allegorically representing Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry.

The **Tonhalle** (Pl. 8), Schadow-Strasse, contains the *Städtische Gemäldesammlung*, or picture-gallery, of modern Düsseldorf artists.

13. *Cornelius*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of master's earliest works (1813); 1. 2. 3. 4. *Andr. Achenbach*, Landscapes; 5. *Osw. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestrina; 8. *Baur*, Christian martyrs; 9. *C. Begas*, Moses exposed by his mother; 11. *Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; 15. *Hasenclever*, Tasting the wine; 16. *Hildebrandt*, Portrait of the Antwerp painter Wappers; 20. *Jordan*, The first born; 21. *Knaus*, Card sharpers; 22. *Köhler*, Hagar and Ishmael; 23. *Lessing*, Landscape; 24. *Mintrop*, Holy Family; 26. *C. Müller*, Annunciation; 27. *Niessen*, 29. 30. *Roeting*, Portraits; 31. *Sohentin*, Village sermon; 32. 33. 34. *Schirmer*, Landscapes; 35. *Schroedter*, Don Quixote and Dulcinea of Toboso; 37. *Sohn*, Tasso and the two Eleanors; 39. *Tidemand*, Meeting of Haugianists (a Norwegian sect.).

The Schadow-Platz is adorned with a colossal *Bust of Schadow* (p. 13) in bronze, designed by Wittig. — The celebrated painter *Cornelius* (d. 1867) was born in the Kurzen-Strasse, and the poet *Heine* (d. 1856) in the Bolker-Strasse.

The *Hall of Assize* in the new **Courts of Justice** in the Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 2) contains *Schadow's* last large oil-painting, representing Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory, presented by Frederick William IV.

The handsome new **Post-Office** (Pl. 19) near the rail. stations, is in the Florentine palatial style; the black marble pillars which support the steps were brought from the Neanderthal. 8 M. E.

The ***Hofgarten** (Pl. 11), laid out in 1769, and subsequently extended, affords delightful walks. A black marble column here bears a bust of Queen *Stephanie of Portugal*, a princess of Hohenzollern (d. 1860). — The **Jägerhof** (Pl. A), near which, to the r.

of the great avenue is a statue of *Weyhe*, by whom the grounds were originally laid out, is now the residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern. — The neighbouring *Jacobi's Garten*, at *Pempelfort*, towards the S.E. once belonged to the philosopher Fried. Hein. Jacobi (d. 1819), and was a favourite resort of Gœthe, Herder, and other savants of the day. It now belongs to the *Malkasten*, a society of artists.

Near Düsseldorf there are several excellent Protestant institutions. **Düsselthal**, formerly a Trappist monastery, situated to the N.E. of Pempelfort, 1½ M. from the town, is now an establishment for homeless children, 180—200 of whom are here educated. Connected with it is a seminary for teachers of the poor.

The ancient town of **Kaiserswerth** *(Rhenischer Hof)*, on the Rhine, 6 M. from Düsseldorf, 2½ M. from *Calcum* (p. 13), is the seat of similar charitable institutions on a much larger scale, founded by the Prot. pastor *Fliedner* in 1836, comprising a hospital (500—600 patients), a training school for Prot. Sisters of Charity, Governesses' institution, orphan asylum, etc.

The old Romanesque *Church* of Kaiserswerth, of the 12th or 13th cent., contains an admirably executed * *Reliquary* of the 13th cent., in which the bones of *St. Suitbertus*, an Irishman who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. Of the palace from which the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1064 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno (p. 41) nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the 'Königsburg'.

Railway to Cologne. Beyond stat. *Benrath*, among the trees to the r. stands a handsome royal *Palace* erected 1756—60 by Elector Palatine Charles. Beyond stat. *Langenfeld* the line crosses the *Wupper*, passes Count Fürstenberg's château of *Reuschenberg* (l.), and at *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached at **Mülheim** *(Bergischer Hof)*, a wealthy, manufacturing town, with 10,684 inhab., which owes its prosperity to Protestant citizens who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th cent.; handsome modern Gothic church near the station. — To Elberfeld, see R. 7.

From Mülheim to Bergisch-Gladbach branch-railway in ¼ hr. (7½, 6, 4 Sgr.). One of the finest existing Gothic edifices, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the suppressed Cistercian abbey of * **Altenberg**, founded in 1255, consecrated in 1379. This magnificent fabric, situated in the *Dhünthal*, 6 M. N. of Gladbach, was judiciously restored by Frederick William IV., by whose ancestors, the Counts Adolph and Eberhard vom Berge, the abbey was founded in 1133. Several members of the family are interred here.

Below Mülheim, on the Rhine, lies *Schloss Stammheim*, the residence of Count Fürstenberg, containing an extensive collection of engravings and portraits. The train now intersects the fortifications of *Deutz* (p. 31). The ordinary trains stop here, while the express crosses the railway-bridge to Cologne.

Steamboat from Düsseldorf to Cologne tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. 1. *Central Station* (Pl. 3) at Cologne, for all the trains of the Rhenish Railway (to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, to Aix-la-

Chapelle and Belgium, to Crefeld and Cleve), and for the express trains of the Köln-Minden (R. 2) line. — 2. *Köln-Minden Station* at Deutz, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, near the railway-bridge, for the ordinary trains of the Köln-Minden line and for all the trains of the Köln-Giessen railway (R. 8; connection of the *Left* Rhenish with the *Right* Rhenish railway, R. 11). — 3. *Bergisch Märkisch Station* at Deutz, outside the Feldthor on the Rhine (p. 32), for all the trains of the lines of that name. — An *Omnibus* (4 Sgr.) runs from the Central Station at Cologne in connection with the trains starting from the last named station.

Hotels. At *Cologne*: *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. h), near the railway-bridge; *Hôtel Disch (Pl. a), Brücken-Str.; *Mainzer Hof (Pl. b), Glockengasse; *Victoria (Pl. g), in the Heumarkt; *Hotel Ernst, Trankgasse 3, between the station and the cathedral; *Wiener Hof (Pl. c), Glockengasse; Hôtel de Hollande (Pl. d), on the Rhine. All these are of the first class: R. from 20, B. 10, D. 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr., A. 6—10 Sgr. — *Hôtel du Dôme (Pl. s), in the Domhof, No. 79; *Kleff, Trankgasse, between the station and the cathedral; Russischer Hof (Pl. g), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; Hôtel de Cologne (Pl. e) on the Rhine; *Hôtel de Paris (Pl. k), Drususgasse; Strassburger Hof, in the Hof, near the cathedral; *Laacher Hof (Pl. i), Mauritius-Steinweg. Average charges in these: R. and B. 20—25, D. 15—20, A. 5 Sgr. — Europäischer Hof, Comœdien-Str. 1, near the cathedral; Billstein, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 8, near the bridge of boats; Picht, Trankgasse; Hilgers, Hoch-Str. 27, in the Augustiner-Platz; *Bergischer Hof, Thurm-Markt, near the bridge of boats. These last are all moderate.

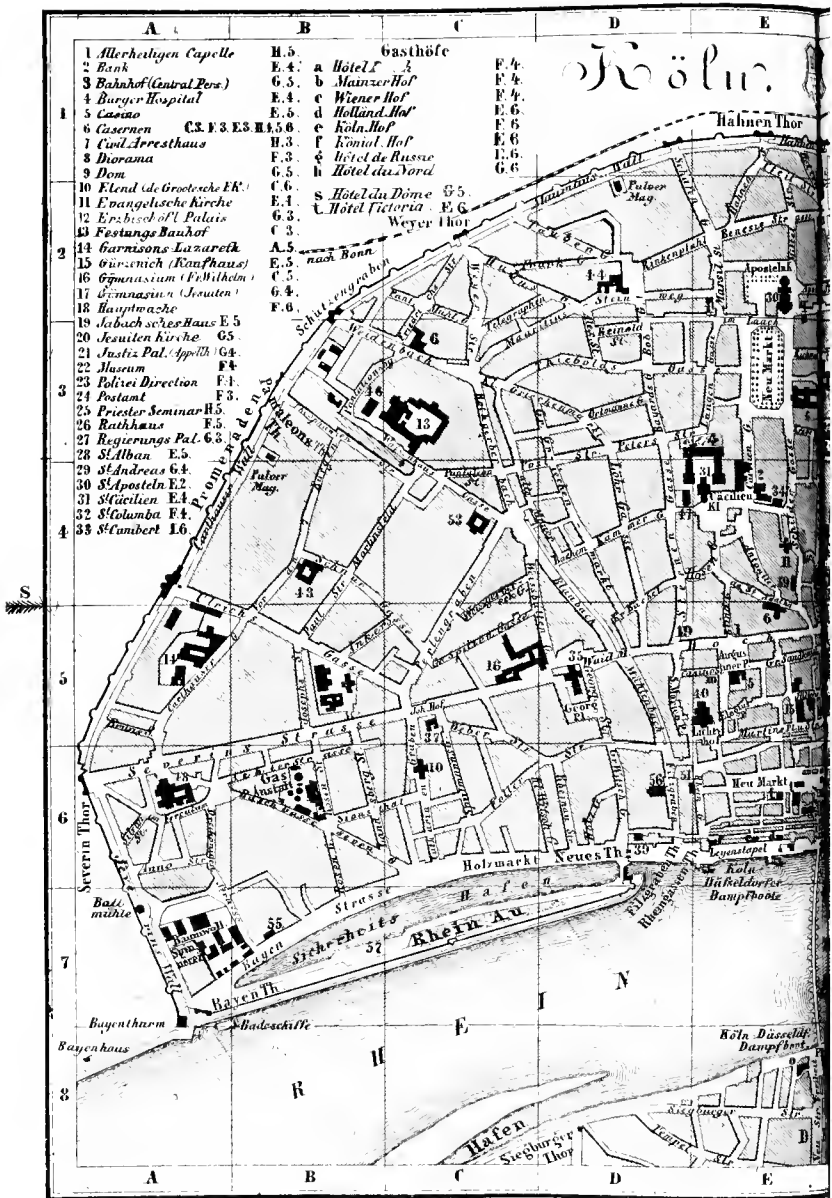
At *Deutz*: *Bellevue (Pl. n), R. from 20, B. 10, A. 5 Sgr.; *Prinz Carl (Pl. o), R. 20 Sgr.

Restaurants at the three railway stations. **Gertrudenhof*, handsomely fitted up and decorated (theatrical performances daily in winter, 10 Sgr.); **Reichard*, Herzog-Str. 10; *Simon*, Comœdien-St. 8; *Picht*, Trankgasse, near the station; *Hôtel Kleff*, see above; *Woehrmann*, Minoriten; **Johnen*, Breite-Str. 36; **Berzdorf*, Martin-Str. — **Beer.** **Werny*, Salomonsgasse 18, between the Rathhaus and Hoch-Str., dinner 15 Sgr.; **Horn*, Hof 12; **Fischer*, in the arcade near the Hoch-Str. (Pl. F, 5); *Kehl*, Elogius-Platz 5: *Schmitz*, Herzog-Str. 7; *Simons*, Mühlenbach, near the Heumarkt, and many others. — **Oysters**, &c. at **Bettger's* (Pl. r), Kleine Budengasse 6; *Pommer*, Breite-Str. 155. — **Cafés.** **Mosler*, Obern-Marsporten, also the best confectioner in Cologne; *Café du Dôme*, at the hotel of that name; **Fischer*, in the arcade near the Hoch-Str.; *Börse*, in the middle of the Heumarkt.

Places of Recreation. A military band generally plays on summer evenings in the gardens of the *Bellevue* and *Prinz Carl* hotels at Deutz, which afford a good view of Cologne and the busy traffic on the river and the bridge of boats. Concerts daily and an open air theatre in summer at **Mosler's Tivoli*, near the Thürmchen, at the N. end of the town. The *Bayenhaus* at the S. end of the town, on the Rhine, is another favourite resort. — The **Zoological Garden* and *Flora*, see below. *Brühl* (p. 110) also attracts numerous visitors.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, Glockengasse (only in winter). *Thalia-Theater*, Schildergasse. *Gertrudenhof* (p. 16). *Mosler's Tivoli*, see above.

Music. Cologne has of late years become one of the most musical places in Germany. The *Gürzenich Concerts* (p. 27; seats in the body of the hall 1 Thlr., in the gallery 15 Sgr., the latter often oppressively hot), usually ten in number, which annually take place in winter, have attained a justly merited celebrity, owing to the admirable choice of the music, as well as to the number and skill of the performers. These concerts are conducted by *Dr. Hiller*, the director of the *Conservatoire of Music*. The latter, founded in 1851, is supported partly by the city, and partly by private subscription, and has numbered among its directors some of the most talented musicians of Germany. Another institution which has earned a high reputation is the *Männer-Gesangverein*, or Men's Vocal Society, conducted by F. Weber, by which admirable concerts are also given. Amateurs of music should endeavour to obtain an introduction to the *Mu-*


Gasthöfe
1 Allerheiligen Capelle H.5.
2 Bank E.4.
3 Bahnhof (Central Pers.) G.5.
4 Burger Hospital E.4.
5 Casino E.5.
6 Casernen C.3. F.3. E.3. H.4.5.6.
7 Civil Arresthaus H.3.
8 Diorama F.3.
9 Dom G.5.
10 Elend (de Groetsche EK.) C.6.
11 Evangelische Kirche E.4.
12 Erzbischöfl. Palais G.3.
13 Festungs Bauhof C.3.
14 Garnisons-Lazareth A.5.
15 Gürzenich (Kaufhaus) E.5.
16 Gymnasium (Fr. Wilhelm.) C.5.
17 Gymnasium (Jesuiten) G.4.
18 Hauptwache F.6.
19 Jabachsches Haus E.5.
20 Jesuiten Kirche G5
21 Justiz Pal. (Appellh.) G4.
22 Museum F4.
23 Polizei Direction F.4.
24 Postamt F.3.
25 Priester Seminar H.5.
26 Rathhaus F.5.
27 Regierungs Pal. G.3.
28 St. Alban E.5.
29 St. Andreas G.4.
30 St. Aposteln E.2.
31 St. Cäcilien E.4.
32 St. Columba F.4.
33 St. Lambert I.6.
a Hôtel d'Angleterre F.4.
b Mainzer Hof F.4.
c Wiener Hof F.4.
d Holländ. Hof E.6.
e Köln. Hof F.6.
f Königl. Hof E.6.
g Hôtel de Russie D.6.
h Hôtel du Nord G.6.
S Hôtel du Dôme G.5.
V Hôtel Victoria E.6.
Weyer Thor
Kölner
Hahnen Thor
Apostelnk
Neu Markt
Cäcilien
Severin Thor
Holzmarkt
Neues Th.
Rhein Au
Bayen Th.
Bayenthurm
Badeschiffe
Bayenhaus
Köln Düsseldf. Dampfboote
Hafen
Sicherheits
Promenaden
Schutzengraben
Ringmauer
Ringgraben
Ringstrasse
Rheinstrasse
Rheingasse
Rheinau
Siegburger Thor
Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.
Maasstab
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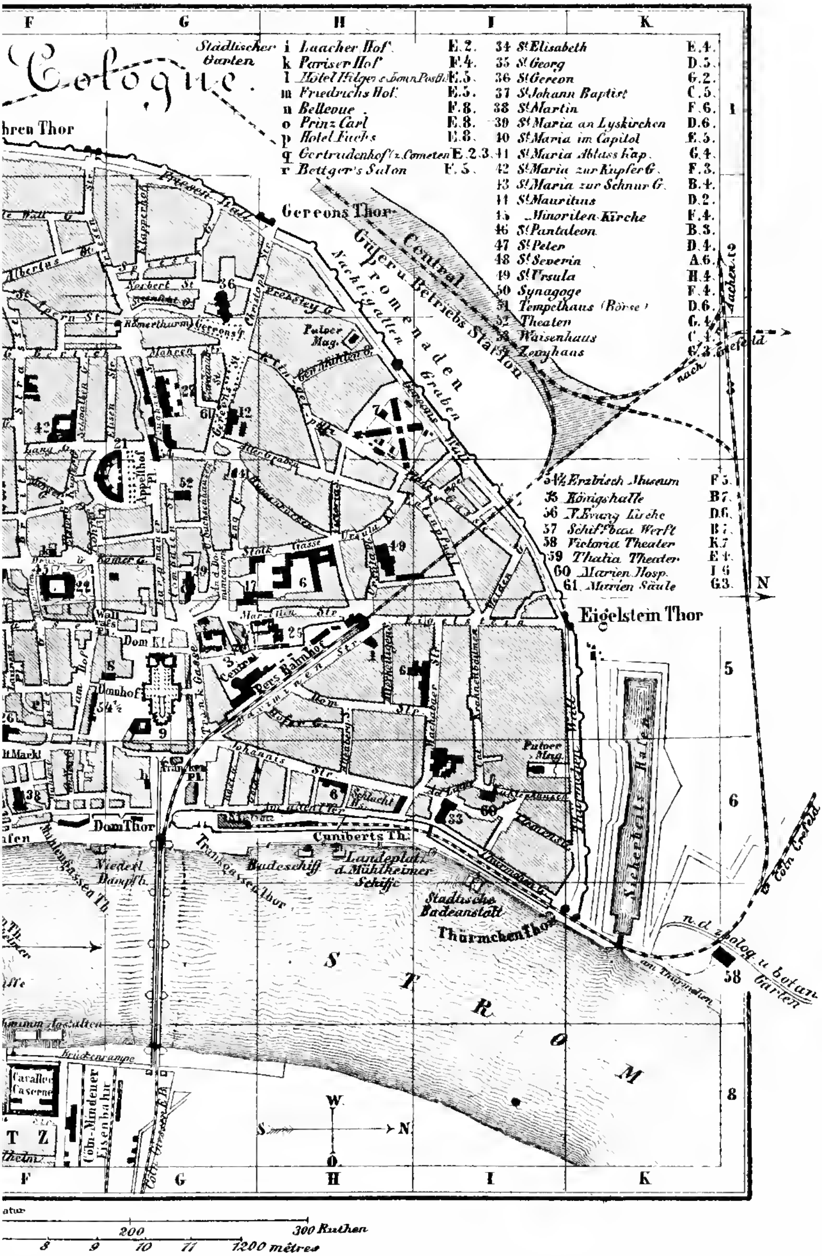
F
G
H
I
K
Cologne.
Städtischer Garten
i Laacher Hof E. 2.
k Pariser Hof F. 4.
m Friedrichs Hof E. 5.
n Bellevue F. 8.
o Prinz Carl E. 8.
p Hotel Fuchs E. 8.
r Bettger's Salon F. 5.
34 St. Elisabeth E. 4.
35 St. Georg D. 5.
36 St. Gereon G. 2.
37 St. Johann Baptist C. 5.
38 St. Martin F. 6.
39 St. Maria an Lyskirchen D. 6.
40 St. Maria im Capitol E. 5.
41 St. Maria Ablass Kap. G. 4.
42 St. Maria zur Kupfer G. F. 3.
43 St. Maria zur Schnur G. B. 4.
44 St. Mauritius D. 2.
45 Minoriten Kirche F. 4.
46 St. Pantaleon B. 3.
47 St. Peter D. 4.
48 St. Severin A. 6.
49 St. Ursula H. 4.
50 Synagoge F. 4.
51 Tempelhaus (Börse) D. 6.
52 Theater G. 4.
53 Waisenhaus
54 Zeughaus
54½ Erzbisch. Museum F. 5.
55 Königshalle B. 7.
56 N. Evang. Kirche D. 6.
57 Schiffbau Werft B. 7.
58 Victoria Theater K. 7.
59 Thalia Theater E. 4.
60 Marien Hosp. I. 6.
61 Marien Säule G. 3.
Gereons Thor
Central Güter u. Betriebs Station
Promenaden Graben
Eigelstein Thor
Sicherheits Hafen
Dom Thor
Cuniberts Th.
Badeschiff
Landeplatz d. Mühlheimer Schiffe
Städtische Badeanstalt
Thürmchen Thor
STROM
Domhof
Römerthurm
Appelhof Pl.
Central Pers. Bahnhof
Maximinen Str.
Johannis Str.
Stolk Gasse
Ursula
Marzellen Str.
Eigelstein
Trankgasse
Dom Kl.
Pulver Mag.
Schlacht H.
Frankenthurm
Thürmchens Wall
Nachtigallen Allee
Brückenrampe
Cöln-Mindener Eisenbahn
Caserne
nach Aachen
nach Crefeld
n. d. zoolog. u. botan. Garten
Cöln Crefeld
W.
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300 Ruthen
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1200 mètres

sikalische Gesellschaft, or to the *Philharmonische Gesellschaft*, societies which meet, on Saturdays at 7. 30 p. m., the former in the Glockengasse No. 13, the latter in the Gürzenich.

* **Diorama** (Pl. 8), Wolfs-Str. 5, near the Neumarkt (p. 29), adm. 10, on Sundays and holidays 5 Sgr.

* **Botanical Garden** of the *Flora Society*, adjoining the Zoological Garden, see p. 31. Adm. 10, on Sundays 5 Sgr. It contains an *Aquarium* (5 Sgr.) and a good restaurant.

* **Zoological Garden**, 1/2 M. below the town, nearly opposite to Mülheim (p. 15), see p. 31. Adm. 10, on Sundays 5 Sgr.; military music on Wednesday afternoons (4—8 o'clock). Omnibuses and steamers (see below) ply between the town and the gardens (restaurant).

Baths. Warm at *Sieger's*, Schildergasse 72 (also Russian baths, &c.), and in the floating bath-establishment, entered from the bridge. Cold baths (6 Sgr.) in the Rhine, below the Trankgasse, at the back of the Rheinau, and at the Bayenthurm; also on the r. bank, below the garden of the 'Bellevue' in Deutz, near which are the *Swimming-Baths* (5 Sgr.).

Steamboats, see Introduction. The piers are near the bridge of boats, between the Rheingassen-Thor and the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Thor (comp. Pl. E, 6). *Local Steamers* ply frequently between Cologne and Mülheim (p. 15; 1st class 2 1/2 Sgr.), starting from the bridge of boats, and touching at St. Cunibert and near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 31).

Post-Office (Pl. 24), Glockengasse 25—27. Branch offices for letters and parcels only in the E. wing of the Central Station, at 41 Mohren-Str., and at 13 Malzmühle. — **Telegraph Office,** Cæcilien-Str. 4. — *Police Office* (Pl. 23), Glockengasse 30. — *Royal Bank* (Pl. 2), Georg-Str. 7. — *Cologne Private Bank*, Agrippa-Str. 20; *Schaaffhausen Bank*, Unter-Sachsenhausen 8.

Cabs. 1—2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7 1/2, 4 pers. 10 Sgr. for each drive within the town, or to the station. To Deutz at the same charges, with the addition of 7 1/2 Sgr. for bridge-toll. To the Zoological or Flora garden, 1—2 pers. 7 1/2, 3—4 pers. 12 1/2 Sgr. — By time: per 1/2 hr., 1—2 pers. 7 1/2, 3—4 pers. 10 Sgr. Before 7 a. m. and after 10 p. m. 5 Sgr. more than the above fares is charged.

Omnibuses run from the Waidmarkt to the N. end of the town (1 1/2 Sgr.), and thence to the Zoological and Flora gardens (2 Sgr.); also from the Wallraf-Platz to Nippes every hour; from the beginning of the Ehren-Strasse and from the end of the Minoriten-Str. to the Ehrenfeld; and from the Central Station to the Bergisch Märkisch Station at Deutz in connection with the trains (comp. p. 16).

Porterage from the steamboat to a cab for 1—2 packages 1 Sgr., for each additional package 1/2 Sgr. For a hand-cart into the town, with luggage not exceeding 3 cwt., 7 Sgr.

Eau de Cologne. The best is manufactured by the firm of *Johann Maria Farina*, opposite the Jülichs-Platz; also excellent at Hochstrasse 129, Julichs-Platz 4, &c.

Objects of Art and curiosities of all kinds are sold by *Heberle*, Grosse Budengasse.

Industrial Exhibition, Glockengasse 3; adm. 2 1/2 Sgr.

English Church Service, by a resident chaplain, at No. 8 Rheingasse.

Principal Attractions, where time is limited: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 19); *St. Gereon* (exterior, p. 29, Pl. 36); *Church of the Apostles* (exterior, p. 28, Pl. 30); *St. Maria im Capitol* (interior, p. 27, Pl. 40); *Gürzenich* (p. 27, Pl. 15); *Façade of the Town-Hall* (p. 26, Pl. 26); *Museum* (p. 24, Pl. 45); *Iron Bridge* (p. 24).

Two Days. The above-mentioned churches 7—10 a. m. * *Wallraf-Richarz Museum* (p. 24), and *Diorama* (p. 29, Pl. 8) in the forenoon. In the afternoon the ***Cathedral*, *Archiepiscopal Museum*, walk along the Rhine, cross the bridges, and visit the Zoological and Botanical Gardens (pp. 19, 31). The principal churches, &c. may be most conveniently visited as follows: glance at the *Cathedral* (p. 19, Pl. 9); *St. Cunibert* (p. 31, Pl. 33); *St. Ursula* (p. 30, Pl. 49); *Jesuits'* (p. 30, Pl. 20); *St. Andreas* (p. 30, Pl. 29); through the Comödien-Strasse (l. *Courts of Justice*, Pl. 21; l. *Arsenal*, Pl. 54; r. *Government Buildings*, Pl. 27; l. *Roman*

Tower, p. 25); * *St. Gereon* (p. 29, Pl. 36); * *Apostles'* (p. 28, Pl. 30); new *Mauritius Church* (p. 29, Pl. 44); across the Neumarkt (l. the horses' heads, p. 29), past the *Hospital* (p. 28, Pl. 4), to *St. Peter's* (p. 28, Pl. 47); leaving the latter by the S. door in the Sternengasse, past *Rubens' House* (p. 28, Pl. 19) to * *St. Maria* (p. 27, Pl. 40); leave latter by the N. door in the Lichhof, proceed to the * *Gürzenich* (p. 27, Pl. 15); *Town-Hall* (p. 26, Pl. 26); * *St. Martin* (p. 26, Pl. 38); *Minoritenkirche* (p. 25, Pl. 45); the * *Museum* (p. 24); *Synagogue* (p. 26, Pl. 50). The very distant churches of *St. Severin* (p. 28, Pl. 48) and *St. Pantaleon* (p. 29, Pl. 46) then alone remain to be visited.

The names of the streets leading to the Rhine (W. to E.) are painted *red*, of those parallel to the Rhine (N. to S.) *black*.

Cologne, the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the seat of the supreme court of justice for the left bank of the Rhine, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a fortress of the first class, with 129,233 inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men. It lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge of boats and an iron bridge lead to *Deutz*, a town on the opposite bank (11,881 inhab.). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the streets are narrow, gloomy, and badly drained. Of late, however, considerable improvements have been effected, a number of new and handsome buildings have been erected near the central station and in other parts of the town, and if, as it is proposed, the girdle of fortifications with which the town is encircled should be extended, new quarters in a superior style will rapidly spring up. The area at present covered by Cologne is about $1^1/_2$ sq. M.

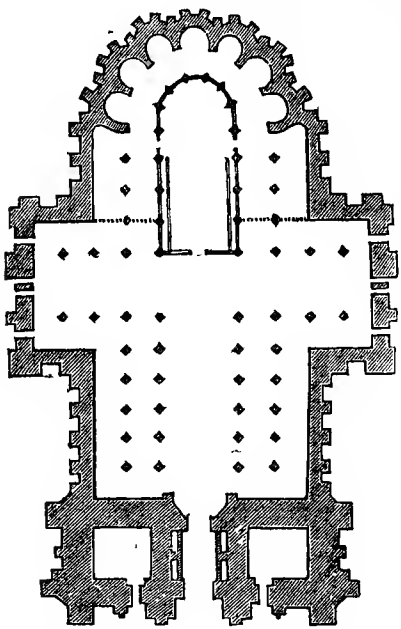
Cologne owes its foundation to the Ubii, who when hard pressed by the Suevi, transferred their dwellings from the r. to the l. bank of the Rhine. Agrippina (daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero), who was born here, founded a colony of Roman veterans, called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*, on the site of the present city, A. D. 50. The settlement soon became the Capital of Lower Germany. In 308 Constantine began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marspforten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz; remnants of the pillars are still seen when the river is low. It was destroyed at the time of the Norman invasions, and in 960 removed by Archbishop Bruno, who caused the l. arm of the Rhine to be filled up. The present Town-Hall is believed to occupy the site of the *Praetorium* of the Roman colony.

In the 12—15th cent., Cologne was a flourishing commercial town, and transacted business extensively with London, where it possessed its warehouses at the Guildhall. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea. In 1201 it became incorporated with the *Hanseatic League*, and rivalled Lübeck in importance. The first great Hanseatic assembly was held at Cologne in 1367, on which occasion it was resolved to declare war against the northern kingdoms. In 1212 it became a free town of the empire, and did homage to the archbishops of the district, on condition that these princes agreed to respect their privileges. Subsequently, however, the archbishops, who were continually at variance with the citizens, endeavoured to assert their authority over them, but were repeatedly thwarted, and the city maintained its freedom, so that in 1262 Archbishop Engelbert was compelled to transfer his residence to Brühl, and afterwards to Bonn. Feuds between the nobles and the burghers, which occasioned the expulsion of a whole corporation of weavers in 1372, and of the Protestants in 1608, who set-

tled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mulheim, proved very prejudicial to the city.

Cologne, however, still ranked as the first Rhenish town, and was celebrated as a cradle of art. Many pictures of great merit were painted by masters of the old Cologne school about the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th cent., but *Meister Wilhelm* (about 1380) and *Meister Stephan Lochner* (1410) are the only names of that period which have been handed down to us. A few of their pictures may be seen at the Cathedral (p. 23) and the Museum (p. 24); others are preserved at the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The numerous and handsome churches also bear testimony to the remarkable architectural efforts made by the citizens of that period. Prior to 1801, when most of them were secularised, Cologne possessed no fewer than 200 churches and chapels. There are now 25 churches only, two of which are Protestant. The town likewise boasted of a university, founded in 1388, once celebrated as a philosophical and theological school; but it afterwards declined in importance, and was finally suppressed at the close of the last century.

Until its occupation by the French in 1794, Cologne maintained its privileges as a free Imperial city, but had lost much of its ancient splendour. By the peace of Campo Formio in 1797 it became subject to France, and was in the Roer Department, the capital of which was Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1801 its monasteries were secularised and declared national property. On 14th Jan., 1814, the Russians took the place; and shortly afterwards, when the town became Prussian, it began to recover its former importance. It has since rapidly increased in size and affluence, greatly owing to its important central situation for steamboat and railway traffic and is now one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.



The ****Cathedral**†, or *Dom* (Pl. 9), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, near the Central Station, and exactly opposite the Iron Bridge. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engel-

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their ser-

bert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 22), his plan was never realised. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The first architect is believed to have been *Meister Gerard* of Riehl (a village near Cologne), to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1527 in recognition of his valuable services.

The construction of the sacred edifice progressed slowly, chiefly owing to differences between the archbishops and the citizens, and the choir was not consecrated till 1322. The works were at length completely abandoned at the commencement of the 16th cent., when the choir only had been completed, and the tower had attained barely two-fifths of its projected height. In 1795 the building was converted by the French into a hay magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

The late kings of Prussia, Frederick William III. and IV., at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and subsequently expended 30,000*l.* upon its restoration. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1871 amounted to upwards of 450,000*l.*, the greater part of which was contributed from the royal coffers, while the remainder was collected by private subscriptions, societies, cathedral lotteries, etc.

The modern architects of the cathedral have been *Ahlert* (d. 1833), the talented *Zwirner*, a thorough master of the Gothic style (d. 1861), and *Voigtel*.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure, the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 148 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the transept 357 ft.

The * *W. Facade*, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original design of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, the principal portal between them, and the vast middle window, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The projected height of the towers is 511 ft., and they are intended to consist of four storeys (of which the third

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vices are unnecessary. The nave and transept with the stained-glass windows are open the whole day, but walking is forbidden during divine service (on week-days 9—10 a. m. and 4—4. 30 p. m.). The following are the only authorised fees (1—5 pers.): (1). For opening the choir, choir-chapels, and Dombild, 15 Sgr.; (2). For the attendant who conducts visitors along the upper choir-gallery, round the exterior of the cathedral, and to the top of the tower, 15 Sgr.; (3). For opening the treasury, the shrine containing the relics of the Magi, and the Dombild, 1½ Thlr. Cards are procured from the Suisse, who is generally in or near the transept.

is approaching completion), crowned with elegant open spires. The *Crane* on the S. tower, which had stood there for 400 years and constituted one of the chief landmarks of Cologne, was removed in 1868.

The principal portal is 93 ft. in height, and 31 ft. in width; the side portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide.

The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from Zwirner's designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The *N. Portal* is executed in a simple style, while the **S. Portal* is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by Schwanthaler and presented by the Emp. William.

The **Choir*, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, exhibits in its lower parts the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence and bold outlines of the consummated art are displayed. From the massive pillars of the substructure rises a rich system of flying buttresses and arches, which not only serve to consolidate the structure, but pleasantly to soften the contrast between the low aisles and chapels and the lofty nave.

The ***Interior*, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length; nave 16 yds. wide and 145 ft. in height; each of the four aisles 9 yds. wide and 60 ft. high. The area of the interior is 7399 sq. yds. In 1863 the partition which for centuries had separated the nave from the choir was removed. The effect produced by the *ensemble* is now singularly impressive.

Nave and *Transept*. The five *Stained Glass Windows* in the N. aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and representing archbishops, saints, and armorial bearings, are fine specimens of the workmanship of that period. The *modern windows of the S. aisle, presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria, prove that the once almost obsolete art has regained much of its ancient glory: 1st window, John the Baptist; 2nd. Nativity; 3rd. Last Supper above, Death of Christ below; 4th. Descent of the Holy Ghost; 5th. Stoning of St. Stephen. Below are prophets, evangelists, and fathers of the church in full figure. A sixth window, on the W. side of the S. Transept, was filled with stained glass in 1855 to the memory of Joseph v. Görres (d. 1848), 'catholicæ veritatis defensori glorioso'. The modern stained glass windows of the S. Portal, commemorating the elevation of Archbishop v. Geissel of Cologne to the rank of cardinal, are of Cologne workmanship. The old stained glass on the W. side of the N. Transept is from several ancient churches of Cologne now demolished.

The *Choir* is separated from the nave by an iron screen. Consoles projecting from the fourteen pillars of the central part bear *Statues* of Christ, Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, valuable as spe-

cimens of the sculpture of the 14th cent., restored in 1842. The modern statues in the transept were put up in 1866. The nine frescoes in the arches of the choir, executed by Steinle in 1844, represent *Angel Choirs* in the ecclesiastical symbolic style, differently coloured in accordance with their various stages of development; they are best viewed from the gallery of the choir (p. 23). The walls behind the choir stalls are covered with tapestry recently worked by ladies of Cologne, illustrative of the Nicene Creed and the Seven Sacraments. The handsome carved *Stalls* are of the 15th cent. Beneath a brass, with engraved full length figure, reposes Archbishop v. Spiegel (d. 1835). Above the triforium of the choir is a series of admirable old *Stained Glass* windows, representing the kings of Judah, etc. The windows in the transepts were filled with stained glass by private individuals.

Choir Chapels. 1. The *Engelbert Chapel* (first to the l., N. side) formerly contained the bones of Archbishop *Engelbert von der Mark*, who was assassinated by Friedrich von Isenburg on the Gevelsberg near Schwelm (comp. p. 20) in 1225, but they were removed in 1633 and placed in a magnificent silver reliquary which is now preserved in the Treasury.

2. *Maternus Chapel.* Tomb of Archbishop *Philip v. Heinsberg* (d. 1191) in the form of a town-wall with towers, gates, and pinnacles, in allusion to his having founded the ancient fortifications of Cologne (p. 31). The altar is adorned with a fine gilded woodcarving representing the Passion. The original ground-plan of the S.W. tower of the cathedral and an original view of the S. tower from the E. side, found in Paris in 1816, are preserved here under glass (comp. 3rd chapel).

3. *Chapel of St. John.* Tomb of Archbishop *Conrad v. Hochstaden* (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral (p. 20), with the figure of the deceased in bronze, dating from the first half of the 15th cent., restored in 1847. The *Altar of St. Clara*, with paintings by the Meister Wilhelm, presented by the brothers Boisserée, is worthy of inspection. Under glass in a massive oaken frame is here preserved the original sketch on parchment of the W. Façade of the cathedral with the two towers in their completed form. Part of this interesting design was found at Darmstadt in 1814, the rest at Paris in 1816.

4. *Chapel of the Three Kings.* Here are preserved the 'Bones of the Magi', or 'Three Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reiald, by whom they were removed to Cologne. The reliquary in which they are preserved, artistically constructed at the end of the 12th cent., and adorned with reliefs, was once gorgeously decorated with gold and precious stones, but most of these ornaments disappeared during the French dominion at the end of last century, when the

reliquary had been removed from Cologne with a view to ensure its safety. Outside this chapel repose the Electors of the House of Bavaria. The heart of *Marie de Medicis* (p. 28) is also buried under a stone without any inscription in front of the chapel. Opposite to it, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of Archbishop *Theodoric v. Mörs* (d. 1463), dating from the second half of the 16th cent.

5. The *Chapel of St. Agnes* contains the celebrated **Dombild*, termed by Gœthe 'the axis on which the history of Lower Rhenish art turns', a winged picture representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside. It bears the date 1410, and is probably a work of the Master *Stephan* (p. 19).

6. *Chapel of St. Michael.* Tombstone of Archbishop *Walram of Jülich* (d. 1349). Carved altar-piece of the 15th cent.

7. *Chapel of St. Stephen.* Tombstone of the Imperial general *von Hochkirchen* (who fell at Landau in 1703, in the Spanish War of Succession). Near this chapel is the **Monument of Archbishop Frederick of Saarwerden* (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze, on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints.

The adjoining 'Muttergottes-Chörchen', or chapel of the Virgin contains **Overbeck's Assumption*, purchased in 1855 for 900*l.* The altar was designed by Zwirner in 1856. The *Stained Glass* windows of this chapel, executed at Cologne and put up in 1857, represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, copied from ancient mural paintings discovered in 1842 during the restoration of the choir.

By a pillar at the entrance to the S. Transept is the *Statue of St. Christopher*, about 10 ft. in height, dating from the end of the 16th cent.

The *Treasury* (entrance from the passage of the N. choir) contains a silver shrine with the remains of St. Engelbert, valuable ecclesiastical vessels, especially one presented by Pope Pius IX. in 1848, the sword worn by the Elector of Cologne at the coronation procession at Frankfort, sacerdotal vestments, ten admirably carved ivory tablets, etc.

The visitor should not omit to walk round the **Inner Gallery of the Choir* and those on the *Exterior of the Choir*, or to ascend the *Central Tower* (from the S. portal; adm. by card, see p. 20), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the central tower, commands an extensive *prospect over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum**, opposite the S. side of the cathedral, containing a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, occupies the site of the archiepiscopal palace.

The **Iron Bridge,** which crosses the Rhine to the E. of the cathedral, is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic. It is 453 yds. long and 47 ft. above the average level of the water. Over the entrance on the l. (Cologne) bank is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.* by Bläser, on the r. bank an **Equestrian Statue of William I.* by Drake, both erected in 1867. The approach to the bridge on the l. bank affords a good survey of the choir of the cathedral. Deutz on the r. bank, see p. 31.

In an open space to the W. of, and not far from the cathedral rises the new **Museum,** or *Wallraf-Richartz-Museum* (Pl. 22), erected in the Gothic style by *Felten* in 1855—61, the funds (about 30,000 *l.*) having been presented to the city by Herr Richartz, a wealthy merchant (d. 1861). In the grounds on the E. side is the old Roman arch of the *Pfaffenthor*, an ancient gate of the city transferred thither from its original position near the W. portal of the cathedral. The statues at the principal portal (N. side) and those on the E. side represent characters of distinction in the annals of the city. The building contains valuable Roman and mediæval antiquities and ancient and modern pictures bequeathed by Professor Wallraf (d. 1824) to his native town (adm. gratis on Sund., holy-days, and in winter on Wed. afternoons, at other times fee $7\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr.).

The *Ground Floor* and the *Cloisters* (sunk-storey) contain the *Roman Antiquities* on the right. *Room I.:* Statuettes, busts (some of them spurious), *head of a Medusa found at Rome, casts of well-known antiques (Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, Venus de Medicis, etc.). Then a *Collection of Coins*, gems, carving, etc., and another of *Drawings*, *Engravings*, and MSS.; on the left, ancient armour. In the *Upper Cloisters* curious specimens of artistic workmanship, stained glass, vases, etc.; a valuable collection of thirty scenes in *Stained Glass*, being modern copies of old masters of Cologne and the Netherlands, executed at Munich, and bequeathed by the brothers Boisserée. In the *Lower Cloisters* are several *Mosaic Pavements*, one of which of considerable size, and supposed to date from the 3rd cent., was found during the construction of the new hospital, and probably belonged to a library (with figures representing Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes, Socrates, Sophocles, etc.); then sarcophagi, architectural fragments and sculptures, ancient and mediæval, among them a rock-altar of Jupiter and of Hercules Saxanus, erected by legions stationed in Germany, and found in the Brohl Valley (p. 68) in 1862. Then to the l. on the ground-floor, six rooms containing pictures of great historical interest of the venerable *Cologne School:* (a) *Gothic Pictures* (Nos. 2—11) of the years 1250—1350; 35. Passion in 27 sections; 36—39. Passion. (b) *Meister Wilhelm* and his School, from about 1350 to 1420 (Nos. 40—117). *40. Virgin and Child; *41. Christ on the Cross surrounded by Mary and the Apostles; 99. Legend of St. Ursula, with a view of the city of Cologne. (c) *Meister Stephan* and his School, from about 1420 to 1450 (Nos. 118—146). *118. Madonna in an arbour of roses; *121. Last Judgment. (d) *Cologne School*, influenced by that of the Van Eycks, from 1450 to 1550 (Nos. 147—445). 159. Descent from the Cross; *164. Christ on the Cross; 184. Glorification of Mary; 184. Last Judgment; 195. Adoration of the Magi; 196. Mass of St. Gregory; 197, 198. Wings with saints; *199. Mystical marriage of St. Catharine with the Infant Christ; *205. Altar of St. Thomas; 206. Altar of the Holy Rood; *173. Death of Mary; 271. Crucifixion; 288. Ascension. Nos. 356—360 are by *Bruyn* (d. 1557); 354.

Crucifixion, by *Woensam* of Worms. The *Staircase* is adorned with frescoes by Steinle, representing the history of the Cologne school of art during the Roman, the mediæval, and the Renaissance periods. A description of these works hangs halfway up the stair.

Upper Floor. In the Reception Room, Nos. 1003—1028. 'Landscapes, Legends, History, and Monuments of the Rhenish Province', in 26 sections, illustrated by Scheuren (1862). On the r. and l. of the reception-room, and in a third room (to the r., by the staircase), are pictures of the *Flemish School* (Nos. 567—730): *Rubens*, 617. St. Francis receiving the stigmata; *618. Virgin and Child; *624. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Jabach, a wealthy citizen of Cologne; 633. *Jordaens*, Prometheus; 632. *Honthorst* (?), Nativity; 642. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Boors drinking; 654. *Ostade*, similar subject; 659. *Backhuysen*, Quay; 662—664. *Huysmans*, Landscapes; 668, 669. *Breughel*, Flower-pieces. Farther on, to the l., the *Italian School*, the specimens of which, as well as those of the *French School* in the adjoining room, are of little value. A saloon to the l., by the staircase, contains a collection of *Modern Pictures*: 942. *Schick*, Eve observing the reflection of her figure in a brook; 951, 952. *Begas*, Portraits of his parents and himself; 956. *Meister*, Lions fighting; *966. *Bendemann*, Mourning Jews; *962. *Lessing*, Monastery court covered with snow; 963. *Lessing*, Landscape; 971. *Fay*, Samson and Delilah; 981. *Camphausen*, Prince Eugene at the battle of Belgrade; *980. *Böttcher*, Summer night on the Rhine; 990. *Piloty*, Galileo in prison; 972. *Zimmermann*, Market-day; 974. *Schrader*, Cromwell at the death-bed of his daughter; 974. *Voltz*, Cattle resting; 983. *Schmidt*, Prayer beside a corpse; 986. *Correns*, Portrait of Zwirner, the late eminent architect of the cathedral. On the r. (S.W.) the *Franconian School*: 521. *Wohlgemuth*, Death of Mary; 522. *Alb. Dürer*, Drummer and piper; 523. *Dürer* (?), Madonna and Child. *Saxon School*: *534. *Cranach the Elder*, Mary Magdalene; 535. Infant Jesus. The rooms on the W. side contain the *Exhibition of the Cologne Art Union*, the pictures in which are frequently changed.

At the back of the Museum is the **Church of the Minorites** (Pl. 45) of the 13th cent., externally an edifice in the early pointed style, said to have been built in their leisure hours by the workmen engaged in the construction of the cathedral, and recently restored at the expense of the late Herr Richartz. It contains the tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), with the inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.* The beautiful late Gothic cloisters on the N. side were restored at the time when the new museum was constructed and employed as a receptacle for Roman and mediæval antiquities.

In the Appelhofs-Platz, opposite the Comödien-Str., is the *Justizgebäude*, or Court of Justice (Pl. 21), an unattractive modern building. Farther on, in the Zeughaus-Str., on the l., is the' *Arsenal* (Pl. 54) with the *Guard-House*, erected in 1601; on the r. are the palatial *Government Buildings* (Pl. 27), erected in 1830. Farther W. in the same direction, at the corner of the Apern-Str., is the *Römerthurm*, an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colour. It is said once to have formed an angle of the ancient Roman town, considerable fragments of the walls of which still exist in the vicinity (on the 'Burgmauer'); the main substance of it is undoubtedly of Roman origin, the upper part modern. The Steinfeldergasse leads hence (leaving the new *Library* to the l.) to *St. Gereon's*, see p. 29.

The new *Synagogue* (Pl. 50) in the Glockengasse, an edifice in the Moorish style designed by Zwirner, and built at the expense of the banker Oppenheim, is covered with a handsome gilded dome.

Between the cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafs-Platz, begins the narrow *Hochstrasse* (Pl. E, I, 5), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its N. and S. prolongations (the Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., the Hochpforte and Severins-Str. to the S.) intersects the entire city from N. to S. On the r. side of the Hochstrasse is the *Königin-Augusta-Halle*, an arcade with shops.

To the E. of this, between the Hochstrasse and the Rhine, are situated several important buildings, not far from each other.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 26), facing the Stadthaus-Platz to the W. and the old market to the E., was founded in the 13th cent., attained its present dimensions in 1549, and has recently been restored. The * *Portico*, added in 1571, is an elegant structure in the Renaissance style, with Latin inscriptions recording the gratitude of the citizens to *Julius Caesar*, *Augustus*, *Agrippa*, *Constantine*, *Justinian*, and the German Emp. *Maximilian*. The *Reliefs* in the centre (on the l. Samson rending the lion's jaw, on the l. Daniel in the lions' den) contain an allusion to an ancient tradition.

Archbishop Engelbert (p. 22) sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn. He invited his intended victim to a banquet, and caused him to be conducted to a room where a hungry lion had been placed to devour the obnoxious citizen. The latter, however, contrived to thrust his left arm down the animal's throat, while he stabbed it with his right hand, and thus escaped.

The ***Hansa-Saal**, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathhaus, recently restored, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures roughly executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the r. and l. indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of 45 patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of 22 guilds.

The *Chapel* of the Rathhaus, which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 23), was a synagogue before the banishment of the Jews (1349). The Gothic tower of the Rathhaus, erected in 1407—1414, contains the *Wallraf Library* and *Archives*, open daily 10—12. The Façade towards the Alte Markt has recently been richly decorated with reliefs and statues.

The Church of ***Gross St. Martin** (Pl. 38), near the Rhine, consecrated in 1172, is a bold and elegant Romanesque structure. The massive tower, of which one of the corner turrets is still incomplete, rests on four arches, 100 ft. in height and 40 ft. in span, the only counterpoise of which consists of three handsome half-rotundas. The

lower part of the church was erected a century later in the transition style. In the corner of the church, to the l. by the entrance, is an ancient font, decorated with lions' heads and foliage, a rare sculpture of the 8th cent. presented by Pope Leo III. On the upper side-altars are six modern statues by Hoffmann of Rome. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by *du Bois*, and Christ before Annas, by *Honthorst*. The pulpit rests on a recumbent dragon.

To the S. of the Rathhaus is the * **Gürzenich** (Pl. 15), so named after the citizen by whom it was erected, the most important secular edifice at Cologne, adorned with pinnacles and six slender watch-towers, erected in 1441—74, and enlarged in 1856. The modern statues above the E. gateways represent *Agrippa* and *Marsilius*, respectively the founder and defender of the town during the Roman period.

Interior (adm. 5 Sgr.). The spacious **Festsaal* was employed in the middle ages on festive occasions, especially when the city gave banquets in honour of a visit from the emperor. It was remodelled in 1857, and is now borne by twenty-two richly carved wooden columns. Length 58, breadth 24 yds., height 47 ft. The modern stained glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Julich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two old *Chimney Pieces*, richly carved with scenes from the early history of the town, are worthy of inspection. The ante-chamber ('Kleine Gürzenich') is adorned with several modern mural paintings representing the entry of the Empress Isabella (wife of Frederick II.), the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (viz. that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguering enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the fogs of the year in the Rhine). Concerts in the Gürzenich, see p. 16.

The Church of * **St. Maria im Capitol** (Pl. 40), a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan, is the most ancient church in Cologne, and owes its name to the tradition that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol. It is supposed to have been founded at the close of the 7th cent. by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal, and mother of Charles Martel, but the present edifice appears to belong to the 11th cent. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel contains frescoes by *Israel of Meckenem*; the finest represents a small group of choristers. The N. chapel (baptistery) contains an altar-piece of 1521, ascribed to Albert Dürer, representing the dying Mary surrounded by the Apostles, with the Separation of the Apostles on the back. The old *Stained Glass* windows, the rich sculpturing under the organ (executed in 1623), and the crypt deserve mention. On the door of the N. entrance are carved reliefs of the 11th cent., and on the external wall of the choir a life-size figure of Plectrudis in stone (probably the lid of a sarcophagus) of the 10th cent. The church possesses a spacious crypt, and frescoes in the choir. Adjoining it to the S.E. is a small

pointed archway, with stone carving lately restored, forming the entrance to the Königs-Strasse.

To the r. in the vicinity, is the **Templars' Lodge** (Pl. 51), Rheingasse No. 8, dating from the 12th or 13th cent., and frequently alluded to in the annals of the city as a guild-house, but now employed as an *Exchange*, and for meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, Navigation Companies, &c. The walls of the three rooms on the ground-floor are adorned with paintings in the taste of the period, emblematical of priesthood, knighthood, and citizenship, the three elements of the mediæval state.

The Prot. *Trinity Church* (Pl. 56), in the early Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler, was consecrated in 1860.

St. Severin's (Pl. 48), at the S. end of the town, consists of a Romanesque choir consecrated in 1237, and a Gothic nave of elegant proportions of the 14th cent.; the spire on the W. side of the church was erected in 1394—1411. The Last Supper by *de Bruyn*, a winged picture over an altar to the r., is one of his finest works, painted about the year 1536. A fresco in the sacristy by *Meister Wilhelm* (p. 19) is unfortunately in bad preservation.

To the W. of St. Maria im Capitol, in the Sternengasse (No. 10, r. side) is the house (Pl. 19) in which *Rubens* is supposed to have been born (in 1577), indicated by an inscription and a wooden figure of the illustrious master (comp. p. 39). An inscription on the opposite side records that *Marie de Medicis* (p. 23), widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642.

Continuing to follow the same line of streets, the traveller reaches the Church of **St. Peter** (Pl. 47), which contains an altar-piece by *Rubens* representing the Crucifixion of St. Peter, recovered from Paris in 1814. It is concealed by another picture of little value which the sexton removes (fee 15 Sgr.). A copy of the picture hangs over the N. side-entrance. The old carved altar, with paintings ascribed to Lucas of Leyden, is shown for an additional fee of 5 Sgr.

The adjoining Church of **St. Cæcilia** (Pl. 31), erected about 1200, and partially restored in 1850, situated next to the hospital, serves as its chapel. The crypt, containing remnants of Roman masonry, deserves inspection.

At the back of these two churches is situated the spacious **Hospital** (Pl. 4), the patients in which are attended by Sisters of Charity. It may be inspected in the afternoon; visitors, on entering their names in a book, usually contribute a trifle to the funds (attendant 5 Sgr.). A large mosaic pavement, discovered during the erection of the building, is now in the new Museum (p. 24).

On the E. side of the *Neumarkt*, a square planted with trees (military parade at noon), the largest in Cologne, rises the **Apostles' Church** (Pl. 30), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transept. Over the E. point of intersection rises

a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. intersection a square tower. The choir and the arms of the E. transept terminate in very spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The construction of the church began about the year 1200, during the most perfect period of the Romanesque style, and was completed about the middle of the century. The extensive W. transept begins to show the transition to the pointed style. Pictures in the church insignificant.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirchen, wife of the knight Mengis von Adocht, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish gravedigger in his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return *in propriâ personâ*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. (Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt, were placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event.) The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards.

To the W. of the Apostles' Church is the *Gymnasium*, or Grammar School, a fine modern brick structure, and the handsome *Government Buildings*.

The modern **Mauritiuskirche** (Pl. 44) in the Mauritius-Steinweg is a good Gothic building. To the W. of it the Arndt-Strasse leads to the * *Gewerbe-Schule*, or commercial school, behind which is situated the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic hall).

The Church of **St. Pantaleon** (Pl. 46), one of the most ancient buildings in Cologne, is mentioned in documents as early as 670. The Archb. Bruno (d. 965), brother of Otho the Great, is said to have used the remnants of the bridge of Constantine (p. 18) in building the abbey and enlarging the church. To the r. by the high altar is the tombstone of the *Empress Theophania* (d. 999), consort of Otho II.; on the l. that of *Count Hermann von Zütphen*, abbot of the monastery, and brother of St. Irmgard, both erected during the last century. The fine old Gothic sculpturing under the organ has been restored. The church has been fitted up for the use of a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. congregation. — In the extensive Griechenmarkt, in the neighbourhood, is the large reservoir of the new *Waterworks*.

A few paces to the N. of the Apostles' Church, by the old town-wall, is the *Gertrudenhof* (p. 16), and in the Wolfsgasse the *Diorama* (p. 17). On the way thence to St. Gereon the *Roman Tower* (p. 25) is passed.

The Church of * **St. Gereon** (Pl. 36), dedicated to the memory of the 408 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captains Gereon and Gregory (afterwards the patron saints of Cologne), who perished here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian,

occupies the site of an ancient church, said to have been founded by the Empress Helena. The form of the church is very peculiar. The long Romanesque choir with two square towers by the apse, dating from the 11th and 12th cent., is adjoined by a nave covered with groined vaulting 153 ft. in height, the ground plan of which forms an irregular decagon, erected in 1219—1227, and terminated by a quadrangular vestibule. In the eight shorter sides of the nave are large round recesses, between which rise the flying buttresses. In the interior of the nave, where a kind of triforium borne by small columns runs above the niches, are seen the sarcophagi of the martyrs projecting from the walls into which they are built. Upwards of 200 of their skulls, some of them covered with velvet, are arranged round the choir under gilded arabesques. Traces of ancient frescoes have recently been discovered. Beneath the choir is a crypt with aisles, begun about 1121. The Sacristy, in the purest Gothic style of 1316, and the octagonal baptistery of the beginning of the 13th cent. are worthy of inspection. (Fee for 1—3 pers. 10 Sgr.)

About 80 yds. E. of the church, in the Gereons-Strasse, which is planted with trees, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 12), in front of which stands the *Mariensäule*, a monument erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the new doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

Farther N., in the Klingelpütz, is the *Arresthaus* (Pl. 7), a modern prison constructed in a radiating form.

St. Ursula (Pl. 49) is said to have been erected at the beginning of the 11th cent. by the Emp. Henry II. The choir contains a monument (to the l.), erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the l. of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ a well-executed old Gothic Crucifixion in stone.

The **Jesuits' Church** (Pl. 20), erected in 1636 in the style peculiar to this order, is overloaded with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

St. Andreas (Pl. 29), with Romanesque nave and raised Gothic choir, contains the *Reliquary of Albertus Magnus* (d. 1280), who lived and died at the neighbouring Dominican monastery (now an artillery barrack), preserved in a richly-adorned modern Gothic altar. The reliquary, richly carved in wood and gilded, and adorned with paintings, dates from the end of the 15th cent.

The neighbouring street '*Unter Sachsenhausen*' contains two handsome buildngs, No. 8, with rich façade, the *Bank of the Schaaffhausen Co.* and Nos. 24—26 the *Cologne Fire Insurance Co.*

On the Rhine, near the N. end of the town, is situated the Church of **St. Cunibert** (Pl. 33), consecrated by Archbishop Conrad in 1248, the same year in which he laid the foundation of the cathedral. It contains some fine old stained glass and modern *frescoes in the choir, and several small pictures of saints on old ground, probably of the old Cologne school. The external gallery of the choir commands a view of the Rhine and the distant mountains. Fine organ. — The opposite *Marien-Hospital* for incurables was erected by subscription.

One of the most remarkable works of its kind is the well preserved **Town Wall**, with broad, deep fosses and admirable gate-towers, begun at the close of the 12th cent. under Archbishop Philip, and completed in the 15th. It describes a semicircle, the chord of which, about $1^1/_2$ M. in length, is formed by the Rhine.

The wharves here present a busy scene. Near the **Bayenthurm** (Pl. A, 7; p. 16), at the S. end of the town, is the *Sicherheitshafen* ('safety-harbour', where vessels take refuge in winter from the dangers of the floating ice). The warehouses of the *Freihafen*, or Free-Harbour, immediately below the bridge of boats, were erected in 1838 in the style of the Gürzenich. The town may now be entered by the Mühlengassen-Thor. The traveller intending to cross the *Railway-Bridge* (p. 24) approaches it by the Domthor, farther N. than the last named gate.

Passing the *Trankgassenthor*, to the N. of the bridge, and St. Cunibert (see above), whence the steamboats to the Zoological Garden and Mülheim start, the traveller reaches the N. end of the town ('Am Thürmchen'; comp. Plan K, 7), crosses the entrance to the *Old Sicherheitshafen*, and skirting a number of gardens and villas, at length arrives at the ***Zoological Garden** (open daily in summer from 6, in winter from 8 a. m., till sunset; adm. 10, Sund. 5 Sgr.). A military band generally plays here on Wed. afternoons. Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals. *Refreshment-room. — Close by are the **Botanical Gardens* of the 'Flora Co.' with a handsome conservatory and an *Aquarium*. The Belvedere commands a good survey of Cologne and the Seven Mts. Concerts '*à la Strauss*' on Sund. and Wed., more frequently in summer. — The Cologne and Mülheim steamboats (p. 17) have a station near these gardens, where a bell apprises visitors of their approach.

The Glacis of the *Town-Fortifications*, which begins by the the Old Sicherheitshafen, affords an agreeable promenade round the town. To the W., between St. Gereon's Thor and the Ehren-Thor, lies the **Town Garden**, with a horticultural school.

The extensive **Cemetery**, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, contains several fine monuments.

On the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies **Deutz** (Hotels see p. 16), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, the Roman *Castrum Divitensium*, probably founded in the 1st cent., and afterwards strengthen-

ed by Constantine. It was undoubtedly a Roman fort, and existed as a fortress down to 1114; it was repeatedly destroyed and restored, but never attained any importance, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne. The *Cologne and Minden Railway Station* (p. 16) is near the large *Cavalry Barracks*. Outside the Feldthor is the *Bergisch Märkisch Station* (for Mülheim and Elberfeld, p. 40). The Prot. *Johanniskirche* was consecrated in 1861.

Interesting excursion to the abbey of **Altenberg* in the *Dhünthal*, 12 M. to the N.E., see p. 15.

4. From Cologne to Neuss (*Düsseldorf*), Crefeld, and Cleve.

Railway to *Cleve* in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 5, 2 Thlr. 10, 1 Thlr. 17½ Sgr.); to *Düsseldorf* (comp. p. 15) in 1¼—1¾ hr. (fares 1 Thlr. 6, 25, 17 Sgr.). The station for this line at Düsseldorf is opposite the town, near the bridge of boats. Return-tickets are available for the day of issue and the following day only.

The district traversed is flat, but in some places historically interesting. Stat. *Longerich*. Then

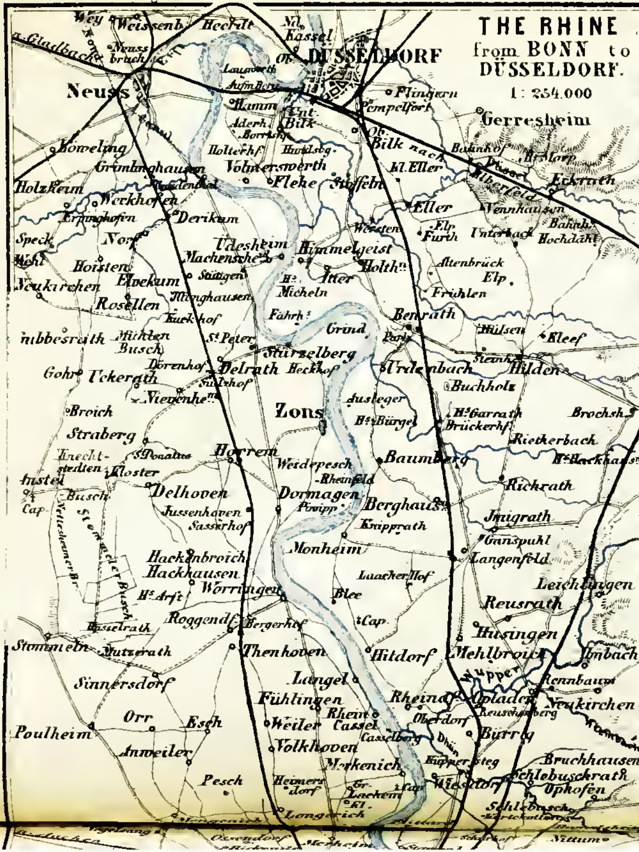
Worringen, the *Buruncum* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry stations. In consequence of a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders on the other, the Duchy of Limburg was annexed to Brabant. (*Zons*, which lies on the Rhine in the vicinity, the Roman *Sontium*, with numerous towers, once belonged to Cologne.). *Horrem* is the station for *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus*, once the head-quarters of the 22nd Legion *(Transrhenana)*. Herr Delhoven possesses a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

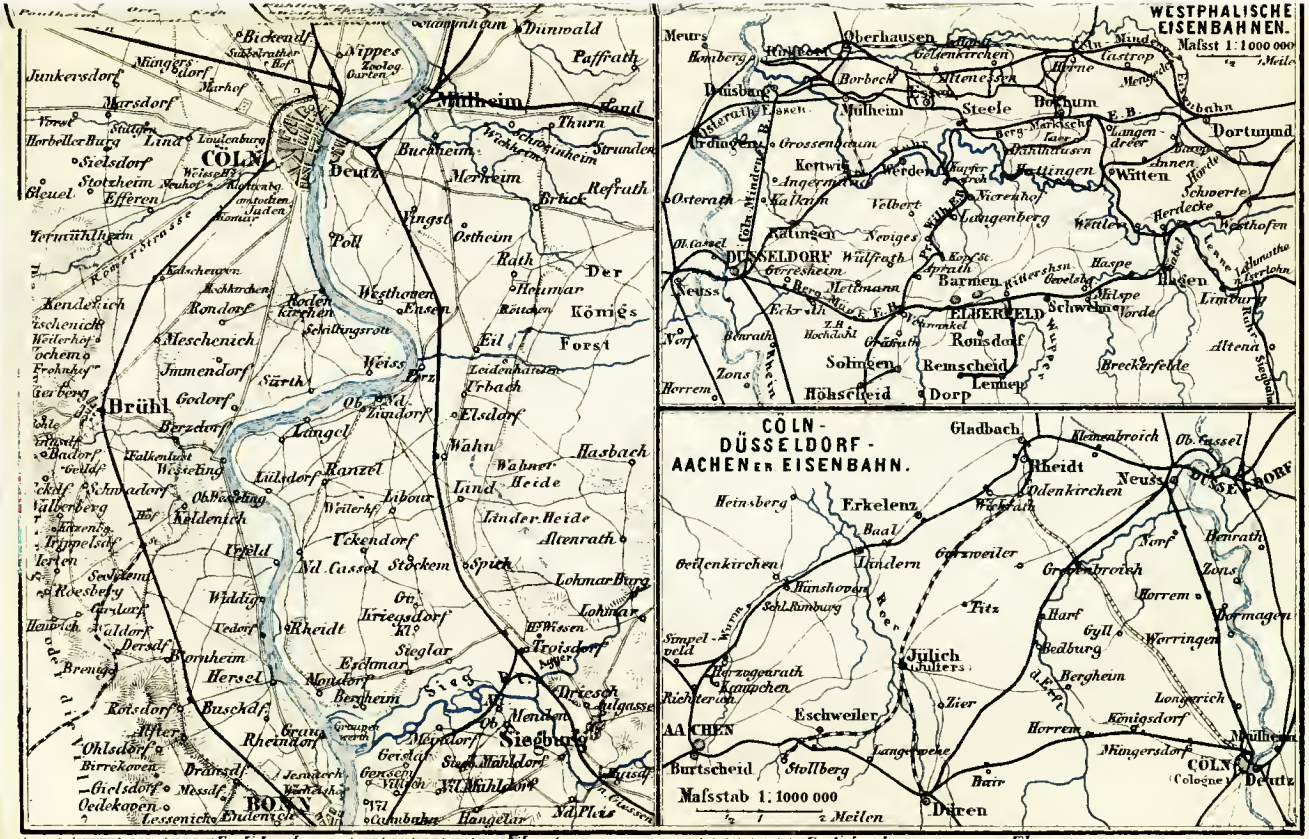
Neuss (**Hôtel Francken*; **Rheinischer Hof*), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf, and the Düren lines, founded by the Ubii B. C. 35, often mentioned as a Roman fortress by Tacitus, under the name *Novesium*, and once the station of the 6th and 16th Legions, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy during 48 weeks, and in 1586 was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, from which it is now 1½ M. distant. The handsome **Quirinuskirche*, founded in 1209, belongs to the transition period. St. Quirinus is believed to have been a Roman soldier, who perished in the persecution of the Christians. The dome of the massive square E. tower is crowned with a statue of the saint. The grammar-school contains a considerable collection of *Roman Antiquities*.

Stat. **Osterath**, junction for the line to *Essen* (p. 37).

Travellers proceeding in the latter direction (to Essen in 1¼ hr.; fares 32, 22, 16 Sgr.) change carriages at Osterath. Stations *Linn* and

Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.




WESTPHALISCHE EISENBAHNEN.
Massst 1: 1 000 000
CÖLN - DÜSSELDORF - AACHENER EISENBAHN.
Massstab 1: 1 000 000
English miles
Kilometres
CÖLN
BONN
DÜSSELDORF
ELBERFELD
Siegburg
AACHEN
Düren
Julich
Eschweiler
Rheydt
Neuss
Crefeld
Mülheim
Deutz
Barmen
Solingen
Remscheid
Dortmund
Bochum
Steele
Oberhausen
Duisburg
Witten
Hagen
Lüdenscheid
Iserlohn
Hamm
Soest
Paderborn
Arnsberg
Siegen
Altenkirchen
Coblenz
Crefeld
Gladbach
Rheydt
Neuss
Odenkirchen
Erkelenz
Heinsberg
Baal
Geilenkirchen
Lindern
Gereonsweiler
Hünshoven
Titz
Julich
Düren
Eschweiler
Aachen
Burtscheid
Stollberg
Langerwehe
Zier
Bergheim
Buir
Horrem
Königsdorf
Mingersdorf
Cöln (Cologne)
Deutz
Mülheim
Dormagen
Worringen
Gyll
Harf
Bedburg
Grevenbroich
Zons
Norf
Neuenhoven
Rheindahlen
Wickrath
Rheydt
Gladbach
Kleinenbroich
Ob. Cassel
Neuss
Düsseldorf

erdingen (p. 35). At **Rheinhausen** the train crosses the Rhine by means of an ingeniously contrived steam-ferry (railway bridge in course of construction). A fresh locomotive awaits the train on the opposite bank, and the journey is continued after a trifling delay. Beyond stat. *Hochfeld* the Cologne-Minden line is crossed. From stat. *Mülheim* on the Ruhr (p. 36) to Essen the line runs parallel with the Bergisch-Märkisch (R. 6).

Crefeld (* *Oberheim*, R. 15, D. 20 Sgr.; * *Wilder Mann)* is the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, which produce fabrics of an annual value of 2,000,000*l.* vying in excellence with those of Lyons, and largely exported to America. Popul. (14,000 in 1835) 57,335, 13,000 being Prot. and 1000 Anabaptists whose ancestors were banished from the Duchies of Jülich and Berg, and settled here under the protection of the Princes of Orange (1600—1702). In 1702 the town together with the County of Meurs to which it had long pertained, fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the general of Frederick the Great, defeated the French under the Prince of Bourbon-Condé in the vicinity; the battle-field is marked by a monument. Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrort.

Next stat. **Kempen** *(Pontzen)*, an ancient town with a well preserved Romanesque church, the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis (d. at Zwolle, 1471). The fertile district now begins to assume the Dutch character. **Geldern,** the next station of importance, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713. The train here crosses the *Niers*; stations *Kevelaer* (frequented by pilgrims), *Weeze*, and *Goch* (important in the middle ages), from which a branch line to Xanten and Wesel is in course of construction. The sand-hills which separate the Rhine and the Meuse are now gradually ascended, and *Cleve* soon becomes visible on the left.

Cleve *(*Maiwald*, on the S. side of the hill; **Robbers* and **Hôtel Styrum*, to the W. of and outside the town; **Hôtel Look*, opposite the post-office; *Hôtel Laferrière*, near the palace; *Kaiserlicher Hof)*, pop. 9709, once the capital of the Duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, $4^1/_2$ M. W. of Emmerich. The **Stiftskirche*, erected in 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve (the finest that of Adolph VI., d. 1394), and one of Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425). — A modern *Statue of the Elector John Sigismund* (d. 1619) is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the *Palace* of the former dukes (in the court-yard a *Roman Altar* found in the neighbourhood), with the lofty **Schwanenthurm*, erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of an ancient tower supposed to have been built by Cæsar. The Schwanenthurm and the *Clever-Berg*, $^1/_2$ M. distant, command the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. To the S. extends a range of hills on which lies the *Prinzenhof*, the property

of the Princess of Waldeck, once the seat of the governor appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg. Towards the W. lie the hills known as the *Thiergarten*, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds, which adjoin the road to Nymwegen.

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam floating-bridge near stat. *Elten*, and at stat. *Zevenaar* unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

To *Nymwegen* by railway viâ *Groesbeck* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

From Cleve to Xanten on the Rhine diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs. (18¾ Sgr.; railway about to be opened), viâ **Calcar**, the Gothic church of which contains a remarkably fine altar-piece by Johann of Calcar, and below it some admirably carved wood-work. Calcar was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument to whom adorns the market-place.

Xanten *(Ingenlath)*, 2¼ M. from the Rhine, a town of great antiquity, was the *Castra Vetera* and *Colonia Ulpia* of the Romans, head-quarters of the 30th *(Ulpia victrix)*, 18th, and 19th Legions, which were destroyed in the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest. Here, too, stood the castle of the Nibelungen, and here Sigfried the dragon-slayer (p. 49) was born. On the *Fürstenberg*, a neighbouring eminence, was situated the Prætorium of Quintilius Varus. The **Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1213—1522, is a Gothic gem. The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant bronze screen, is worthy of attention; the cloisters contain tombstones valuable in the history of art. Herr Ingenlath, the hotel-keeper, possesses a small collection of Roman antiquities.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf, Crefeld, and Ruhrort.

Railway to Düsseldorf in 2½ hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 18, 1 Thlr. 28, 1 Thlr. 9 Sgr.), to Ruhrort in 3¾ hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 25, 2 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 13 Sgr.).

This railway has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the *Marschierthor*, near the Rhenish station, the other at the *Templerbend*, near the *Pont-Thor*. The line passes through the venerable city-wall, which is well preserved in this neighbourhood and terminates in a lofty watch-tower, now employed as a powder-magazine. The *Lousberg* (p. 8) and a number of pleasant villas are next passed. At *Richterich* the *Mastricht Line* diverges to the l., by the continuation of which to Antwerp the circuitous route by Liége is avoided. (From Aix-la-Chapelle to Mastricht in 1 hr., several unimportant stations.)

The tall chimneys near *Kohlscheid*, and at *Bardenberg* on the opposite bank of the *Wurm*, afford an indication of the mineral wealth of the district. At Kohlscheid the railway begins to descend rapidly into the pleasing and partially wooded valley of the *Wurm;* the next station lies 200 ft. lower.

At **Herzogenrath** *(Zum Wurmthal)*, French *Rolduc*, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed *Abbey of Klosterrath* (now a school) look down from a height on the l. The station is embellished with a colossal statue of Moses, in sandstone from the neighbouring quarries.

On the l., near *Geilenkirchen*, rise the châteaux of *Rimburg* and *Zweibrüggen*, and beyond them that of *Trips*. The train then quits the grassy valley of the Wurm, traverses the undulating and fertile Duchy of Jülich, and between *Lindern* and *Baal* crosses the rich plain of the *Roer* (p. 9). Stat. **Erkelenz**, an old town with the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a handsome church of the 14th cent.; then *Wickrath*, a small country town, and **Rheydt** *(Krüsemann)*, at the station of which rises a new Rom. Cath. church.

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated **Schloss Dyck**, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, with beautiful grounds, and a garden which boasts of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (*Rose*, a good inn, opposite the gate of the château.) An agricultural school in the vicinity, founded by the prince, enjoys a high reputation. *Schloss Liedberg*, which crowns an eminence 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding plain.

Gladbach *(Herfs)*, termed 'München-Gladbach' to distinguish it from a place of the same name 6 M. to the N.E. of Cologne (p. 15), is the junction of the Crefeld and Düsseldorf lines. The handsome modern Gothic brick-buildings here belong to a cotton-spinning company. The whole of this district, comprising the towns of Rheydt, Gladbach, Viersen (see below), and Odenkirchen 3 M. to the S. of Rheydt, is remarkable for its industrial prosperity, and imports about 2000 tons of cotton from England annually. At Viersen there are extensive manufactories of silks and velvet-ribbons. Most of the operatives possess a small piece of land, which they and their families cultivate during their leisure hours.

From Gladbach to Düsseldorf. The line turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partially wooded tract, passes *Kleinenbruch* and *Neuss* (p. 32), and terminates at *Obercassel*, opposite Düsseldorf, which is reached by the bridge of boats. Railway bridge about to be opened. **Düsseldorf**, see p. 13.

From Gladbach to Crefeld and Ruhrort. The train proceeds at first towards the N.; stat. **Viersen** *(Hilgers)*.

A line diverges hence to **Venlo** (3¼ hr.; fares 18, 13, 9 Sgr.), the junction of the Dutch railways to the W. to *Moerdyck*, and S. to *Mastricht*. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon I. for the purpose of uniting the Rhine and the Meuse, and completed by the Prussian government in 1823, but disused since the opening of the railway. Stat. *Anrath*, then **Crefeld** (p. 33).

The train to Ruhrort proceeds due E. from Crefeld to **Uerdingen** *(Dornbusch)*, a small commercial town on the Rhine, with several extensive liqueur manufactories (hence by *Rheinhausen* to *Essen*, see p. 33), turns towards the N., passing the old *Haus Dreven* with its two towers, and soon stops at **Homberg**, the terminus of the line, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to **Ruhrort** (* *Cleve Hotel*), and landed at the station of the Cologne-Minden, or that of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. The towers (128 ft. in

height) at the Homberg and Ruhrort harbours are employed in placing laden trucks on the steam-ferry by which the Rhine is here crossed.

The town, with 7740 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the *Ruhr*, which forms the most extensive river-harbour in Germany, capable of accommodating 400 vessels. The Ruhr is an important channel of communication between the productive coal mines (see below) of this district and the Rhine. The export of coals from this point amounts to about $1^1/_4$ million tons annually, for the transport of which Ruhrort possesses about 16 powerful tug-steamers and 400 barges, some of which are upwards of 500 tons burden. One-half of the coal exported is conveyed to the various towns on the Upper Rhine, and even as far as Strasbourg, while the other half is sent to Holland. The *Quays* of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. A granite obelisk on the quay is to the memory of *L. v. Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are situated the 6 blast, and 108 puddling-furnaces of the Phœnix Co.

The train proceeds hence in 20 min. by a short branch-line to **Oberhausen** (p. 13), a station on the Cologne-Minden Railway.

6. From Duisburg to Dortmund by Langendreer.

Railway ('Bergisch-Märkisch') in $1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 1 Thlr. 14, 29, 22 Sgr.).

The *Westphalian Coal-measures* are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9—14 M. in width, and yielding 10—12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense at places, frequently averaging 1800 per square Engl. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by this railway, as well as by the Rhenish and the Cologne-Minden lines, all of which intersect this district. The dense network of rails connecting these lines with the various industrial establishments is without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg *(Europäischer Hof; Hof von Holland; Prinz-Regent; Rheinischer Hof)*, a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, with both of which it is connected by a canal, was from 1145 to 1201 an Imperial town, then a member of the Hanseatic league, and down to 1818 the seat of a university founded in 1655. It is now a rapidly increasing manufacturing place, with 30,519 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal traffic (about 800,000 tons annually, see above). The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850.

The line runs for a short way parallel with the Cologne-Minden line (to Oberhausen, p. 13), then turns to the r., crosses the Ruhr near stat. **Mülheim** *(Hôtel Middendorf)*, a prettily situated town, the junction of the Rhenish Railway (to Osterath, Essen, and Wattenscheid, p. 33), and reaches stat.

Essen *(Sauer; Höltgen)*, a town with 51,246 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th cent. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, it has increased rapidly within the last few years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. About 40,000 miners are employed in the vicinity, and an extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has also recently sprung up. The coal-begrimed streets, most of which are narrow and crooked, offer little attraction to the traveller. The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 873, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the close of the 9th cent.; the nave was completed in 1316, the choir in 1445; and the whole edifice was restored in 1855.

It contains a curious old brazen candelabrum with seven branches in front of the high choir, presented in 998 by the Abbess Mechtildis, daughter of Otho II.; four golden crosses richly garnished with jewels, two of them presented by the Abbess Alhaidis, daugther of Otho I., in 974, the third probably by Mechtildis, and the fourth by the Abbess Theophanu (d. 1060); a book of the Gospels with a covering of gold and artistically carved ivory, another gift of Theophanu. The *Cloisters*, partly in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., and partly dating from the period of transition in the 12th, were restored in 1850. Fine *Altar-piece*, painted by *Barth. de Bruyn* in 1522.

Near the town are *Krupp's Cast Steel Works*, a vast establishment of European celebrity. The tallest of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 7000 workmen and supplies many of the principal railway and steamboat companies in Europe with rails, wheels, etc., as well as several of the great powers of Europe with steel-guns, of an aggregate weight of 65,000 tons. There are 240 steam-engines of 8500 horse-power, 50 steam-hammers, and 420 furnaces in constant operation.

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway, as well as on the Cologne-Minden line (stat. *Altenessen*). It is $^1/_2$ M. from the latter, but is connected with it by a branch line.

Next stat. **Steele** *(Tappe)*, an old town with 5300 inhab., the junction of the line to Vohwinkel (p. 40) and of that to Kupferdreh and Düsseldorf. At *Königs-Steele*, near the station, are the extensive foundries of *Neu-Schottland*.

Stat. **Bochum** *(Kaiserl. Hof; Mettegang)*, with 21,193 inhab., is a busy manufacturing place, on the W. side of which is situated the imposing *Bochum Steel Works*, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Germany next to Krupp's.

Stat. *Langendreer*, the junction of the line to Witten and Hagen (p. 38); then *Marten* and

Dortmund *(*Wencker-Paxmann; Middendorf*; **Bellevue*, at the station), a town with 44,454 inhab., the most important in Westphalia, is the central point of a mining-district, with numerous foundries, and the head-quarters of the mining authorities of West-

phalia. It is at the same time one of the most ancient places in this part of the country, having been founded as early as the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It subsequently became a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387—88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and other princes. After the Thirty Years' War, however, the place lost its importance. The greater part of the massive walls has been removed, and the town now wears a modernised aspect. Two of the churches only deserve inspection: *St. Reinoldi*, of the 13th cent., choir 1421—50, and the adjoining lofty *Marienkirche* of the same period, containing a picture of the Westphalian school of the 15th cent.

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Königshof under the Lindens*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a kind of police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last session held by this society here was in 1803.

Two of the lime-trees in the Königshof at Dortmund still exist, and are believed to be upwards of 400 years old. They stand on a slight eminence, to the W. of the station, by a stone table on which the drawn sword and willow noose of the Vehmgericht were placed during the sitting of the tribunal.

7. From Dortmund to Cologne by Hagen and Elberfeld.

Railway ('Bergisch-Märkisch') in 3—3½ hrs.; fares 2 Thlr. 20, 2 Thlr. 1, 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr.

Stations *Barop*, *Annen*, and **Witten** (**Voss*; *Heinemann*, at the station), a manufacturing town with busy coal-traffic and iron works, the junction for Langendreer and Bochum (see above). On the Ruhr, about 6 M. below it, lies the charmingly situated little town of *Blankenstein*, the finest point of the lower valley of the Ruhr.

The train crosses the Ruhr. Picturesquely situated on the l. bank lies the village of *Volmarstein*, with a ruined castle and a fine view; then on the r. bank the hamlet of *Wetter*, where an extensive ruined castle has been converted into a machine-factory. The train skirts the *Kaiserberg*, on which Charlemagne is said once to have had a camp; the tower at the top was erected in 1869 to the memory of the Prussian minister Baron Stein. Stat. *Herdecke* lies at the confluence of the Volme and the Ruhr. To the N.E. rises the precipitous *Ardey-Gebirge*.

Among the Ardey-Gebirge, 4½ M. to the N. of Herdecke, rises the **Hohen-Syburg**, once the chief stronghold of the Saxon duke Wittekind, the sturdy and persevering opponent of Charlemagne. The tower on the summit was erected to the memory of Baron v. Vincke, a president of Westphalia (d. 1844). Restaurant adjacent. The ruins are of mediæval origin.

The train crosses the Volme and reaches **Hagen** (*Hôtel Lünenschloss; Fluss, Stein*, both at the station), a manufacturing town with 13,000 inhab., and the junction for Cassel (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*) and Siegen.

The Railway from Hagen to Siegen (in 3½ hrs.; 2 Thlr. 25, 2 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 13 Sgr.) which connects the manufacturing region of the Lenne with the coal-measures of the Ruhr, runs to the N. for a short distance in the valleys of the *Volme* and the *Ruhr*, and then turns to the S. at the foot of the Hohen-Syburg, into the picturesque and populous valley of the *Lenne*, which it follows as far as Altenhundem. First stat. *Kabel*. On a hill to the r. near Limburg rises a column to the memory of a Prince Bentheim. **Limburg** (*Holtschmidt*, by the bridge), a prettily situated town, is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, situated on a precipitous wooded height, and commanding a fine view. Stat. *Letmathe*.

[*From Letmathe to Iserlohn* by a branch-line in 10—18 min. (fares 6, 4, 2½ Sgr.). Stat. *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

Iserlohn (*Wilter; Sander*), a manufacturing town of some importance, with 15,000 inhab. (3000 Rom. Cath.), the chief products of which are iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with workshops of every kind.

At the **Grüne**, an inn (Grürmann) on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks termed the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. In the vicinity is a zinc and brass foundry, the cadmia used at which is also obtained here. On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly interesting ***Dechenhöhle**, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, 7½ Sgr. each, should be purchased at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill.]

Stat. **Altena** (*Klincke*, beyond the bridge; *Quitmann*, in the town) is a very picturesquely situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view. Stations *Werdohl, Plettenberg, Finnentrop, Grevenbrück*, and *Altenhundem*, where the line enters the *Hundem-Thal*. At *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches *Kreuzthal* and

Siegen (**Goldner Löwe*), a busy old mining town, with 10,000 inhab., with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* was born here while his parents were temporarily absent from Antwerp, their native place.

At *Betzdorf* the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (R. 8).

The line now ascends the broad and industrious valley of the *Ennepe*. The stream turns the machinery of numerous iron-hammers, where sithes, sickles, and shovels are largely manufactured. A kind of axe for felling the sugar-cane is also made here for export. At stat. *Haspe* are extensive puddling works and rolling-mills. Beyond stat. *Gevelsberg*, which consists of a long row of detached houses, the train crosses the Ennepethal by embankments and a viaduct 100 ft. in height. Pleasing glimpse up the valley to the l. Stat. *Milspe*, then a long cutting near the *Schwelmer Brunnen*.

Beyond **Schwelm** *(Rosenkranz; Prinz von Preussen)*, a town with 5600 inhab., the line quits the County of Mark, crosses the *Wupper*, and enters the Duchy of Berg. The river anciently formed the boundary between Saxony and Franconia, and now separates Westphalia from the Rhine-land. The line skirts the E. side of the valley. Stat. *Rittershausen.*

Barmen *(Hôtel Vogler; Vereinshaus*, both at the station; *Zur Pfalz; Schützenhaus)*, with a number of formerly detached villages, and **Elberfeld** *(Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof; Victoria; Post; Ernst; Mainzer Hof; Rheinischer Hof; Falkenberg)*, which begins at the bridge over the Wupper, now form an uninterrupted succession of manufactories and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 146,849 inhab. (Barmen 75,074, Elberfeld 71,775). The manufactories here are very numerous and extensive, their chief products being calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. The **Belvedere auf der Haardt* (or 'Elisenhöhe'), 20 min. from Elberfeld, adorned with a statue of St. Suitbert, the apostle of this district, commands a good survey of the environs. On its way from the station of Barmen to that of Elberfeld, the train passes an iron monument to Frederick William III.

From Elberfeld to Düsseldorf by railway in 1 hr. (23, 17, 12 Sgr.); stations *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see below), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, **Düsseldorf** (p. 13).

The Cologne railway crosses the Wupper and quits the valley of that river. Stations *Vohwinkel* (junction of the line to Steele, an important coal-railway), *Haan*, *Ohligs-Wald* (branch-line in $^1/_4$ hr. to *Solingen*, an important manufacturing place), *Leichlingen*, *Opladen*, *Schlebusch*, and **Mülheim** (p. 15), whence the line runs parallel with the Cologne and Minden line to **Deutz** (p. 32); the station is outside the Feldthor, 20 min. from the Central Station at Cologne (Omnibus see p. 16).

8. From Cologne to Frankfurt by Giessen.

Comp. Map, p. 32.

Railway to *Giessen* in $5^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. $12^1/_2$, 2 Thlr. $28^1/_2$, 2 Thlr. $6^1/_2$ Sgr.); Giessen to Frankfurt express in 1 hr. 33 min., ordinary trains $1^3/_4$—$2^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 1 Thlr. 23, 1 Thlr. 6, 22 Sgr.).

The train starts from Deutz, and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. The great annual gunnery and rifle practice of the 8th corps of the Prussian army takes place in June and July on the *Wahner Heide*, an extensive plain, $^1/_2$ M. to the E. of stat. *Wahn*. To the l. the modern Gothic church of *Spiech*. Beyond stat. **Troisdorf**, where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 53), the line crosses the *Agger*, on the bank of which to the r. is situated an extensive iron-foundry.

Stat. **Siegburg** *(*Stern)*, with 4750 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the *Agger* and the *Sieg*. Above it rise the buildings of an old Benedictine Abbey, now a *Lunatic Asylum*. The Romanesque abbey-church, erected in 1183, and restored in the 17th cent., contains the tomb of St. Anno II. (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. — Branch-line from Siegburg to Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte, see p. 53.

After crossing the *Sieg*, a view of the Seven Mts. to the r. is obtained. Stat. *Hennef*. The castle of *Allner*, the property of the oculist Dr. Mooren of Düsseldorf, adjoining the wood to the l., stands at the confluence of the *Broel* and the Sieg. Farther on, to the l., the monastery of *Bödingen*, surrounded by vineyards; then, on the opposite side, the village and castle of *Blankenberg* (Honrath). Beyond stat. **Eitorf** *(*Post; Gerlach)* a retrospect is obtained of the monastery of *Merten* on the hill to the r. Pleasant excursion from Eitorf to the top of the *Höhenstein* (1/2 hr.), and to the *Schaden* (1 hr.), the highest point in the neighbourhood, commanding a fine view (guide 7 1/2 Sgr.). The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height. Near stat. *Windeck*, with the castle of that name on the hill to the l., the railway and high road pass through a deep cutting. Stations *Schladern* (diligence twice daily to *Waldbroel*), *Au* (diligence twice daily to *Altenkirchen*), and *Wissen*. A little farther, on the opposite bank of the Sieg, rises the old château of *Schönstein*, the property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

At **Betzdorf** the line divides: that to the l. runs to Siegen (in 1/2 hr., see p. 39); that to the r. to Giessen.

The line to Wetzlar and Giessen ascends the valley of the *Heller* to stations *Herdorf*, *Neunkirchen*, and *Burbach*, crosses the watershed between the *Heller* and the *Dill* near *Würgersdorf*, and threads its way through the *Hickengrund*. It next enters the Dillthal. Stat. *Haiger;* then **Dillenburg** *(Post; Hirsch)*, a picturesque town with the ruins of a castle of that name, in which *William of Orange*, 'the Taciturn', the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533. **Herborn** *(Ritter)*, with an old castle, now a seminary; then *Sinn*. Beyond stat. *Ehringshausen* the line enters the Lahnthal, and unites with the Nassovian Railway (from Lahnstein to Wetzlar, p. 146).

Wetzlar (**Herzogliches Haus; Solmser Hof*, unpretending), once a free imperial town, is picturesquely situated on the Lahn, commanded by the ruin of ** Kalsmunt*, which with the ** Metzeburg* are the finest points in the environs. The 'Heidenthurm', the most ancient and finest (N.W.) part of the ** Cathedral*, was erected in the 11th cent.; the remainder dates from the 14th—16th. Goethe resided at Wetzlar for some months in 1772, and various events here and in the environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The original of Werther was a certain Herr Jerusalem, secretary to the embassy, who shot himself in a house (with two bow-windows) in

the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsche Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (now a barrack, reached by the street to the l. of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral) was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buff, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. Outside the Wildbacher Thor (reached by the street between the two barracks and past the churchyard) is the 'Werther Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A pleasant road ascends on the l. bank of the Lahn to (1½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the Wahlheim of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the Garbenheim watch-tower, commanding a fine view. On the slope of a hill, 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (formerly a shooting-lodge, now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

The line now ascends the Lahn, crosses the frontier of Hessen-Darmstadt near *Dutenhofen*, and unites with the Main-Weser line at Giessen; the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Fetzberg* are seen on the l.

Giessen (**Kuhne*, near the station, R. from 48 kr., B. 24 kr.; **Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Carl;* beer and fine view at the Felsenkeller), on the Lahn, a town chiefly of modern origin, with 10,241 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (400 stud.).

About 3 M. to the l. of stat. *Butzbach* rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (154 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view.

Nauheim (**Bellevue*; *Hôtel de l'Europe; Hôtel Kröll; Hôtel Henckel; Deutscher Hof*), with a saline spring (93° Fahr.) used for baths, situated on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., attracts a considerable number of patients. The milky and foaming mineral water of the warm fountain rises in a jet 8—10 ft. in height. The wooded *Johannisberg*, 20 min. from the Cursaal, surmounted by the tower of an ancient monastery, commands an extensive prospect. At its foot, opposite the station, is the *Conversationshaus*, with concert and reading rooms. At the E. extremity of the town, near the old Curhaus, is the *Trinkhalle*.

Friedberg (*Hôtel Trapp; Simon*), once a free Imperial town, surrounded by walls of considerable extent, possesses two handsome Gothic churches. On the N. side stands a fine, well-preserved watch-tower; near it the beautiful Palace garden.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the r. — *Bonames* is the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

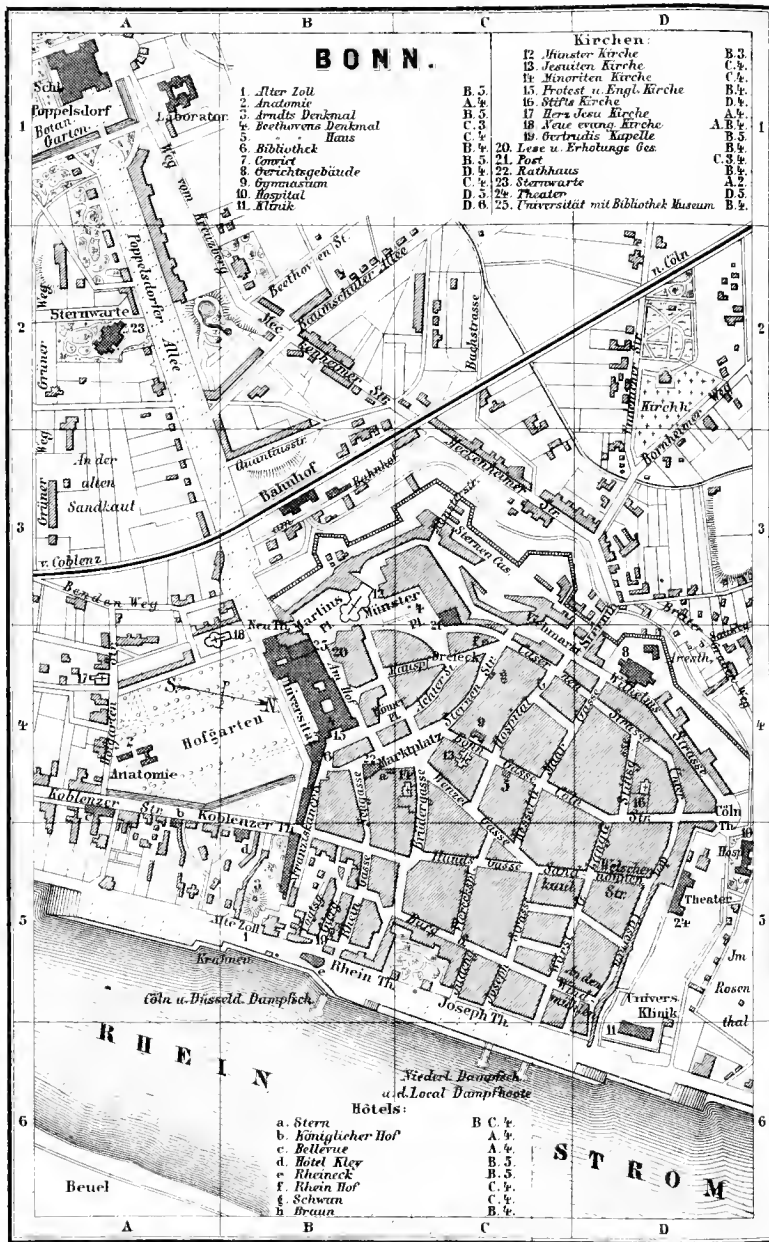
Frankfort, see R. 26.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Bonn.

Comp. Map, p. 32.

Railway, express in 40 min., ordinary in 1 hr.; fares 20, 15, 10 Sgr. — *Steamboat* 2½ hrs. (down 1¼ hr.), fares 8 or 5 Sgr. — Cabs, etc. at Cologne, see p. 17.

N. B. In the following routes *r.* and *l.* indicate the position of towns, villages, etc. with regard to the traveller ascending the river.



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner

As the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, gradually disappears, the château of **Bensberg,** now a Prussian military school, on an eminence 9 M. to the l., comes in sight. At the foot of the building is a monument, erected by the Emperor of Austria in 1854, to the memory of 2000 Austrian soldiers who fell at Jemappes in 1794. About $^3/_4$ M. to the E. rises the *Erdenburg*, a hill surmounted by remnants of a wall, believed to be of ancient Germanic origin. A few miles farther up is (l.) *Mondorf*, at the old influx of the Sieg. Opposite the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, lies *Grau-Rheindorf*. On the hill-side, 9 M. from the confluence of the Sieg and Rhine, lies the ancient Benedictine Abbey of *Siegburg* (p. 41).

On the l. the traveller soon perceives the church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf,** a curious structure, consisting of two storeys, one above the other, consecrated in 1511 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the storeys, 10 ft. in diameter, so that persons in the upper can distinctly hear the service performed in the lower. The object of this singular arrangement has never been satisfactorily explained. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church a few years ago during the restoration of the building. The exterior is also worthy of inspection, especially the remarkably elegant miniature gallery which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side. To the r. is the *Jesuitenhof*, then the *Wichelshof* (p. 44). As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the scenery of the Rhine gradually begin to present themselves. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give an attractive aspect to the town, when viewed from the steamboat.

Bonn. **Hotels.** Star (Pl. a), in the market-place. Outside the Coblenzer Thor, with gardens on the Rhine: *Royal Hotel (Pl. b); at both of these, R. 20—30, B. 10, L. 6, A. 8 Sgr.; *Bellevue (Pl. c), R. 16—20, B. 8, L. 5, A. 6 Sgr.; *Hotel Kley (Pl. d), also a restaurant and boarding-house, pension 1½ Thlr. per diem and upwards. — *Rheineck (Pl. e), opposite the steamboat pier, R. 20, D. 20, A. 6 Sgr. — *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f), *Schwan (Pl. g), and Braun's Hôtel (Pl. h) near the station, second class. — *Hôtel Garni:* Koller, Quantius-Str.; Erzgraber, Coblenzer-Str.

Restaurants. **Perrin*, Wenzelgasse; *Clouth*, Sandkaul; *Breuer*, in the Markt. — **Cafés.** *Schweizer Kaffehaus*, next the Jesuits' church; *Laubinger*, confectioner in the market-place, opposite the Star Hotel. — **Beer:** *Voss*, Wenzelgasse; *Nettekoven*, Neugasse 2; *Ruland*, Stocken-Str.

Newspapers and restaurant in the *Lese- und Erholungs-Gesellschaft*, opposite the University; the *Academic Reading-room* contains upwards of 200 newspapers and periodicals; visitors are introduced to either of these by a member.

Baths. Cold baths in the Rhine 3 Sgr. On the r. bank, *Swimming-Bath* 5 Sgr.; after 5 p. m. boats cross every ½ hr. at the upper end of the town.

Carriages. For a drive in the town, 1—2 pers. 5, each additional pers. 2½ Sgr., box 1 Sgr.; ½ hr. 10—12½ Sgr.

Railway Station near the Poppelsdorf Avenue (p. 46).
Telegraph Office, Fürsten-Strasse 38½.
English Church Service at the University Church.
Chief Attractions. Visitors whose time is limited should see the exterior of the Münster (p. 46), Monument of Beethoven (p. 46), Collection of Rhenish and Westphalian antiquities (p. 45), frescoes in the Aula (p. 45), Museum at Poppelsdorf (p. 46), view from the Kreuzberg (p. 47), and the 'Alte Zoll' (p. 45).

Bonn, a town with 26,244 inhab., the seat of the Friedrich Wilhelm University, which was founded on 18th Oct., 1818, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, at the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. It has recently become a very prosperous place, and a favourite residence of English and other visitors. Whole streets of handsome buildings, especially on the W. and S. sides, have sprung up within the last twenty or thirty years, while the confined interior of the town has been materially improved. The lanes on the N. side form the oldest part of the town, but the numerous sieges which it has sustained have spared but few of the picturesque old houses.

Bonn, the *Bonna*, or *Castra Bonnensia* of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, probably founded by Drusus, and the head-quarters of the 1st, 15th, 21st, and 22nd Legions. The Roman *Castrum* stood at the end of the *Steinweg (Heerweg*, or *Bruchweg)* at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town, as proved by excavations made in 1818. In 70 A. D. Claudius Civilis, leader of the Batavi, who had taken up arms against the Romans, forced his way as far as Bonn, and gained a victory here, the *Bonnense proelium* of Tacitus (Hist. IV, 20). Under the later Roman emperors the town was much injured by the predatory expeditions of the Alemanni and Franks, and by persecutions of the Christians.

In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when Archbishop Engelbert of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither. The German kings Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346) were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Fred. I.) at the head of the Imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The fortifications were finally dismantled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt.

Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn rose to great opulence, and one of them founded an *Academy* in 1777, elevated to a *University* seven years later by his successor. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed by their orders.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1815 and the foundation of the university, it has gradually recovered.

The *Schloss* (Pl. 25) erected as an electoral residence in 1717—1730, and partially rebuilt after a fire in 1777, is now the seat of the **University,** occupying more than half the S. side of the town (600 yds. in length), and presenting a very handsome appearance. On the E. side the Coblenz, or St. Michael's Gate leads through the

building. It contains the lecture-rooms of the different faculties and a well-arranged library of 200,000 vols., adorned with busts (Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc.), a valuable *Numismatic Collection* (4000 Greek and Roman coins), *Museum of Antiquities* (see below), *Physical Cabinet*, admirable *Clinical Institution*, and the *Aula* or Hall, with frescoes emblematical of the faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, painted by Cornelius and his pupils, 1824—35. The door-keeper lives under the university-halls, to the l. (fee $7^1/_2$ Sgr.). The library, the *Academical Museum of Art*, and the *Museum of Antiquities* are always accessible (fee 10 Sgr. for 1 pers., 20 Sgr. for a party). The old chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Prot. place of worship. Church of England service is performed here on Sundays.

The **Academical Museum of Art** (Pl. 6), containing casts, statues, basreliefs, gems, etc., admirably arranged by the late Professor Jahn (d. 1869), and recently greatly extended, is now established in the old riding-school.

The **Museum of Antiquities** is an extensive collection of monuments and other objects of the Roman period, found in the Rhenish province and Westphalia, and greatly enriched by excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 43).

A very interesting Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, 6 ft. in height, hewn out of shell-limestone, bears the inscription '*Deae victoriae sacrum*', and is decorated with high-reliefs; it was formerly believed to be identical with the *Ara Ubiorum*, mentioned by Tacitus. The inscriptions on the various monuments embrace almost the entire field of Roman mythology; while some of them contain allusions to the Gallic, and even to the ancient German religious rites. One of great historical importance is that on the tombstone of Marcus Cælius, in which the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (*bellum Varianum*) is mentioned; a Greek gravestone, found at Bonn, is also very remarkable. The entrance-hall contains a number of ancient and mediæval capitals.

On the S. side of the university, to the r. of the Coblenz Gate, lies the **Hofgarten**, the pleasant grounds of which are shaded with fine old avenues. On the S. side of the grounds is the *Anatomy Building*, containing lecture-rooms, collections, etc.

To the E. (l.) of the Coblenz Gate the promenades of the Hofgarten terminate in an old bastion termed the ***Alte Zoll** (Pl. 1), rising immediately above the Rhine, and commanding a fine view of the river and its opposite bank; of *Beuel*, which is connected with Bonn by means of a flying-bridge and a steam-ferry, of Bensberg (p. 31), of Siegburg (p. 30), and above all of the Seven Mts. A *Monument* (Pl. 3) to the poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (d. 1860), in bronze, was erected here in 1865. The figure leans with the left hand upon a trunk of oak, whilst the right is pointing towards the Rhine.

The Fountain in the Market was erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of the last Elector of Cologne but one, in consequence of his zealous defence of the rights of the archiepiscopal see, his pro-

vident measures when a famine was imminent, and his public spirit in erecting a poor-house and founding the academy.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 12), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the cross, is an imposing and picturesque example of the transition style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine, having been, it is said, founded by St. Helena, the pious mother of the emperor. A *Statue* in bronze of the supposed foundress, a work of no great merit, executed in Italy at the beginning of last century, adorns the interior of the church. The choir, with its towers, the crypt, which a glass door separates from the choir, and the cloisters with tastefully decorated pillars date from 1157, the remainder of the edifice from the early part of the 13th cent.; the whole was restored in 1847. The interior only contains two *Basreliefs* worth inspection, the Nativity and Baptism of Christ over the altars to the r. Not far from the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The ancient chapter-house adjoining the church is now the curé's residence.

The other churches offer few attractions. The Gothic *Minoriten-kirche* (Pl. 14), with cloisters dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., contains an altar-piece, representing the baptism of Clovis by St. Remigius, and a fine organ. The Gothic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 17), erected in 1862, contains good stained-glass, designed by Steinle. By the Hofgarten, to the r. on the way from the station to the town, stands the Gothic **Prot. Church* (Pl. 18), erected in 1866—71.

The bronze ***Statue of Beethoven** (Pl. 4), in the Münsterplatz, was executed by Hähnel of Dresden, and inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The celebrated composer was born in the Bonngasse, No. 515. His father was a tenor-singer, and his grand-father (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector. No. 7 Rheingasse (Pl. 5) bears an inscription to the effect that the illustrious composer was born there, but the house was not occupied by his parents until after his birth.

A gate to the S.E. of the Münster leads to the *Hofgarten* and the ***Poppelsdorfer Allee**, the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $^1/_2$ M. long. On the r. of the avenue is the Railway Station, and beyond it to the l. the handsome *Observatory* (Pl. 23) with its tower and six turrets, the former of which contains a magnificent heliometer (director Herr Argelander).

The avenue is terminated by the **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. A, 1), formerly a residence of the Electors. It now contains the **Natural History Collections*, comprising 160,000 specimens; the minerals and fossils are particularly worthy of inspection, as they illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (R. 10) and Eifel (R. 24).

The valuable *Zoological Cabinet* in the lofty saloons of the rotunda is also well arranged. The '*Grottensaal*', fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains models explanatory of mining operations, as well as small reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts., &c., which may be purchased. Custodian's lodge l. of the entrance (fee $7\frac{1}{2}$, for a party 15—20 Sgr.). The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace (open Tuesd. and Frid. 3—7, at other times fee as above) is well kept and contains extensive hot-houses.

Opposite the Poppelsdorfer Schloss, on the N. side, rises the ***Chemical Laboratory**, completed in 1868, one of the most extensive and best organised in the world, occupying an area of nearly 3000 sq. yds., exclusive of the courts. Adjacent are the buildings of the **Agricultural Academy**, fitted up in 1847, comprising lecture-rooms, collections, a laboratory, and the residence of the director.

Above Poppelsdorf, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Schloss, rises the ***Kreuzberg** (400 ft.), crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a now suppressed monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria (d. 1650), and contains the '*Holy Steps*', of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed under Elector Clement Augustus (d. 1761). These steps, 28 in number, must only be ascended on the knees, and are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran, piously believed to be the identical steps of the Prætorium ascended by the Saviour when he appeared before Pilate. Beautiful view from the tower.

Kessenich, a considerable village with pleasant country-houses, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the l. On the slope immediately above it rises the *Rosenburg*, a diminutive château with pretty grounds. The margin of the *Kessenicher Schlucht*, a gorge higher up, commands a charming *view of the Rhine, Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. Another favourite point of view is the *Dottendorfer Höhe*, a few minutes' walk farther in the direction of Godesberg.

Endenich, a large village, with the extensive private lunatic asylum of Dr. Richarz, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonn by the high road issuing from the Sternthor. On this road, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the gate, is situated the well-kept ***Cemetery** (Pl. D, 2, 3). If the principal E. gate be closed, visitors enter by a small gate to the r.

Monuments. By the wall on the r. *Monument of Niebuhr* (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his 'teacher and friend'; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Roman tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican; above it a thorn-crowned Head of the Saviour. Farther along the same walk, on the r., the monuments of *Ernst von Schiller*, son, and *Charlotte von Lengefeld*, widow of the poet. The jurist *Mackeldey*, the composer *Schumann*, and the poet *Arndt* and also interred here. The **Chapel* in the middle of the cemetery is a beautiful Romanesque structure, built about 1200, transferred in 1847 from Ramersdorf (p. 54) to its present site.

10. The Seven Mountains *(Siebengebirge).*

One day suffices to explore the most remarkable points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* (a station on the Right Rhenish and Left Rhenish railways, and also a steamboat station) is the usual starting point, but *Honnef* or *Nieder-Dollendorf*, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. From *Königswinter* to the *Drachenfels* 3/4 hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1 2/3 hr.; and to *Heisterbach* 1 1/4 hr. more; back to *Königswinter* in 3/4 hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in 20 min. — From *Honnef* to the *Löwenburg* 1 1/4 hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* 1 1/4 hr., and viâ *Heisterbach* to *Königswinter* as above. In this case the Drachenfels is ascended last, from Königswinter. — From *Nieder-Dollendorf* the excursion is the same as the first mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

The paths having been improved, and way-posts erected by a society which has existed for a number of years for this purpose, travellers may generally dispense with the services of a guide. Tariff of guides and donkeys, see p. 49.

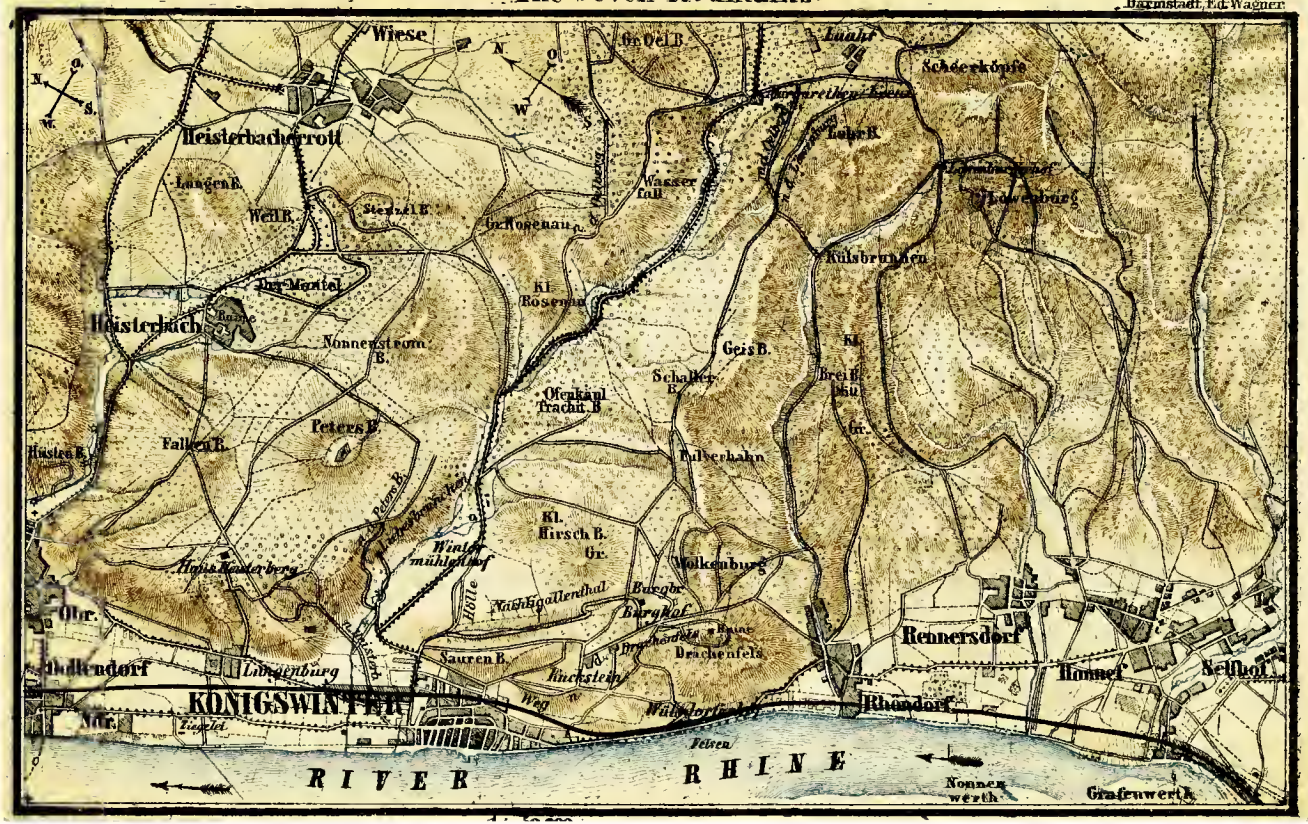
The district of the ***Seven Mountains** extends 3 M. to the E. from the Rhine, and from N. to S. about 9 M., Königswinter being the central point on the W. It consists of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, covered with forest and luxuriant herbage, all of which have been upheaved through the grauwacke by volcanic agency.

'In consequence of a powerful, but local force in the interior of our planet, elastic gases either force up dome-shaped and unopened masses of trachyte mixed with felspar and dolerite (Puy de Dôme, Seven Mts.) through the earth's crust, or the raised strata are so broken through and inclined outwards that on the opposite inner sides a steep wall of rocks is formed. HUMBOLDT.

The Seven Mts. consist partly of trachyte (*Drachenfels* 1066 ft., *Wolkenburg* 1076 ft., *Lohrberg* 1444 ft.), partly of basalt, a more recent formation (*Oelberg* 1522 ft.; *Löwenburg*, of dolerite, 1505 ft.; *Nonnenstromberg*, a ridge 300 yds. in length, 1105 ft.; *Petersberg* 1096 ft.). These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the Löwenburg is hidden by the Nonnenstromberg. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich* (1187 ft.), of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosenau* (1063 ft.), and the *Stenzelberg* (945 ft.), which adjoins the Nonnenstromberg on the N. The view from the *Drachenfels* is the most picturesque, that from the *Oelberg* the most extensive (comprising even the Taunus). For the geologist this district is full of attraction (see above), for the botanist less interesting. The former should not omit to provide himself with the admirable geological map by *H. v. Dechen* (scale 1 : 25,000).

Königswinter (150 ft.) (*EUROPEAN HOTEL, *BERLIN HOTEL, both opposite the pier, of the first class; HÔTEL RIEFFEL, in the principal street; DÜSSELDORFER HOF; ZUM DRACHENFELS; RHEIN, a restaurant in the Haupt-Str.; pension at *SCHMITZ'S, opposite the floating baths, and at BONN'S opposite the post-office) is a small modern town, inhabited principally by stone-cutters. The *Mehlem* railway station (p. 109) is on the opposite bank, 1/2 M. from the river.

The Seven Mountains



Porterage. Travelling-bag from steamboat into the town 1½, to Honnef (p. 52) 7½ Sgr., trunk into the town 2½, to Honnef 10 Sgr. Guide to the Drachenfels to carry small packages, and back, 10, to Heisterbach or the Petersberg 12½, to the Oelberg, Löwenburg, or other hills 20 Sgr.; Drachenfels and Löwenburg 25 Sgr.; for a whole day 1 Thlr. The guides are forbidden to demand more than the above charges.

Donkeys. (Stand on the road to the Drachenfels, ½ M. to the E. of the steamboat pier.) Drachenfels or Wolkenburg 12½, Drachenfels and Wolkenburg 20, Heisterbach 15, Honnef 15, Petersberg 20, Löwenburg 20, Oelberg 20, Oelberg and Heisterbach 25 Sgr., for a whole day 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr. If the traveller remain 1—2 hrs. at any of the above places, 5 Sgr. more must be paid for the ride back; for every additional hour 2½ Sgr.; for bringing the donkey to the door of the hotel, 2½ Sgr. extra is charged. No additional fee need be paid. *Horses* generally 5—10 Sgr. additional. — Small boat to Nonnenwerth and back 20—25 Sgr., incl. stay of 1 hr. 1 Thlr.; to Bonn 20—25 Sgr.

From Königswinter to the Drachenfels. A new carriage-road, which can hardly be mistaken, ascends, somewhat steeply at places, from the railway station at the lower end of the town to the summit in 1½ hr. Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following a footpath to the r. after crossing the railway, and proceeding in the direction of the tower. The traveller who arrives by steamboat, or by the ferry from Mehlem (p. 55), follows the road between the two large hotels, crosses the main street and the railway, and ascends by the old bridle-path (past the donkey-stand, see above), which leads to the summit in ¾ hr., part of the way through wood, on the side of the hill next to the Rhine. All these routes terminate on the *Terrace* (*Inn, R. from 20 Sgr., B. 7½ Sgr., pension 1½ Thlr.), a level rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, embellished with a Gothic *Obelisk* commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelanders in the years 1813—15.

The castle of ***Drachenfels,** or 'dragon's rock', 916 ft. above the Rhine, which is reached in a few minutes from the plateau just mentioned, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the Cassius Monastery at Bonn in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or Cathedral quarry. The wine yielded by the vineyards on its slopes is known as *Drachenblut*, or Dragon's blood. In the Thirty Years' War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but taken from them by Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction to avoid the necessity of garrisoning it.

The *Cavern* among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about half-way up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Sigfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable.

*View. The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights at the back of Honnef, among them the Minderberg

(p. 58), and the Hemmerich (p. 56), gradually sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the l. bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruins of Olbrück and Tomberg; in the vicinity Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the r. the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible. The scene forcibly recals to the spectator the beautiful lines of Byron:

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me.'

From the Drachenfels to the Great Oelberg. The traveller at first follows the new road mentioned above, which reaches the terrace on the E. side, down to the second bend, where a finger-post on the r. points the way to Rhöndorf and Honnef, and beyond it another indicates that to the Wolkenburg and the Löwenburg. By the latter path the **Wolkenburg** (1075 ft.) is reached in a few minutes. The ancient stronghold which once crowned the latter, and was assigned by the Archbishop Arnold I. as a place of refuge to the Jews banished from Cologne in the 12th cent., has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries of trachyte which have been worked here for centuries. The path now descends in windings, the direction being indicated by numerous way-posts. After $^1/_2$ hr. the path divides: that to the r. leads to the Löwenburg (p. 51); that to the l. to the (10 min.) *Margarethenkreuz* (*Inn), a cross bearing a relief of St. Margaret and the dragon.

From the Margarethenkreuz to Königswinter (5 M.) a carriage-road leads through the valley of the *Mittelbach*. About half-way, two broad paths diverge to the l. to the quarries of the *Ofenkaulen-Berg*, which yield a trachyte conglomerate known as oven-stone.

By the Margarethenkreuz a way-post indicates the direction of the Oelberg. At the second cross-road (10 min.) the path turns to the r. (that in a straight direction leads to Heisterbacherrott, see below; that to the l. to the Nonnenstromberg and Petersberg), and ascends in 25 min. more to the summit of the ***Great Oelberg** (1522 ft.), a basaltic mountain which has been upheaved through the trachyte (small inn). The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; foreground highly picturesque, differing in many respects from the view from the Drachenfels. The entire wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks,

and its course may be traced as far as Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf.

If at the cross-way above mentioned, 10 min. from the Margarethenkreuz, the traveller proceeds in a straight direction, he will in 1/4 hr. reach a carriage-road at three solitary houses, following which he will arrive in 1/4 hr. more at *Heisterbacherrott*, a conspicuous point in the landscape. A broad road leads hence in 1/2 hr. to the venerable Cistercian Abbey of ***Heisterbach** (475 ft.), situated in a beautiful valley termed the 'Heisterbacher Mantel'. The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young oak) and a *Bach* (brook); atthe side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernhard (comp. p. 99) as guardians. Of the once magnificent abbey church, erected in the transition style in 1202—1233, the external part of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The Abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the early part of the present century, and the stones were employed in constructing the locks on the Nord-Canal (p. 35). Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. Refreshments at the farm-buildings. The abbey-lands are the property of Count zur Lippe.

The road by which the traveller has reached Heisterbach leads in a straight direction to the *Nieder-Dollendorf* railway-station (pp. 53, 54), 1 1/2 M. distant.

From Heisterbach to Königswinter. The well trodden path leads from the gate of the Abbey to the l., and then along the N. and W. slopes of the **Petersberg** (1096 ft.), the summit of which is crowned with a chapel commanding a fine view and a restaurant with whey-cure. It traverses the wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 40 min.

The above round embraces the finest points among the Seven Mts., but a visit to the Löwenburg and (for geologists) the Stenzelberg is also attractive.

The *Ascent of the Löwenburg* may easily be combined as follows with the excursion already described. At the bifurcation of the path, 1/2 hr. to the E. of the Wolkenburg (comp. p. 50), the traveller turns to the r. (see way-post), and in 1/2 hr. more reaches the *Löwenburger Hof*, a forester's house with a restaurant, whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 20 min. (ascent from Rhöndorf see p. 52, from Honnef see p. 52).

The ***Löwenburg** (1505 ft.), an extensive ruined castle on a wooded peak consisting of dolerite (a volcanic product, which must have been ejected in a liquid state, and now overlies the trachyte and grauwacke), visible from the Rhine, was once the scene of the conferences of Hermann, Elector of Cologne and Count of Wied, with the reformers Melanchthon and Bucer, before he became a convert to Protestantism in 1541 (p. 44). Here, too, in the troublous times of 1583, Elector Gebhard resided with his wife, the beautiful

Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, whom he had abducted from the convent of Gerresheim. The summit commands an admirable view.

From the Löwenburger Hof a broad path leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohrberg* (1443 ft.), at first gradually ascending; after 20 min. the principal road to the l. must be followed, and after 7 min. more that to the r. in the direction of St. Margarethenkreuz (p. 50).

The **Stenzelberg** (945 ft.), where the largest trachyte quarry in the Seven Mts. is worked, lies to the S. of the road leading from Heisterbacherrott to Heisterbach (p. 51), about 1/2 hr. distant from each of these points. The rock here is columnar, and generally perpendicular in position, but the masses are much thicker and less regular than in the case of the basalt (p. 58). Columns occasionally occur from which several external incrustations peel off, and then remain protruding from the side of the quarry like vast fossil trees.

The *Plain* which extends between the S.W. base of the Seven Mts. and the Rhine, about 3 M. in length and 1 1/2 M. in breadth, is luxuriantly fertile, presenting a constant succession of corn-fields, vineyards, and orchards, and sheltered from the N. and E. winds. The genial climate and picturesque scenery of this spot attract numerous visitors in summer, whose head-quarters are generally at Honnef (railway, see p. 53).

Rhöndorf *(Beul)* is 1 M. from Königswinter, and 1 M. from Honnef (see below). On the lateral wall of the church is a well preserved tombstone of the last knight of Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought from the Abbey of Heisterbach. A good road leads from Rhöndorf to the E. through the grassy valley which separates the Wolkenburg, *Pulverhahn*, *Schallenberg*, and *Geisberg* on the N. from the broad *Breiberg* on the S., to the Löwenburger Hof (p. 51), 3 1/2 M. distant.

Honnef (railway station, see p. 53) (**Hôtel Klein; Dell; Tillmann*). One of the pleasantest *Excursions* hence is a walk of 2 hrs., by the farmhouse of *Zicklenburg*, to *Menzenberg*, the slopes of which yield good red wine, past the *Hager Hof*, a large farmhouse, thence by the footpath to Rheinbreitbach, and back to Honnef by the road. A shorter walk (1/2 hr.) may be taken to Menzenberg, passing the vineyards of the *Hager Köppelchen* (fine view). Another pleasant prospect is obtained from the churchyard of Honnef. The **Löwenburg* (p. 51) is best ascended from Honnef (1 1/4 hr.) as the path to it commands a succession of beautiful views. About half-way up a view to the r. is obtained of the narrow, green valley through which the road to Siegen leads. Way back by Rhöndorf (see above).

Rheinbreitbach *(Clouth)* is the most southern of these villages, situated most distant from the Seven Mts. — *Excursions:* To the *Breitbacher Kreuz*, near the village, with pleasing view; to the

**Haanenburg* (3/4 hr.), the property of a Cologne merchant, by a broad path through the vineyards; fine view from the tower, and beautiful walk back, round the building and over the *Heidekamm*. The *'Giants' Graves'* (Hünengräber) are 1 1/2 M. from Honnef. Near the Haanenburg are the copper and lead mines of the *Virneberg*, once worked by the Romans. From the Virneberg a path through pine-wood leads to *Farinasruhe*, and thence to the *Menzenberg* (1 1/2 M.).

11. From *(Cologne)* Deutz to Ehrenbreitstein *(Coblenz)*.

(Railway on the Right Bank).

From Deutz to *Troisdorf* in 1/2 hr. (fares 16, 11, 8 Sgr.); from Troisdorf to *Ehrenbreitstein* in 1 1/3—2 1/2 hrs. (fares 1 Thlr. 25, 1 Thlr. 12, 27 Sgr.). The traveller bound for Coblenz should take a ticket to Ehrenbreitstein only, the station of which is nearer the principal hotels of Coblenz than the station of the latter. The railway from Ehrenbreitstein to Coblenz crosses the river above the bridge of boats, describing a circuit of nearly 2 M. (fares 9, 7, 4 Sgr.).

From Deutz to **Troisdorf,** see p. 40. Stat. *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, an extensive foundry, connected by a line with *Siegburg* (p. 41). *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, with its interesting double church (p. 43), lies on the right. Stat. **Beuel** (p. 45), opposite Bonn (p. 43), and connected with it by a floating bridge. Stat. **Obercassel** (p. 54) is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway by a steam-ferry by which trains cross the river. *Godesberg*, with its picturesque ruin-crowned hill, now becomes conspicuous on the opposite bank. The valley of the Rhine gradually contracts and the beautiful scenery of the Seven Mts. is approached. **Nieder-Dollendorf** (pp. 51, 54) and **Königswinter** (p. 48) are both good points for excursions to the Seven Mts., the latter especially is much visited. The train skirts the base of the *Drachenfels* and runs close to the river, passing *Rhöndorf* (p. 52). Stat. **Honnef** (p. 52), a pleasant summer resort, is the best point for the ascent of the Löwenburg (see p. 52). In the river lie the islands of *Nonnenwerth* and *Grafenwerth;* on the opposite bank rises the picturesque arched ruin of *Rolandseck*. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* is next passed, and at stat. **Unkel** (p. 56) the line quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts. *Erpel* is next passed, opposite to which lies *Remagen* with the elegant *Apollinariskirche* (p. 57). Stat. **Linz** (p. 57) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of *Sinzig*. The train next passes *Leubsdorf* and *Ariendorf*, and affords a glimpse of the castle of *Arenfels* to the l. Nearly opposite stat. **Hönningen** (p. 59) rises Schloss *Rheineck*; *Rheinbrohl* (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 59), *Nieder-* and *Ober-Hammerstein*, and the base of the *Hammerstein* are next passed. On the opposite bank, a little above stat. **Leutesdorf** (p. 60), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 60) with its round tower and

handsome church in the background, comes in sight. The *Wied* is crossed, and the train soon reaches stat. **Neuwied** (p. 60), a little to the E. of the town, and not far from the village of *Heddesdorf* (p. 61). The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the bank of the river at stat. **Engers** (p. 62). The next stat. **Bendorf** (p. 63) is a convenient starting place for an excursion to *Sayn* (p. 62), 1½ M. distant. Stat. **Vallendar** (p. 63) lies opposite the island of *Niederwerth* and the village of that name. A little farther, the village of *Neuendorf* is observed on the opposite bank, and beyond it the fortified Petersberg (p. 78); and a picturesque view is soon obtained of Coblenz and the influx of the Moselle. The station at *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 79) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.

12. The Rhine from Bonn to Coblenz.

Railway in 1 hr. 10, to 1 hr. 40 min. — *Steamboat* in 4—4½ hrs. (down in 2½—3 hrs.); piers at Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Andernach, Neuwied, and Engers; small-boat stations at Obercassel, Plittersdorf (Godesberg), Unkel, Linz, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, Leutesdorf, and Urmitz; the steamboat journey, far preferable on account of the beauty of the scenery, is here described.

After Bonn is quitted the beauty of the Seven Mts. becomes more apparent. On the l. *Ramersdorf*, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the knights of the Teutonic Order. Having been burned down with the exception of the chapel, the latter, which was deemed unsuitable for the new structure, wa removed to the cemetery at Bonn.

l. **Obercassel** *(*Wolfsburg; Zum Riesen)*, with an ancient church-tower (11th cent.), prettily situated near the foot of the Seven Mts., is recommended for a prolonged stay. Railway ferry to Bonn, see p. 53.

Walks in the neighbourhood: By the high-road to Nieder-Dollendorf and along the Rhine to the '*Steinerne Häuschen*' (view); or along the slope of the hill to the wood; farther up rises the *Obercasseler Lei* (*view), or *Rabenlei* (with numerous quarries of 'table basalt', an excellent paving-stone); to the *Heisterbach Valley* (p. 54) by Ober-Dollendorf (1 hr.); to the *Pfaffenröttchen* by Nieder-Dollendorf (¾ hr., view from the height); to the **Ennert* (¾ hr.), ascended from *Küdinghoven* (Maagh's tavern), which from the *Foveauxhäuschen*, as well as beyond it, commands a noble prospect. To the N.E. of the Ennert rises the *Hardt*, a barren grey hill, with valuable brown coal mines and alum-works, at the foot of which lies the suppressed Carmelite monastery of *Pützchen*, where a great fair is held in autumn.

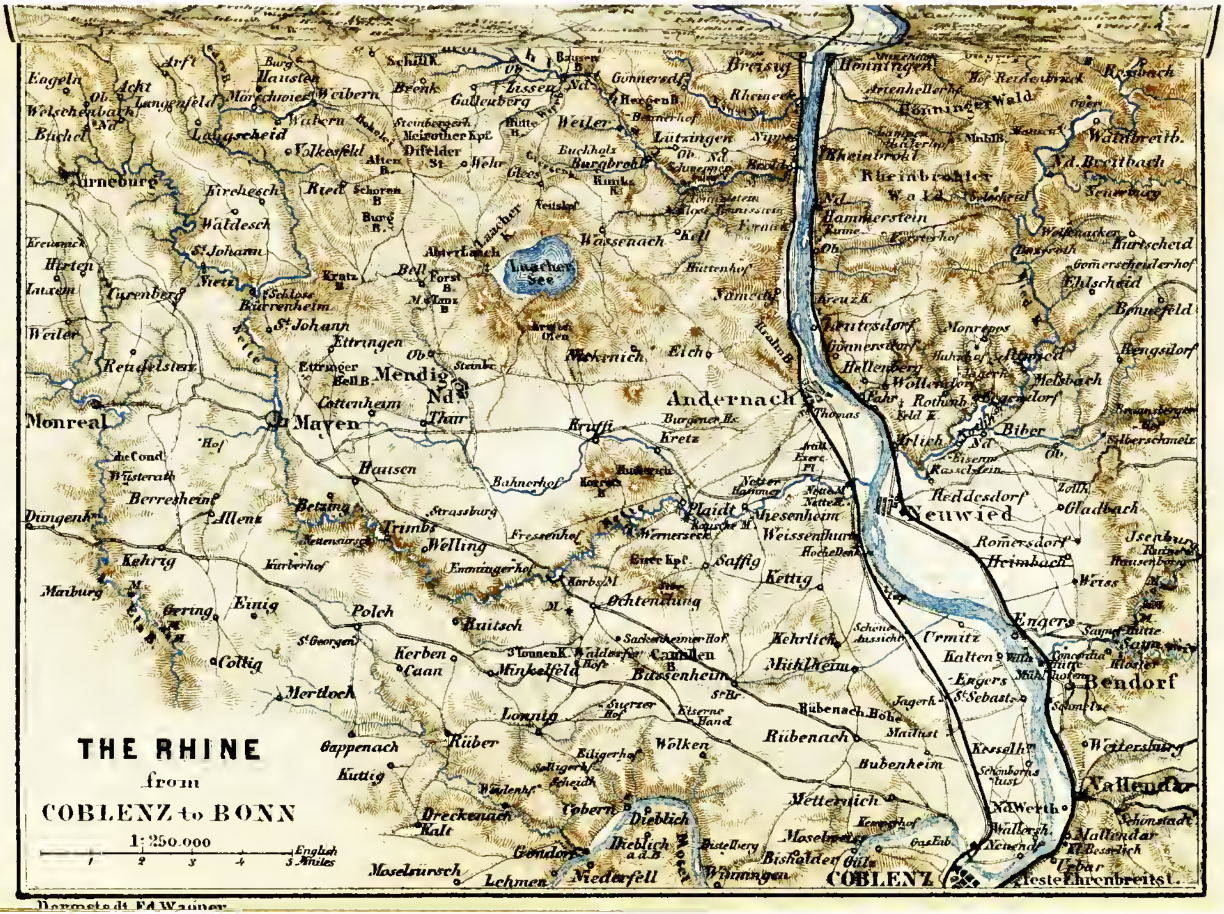
r. **Plittersdorf,** station for Godesberg, 1 M. to the S.W.

l. **Niederdollendorf** (*Frembgen*, with garden), on the river, is also a railway station (p. 53); *Oberdollendorf*, ½ M. inland, lies at the entrance to the Heisterbach valley (p. 51).

On the r. rises the handsome castle of *Godesberg* (p. 109), on an eminence, 1½ M. from the Rhine.

r. *Rüngsdorf;* the villa with a tower belongs to Herr Camphausen, Prussian minister in 1848.

The Environs of Adenau
BONN
Poppelsdorf
Godesberg
Königswinter
Meckenheim
Ahrweiler
Remagen
Sinzig
Linz
Unkel
Erpel
Adenau
Dümpelfeld
Altenahr
Mehlem
Plittersdorf
Kessenich
Dottendorf
Vilich
Mühldorf
Hangelar
Putzchen
Limperich
Ramersdorf
Oberwinter
Rolandseck
Bodendorf
Heimersheim
Neuenahr
Walporzheim
Mayschoss
Kreuzberg
Herschbach
Kaltenborn
Nürburg
Reifferscheid
Kottenforst


THE RHINE
from
COBLENZ to BONN
1:250.000
English Miles
Andernach
Neuwied
Mayen
Mendig
Monreal
Coblenz
Bendorf
Vallendar
Laacher See
Breisig
Hönningen
Engers
Darmstadt Ed. Wagner

l. **Königswinter** (p. 48), beyond which rises the *Drachenfels*. Ascent of the latter, and the *Seven Mountains*, see p. 49 et seq.

r. **Mehlem** (*Stern; Krone; Goldenes Schiff*, on the Rhine, with garden, pension 1 Thlr. and upwards), birthplace of John of Mehlem, a celebrated artist of the Cologne school. — Railway station, and flying bridge to Königswinter.

On the island of **Rolandswerth,** or *Nonnenwerth*, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned for the first time in a document of the 12th century. The present buildings with the tower were erected after a fire in 1673, and a handsome new wing was added in 1869. The nunnery was suppressed in 1802, but was re-opened in 1845 as a girls' school under the auspices of Franciscan nuns.

r. **Rolandseck** (steamboat and railway station) (**Hôtel Rolandseck; * Hôtel Roland; * Hôtel Billau*, near the pier; **Rail. Restaurant*, magnificent view from the terrace). On the hill rises the solitary arch of the ruin of *Rolandseck*, 1/2 M. from the stat.; the path ascends by the Hôtel Roland (donkey 10 Sgr.). The *view from this basaltic rock, 347 ft. above the Rhine, is less extensive than that from the Drachenfels, but more picturesque, as the Drachenfels itself, the Wolkenburg, and other wooded heights of the Seven Mts. form the foreground. In the distance (S.) the castle of Olbrück is visible.

The castle is believed to have been built by Roland, peer of France and paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Ronceval. He is called by Eginhard (secretary of Charlemagne) the guardian of the north coast, and his dominions are described as extending to that part of the Rhine where the mountains begin. The castle is mentioned in a document of 1040 as *Rulcheseck*. Archbishop Frederick partially restored the ruin in 1120 to defend his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. A beautiful legend connected with the castle and convent probably suggested Schiller's '*Ritter Toggenburg*'. It may be thus briefly narrated:

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of Drachenburg. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were shortly affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the world no longer possessing any charm for the inconsolable Hildegunde, she took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of Drachenburg to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was now indeed removed for ever. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he drag-

ged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning his sole attendant found him rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent-chapel.

The new tower on the top of the hill, 1/2 M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect, embracing Godesberg, the lower hills of the Seven Mts., and the plain between Bonn and Cologne. The key may be procured from the proprietor, Herr vom Rath, who lives opposite the Hotel Roland; in fine weather, however, and on Sundays, the custodian is usually on the summit (2 1/2—5 Sgr.). About 1/2 M. from the tower is the *Roderberg*, a crater, 1/4 M. in diameter, and 60 ft. in depth. On its rounded margin pumice-stone is everywhere visible; the bottom is now arable land, belonging to the farm of *Bruchhof*.

On the broad plain to the l. lie the villages of *Rhöndorf*, *Honnef*, *Rheinbreitbach*, and *Scheuern*.

r. **Oberwinter** *(Fasbender)*. The retrospect hence is one of the finest of the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the entire range (upwards of 30) of the peaks of the Seven Mts., at the r. extremity of which is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg surmounted by a ruin (the isolated sharp peaks still farther r. are the Hemmerich and the Grosse Leyberg), form a chain of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground.

In 1846 a considerable landslip took place on the bank opposite Unkel, one half of a hill (the *Birgeler Kopf*) having glided down towards the Rhine. The barren, rugged walls of the remaining portion show where the slip took place, and the otherwise regular strata of basalt have been dislodged.

l. **Unkel** *(Clasen)*, a prosperous village, between which and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. Below the Apollinarisberg to the r. a railway emerging from the hills conveys the basalt from the quarries to the river.

Of the numerous handsome country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the modern château of **Marienfels*, 1/2 M. below the Apollinariskirche.

Remagen (*Hôtel Fürstenberg, *König von Preussen), steamboat and railway station. — Tariff of carriage-fares (incl. tolls and fees): to Ahrweiler one-horse 1 1/3, two-horse 2 Thlr., the drive back 20 Sgr. or 1 Thlr.; to Altenahr 2 1/2—3 Thlr., drive back 20 Sgr.—1 1/3 Thlr.; if the carriage be kept for the whole day 4—5 1/2 Thlr.; Laacher See and back (1 day) 3—4 2/3, by Andernach 4—6 Thlr. These data may prove useful, as Remagen is the best head-quarters for excursions between Bonn and Coblenz.

The small town of Remagen was the Roman *Rigomagus*. A milestone bearing the date 162, found in 1763, records that the Roman road which formerly passed here was begun under the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus. It indicates the distance from Cologne as 30,000 Passus, which is tolerably correct. Another milestone found in the neighbourhood is preserved in the museum at Bonn.

The choir of the *Church* was erected in 1246, and contains several old frescoes. The Romanesque *Portal* adjoining the Rom. Cath. parsonage, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection.

A good footpath (ascending to the r. at the upper end of the town, donkey 10 Sgr.) leads in 20 min. to the **Victoria-Berg*, an eminence immediately behind the town, with promenades and benches, commanding a charming and varied prospect, especially by evening light. In the foreground is the Apollinariskirche, by which the visitor may return to the town.

On an eminence below Remagen rises the ***Apollinariskirche,** a beautiful Gothic church, erected by Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859), under the direction of *Zwirner*, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne. To the l. of the approach a well preserved Roman votive-stone, of the time of Trajan, with inscription, found in the vicinity in 1857, is built into the rock. The old building in front of the church, formerly a deanery, is now a Franciscan monastery. The church, a perfect gem in its way, is open daily $9^1/_2$—12, and 2—6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals $9^1/_2$—12, and 2—4, on Sundays and holidays 11—12, and 1—3 o'clock; adm. $2^1/_2$ Sgr. It is adorned with ten large frescoes in the best style of modern German art. Charming view of the Rhine from Hönningen to the Seven Mts.

****Frescoes.** On the l. scenes from the life of the Saviour, by *Deger* and *Ittenbach*, on the r. from the life of the Virgin; central scene, Women of the Old Testament, by *Müller;* below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by *Ittenbach*. In the S. transept, St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; in the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint, and a Crucifixion. In the choir on the r., Coronation of the Virgin, l. the Resurrection. On the external side of the arch, on the r. St. Joseph, on the l. *Mary and the Child, by *Deger*. In the *Chancel* the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, by *Deger*, St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by *Ittenbach*. — The *Crypt* contains the sarcophagus of the saint of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern statue by Stephan of Cologne. In the adjoining hall is a crucifix carved by *Veit Stoss*.

Opposite Remagen, near **Erpel,** rises the *Erpeler Lei* (642 ft.), a basaltic cliff, the quarries of which are the most profitable on the Rhine, as the stone is at once transferred to the barges on the river. The columns, however, are clumsier than those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg quarries (p. 58). Above Erpel lies (l.) *Kasbach*, then **Linzerhausen** *(Vorstadt Linz)*, commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*.

1. **Linz** *(*Nassauer Hof; Fasbender)*, an ancient, still partially walled town, formerly belonged to the Electorate of Cologne. The Romanesque **Church of St. Martin* dating from the 13th cent., contains fine stained glass and an admirable picture by the master of the picture at Sinzig (p. 109), of 1463, representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple, &c. in the centre. This picture and the old

frescoes have been restored. Fine views from the churchyard and from the *Donatusberg*, or *Kaiserberg*, which is crowned with a chapel; towards the S.W., above the confluence of the Ahr and Rhine, the tower of Olbrück stands out on a peak in the distance. The environs of Linz yield good red wine, and during the vintage the little town presents a busy scene.

The extensive ***Basalt Quarries** of *Dattenberg* and the *Minderberg* near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the *Minderberg* ascends the valley to the E., past the copper, vitriol, and zinc works of the *Sternerhütte*. (Near it a château of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg; above it the *Renneberg* with tower on the summit.) From the Sternerhütte the path ascends to the l., and the quarry soon comes in view. It is a spacious hall of the most beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3—10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring, and in beauty surpass those of the celebrated Fingal's Cave. The *view from the height above this quarry (1116 ft. above the Rhine) is scarcely inferior to that from the Oelberg (p. 50). The pedestrian is recommended to return by the *Kasbachthal* towards the W. (guide unnecessary); in case of doubt, information may be obtained at the farmhouse on the hill. The whole circuit may be made from Linz in about 3 hrs.

The columns in the quarry of *Dattenberg*, situated in a side-valley about 1 M. above Linz, are as high as those at Minderberg, but much thicker. From the foot of the ruined *Castle* in the grounds of Herr von Mengershausen a fine view is obtained of the Ahr, with the basaltic Landskron (p. 65) in the background.

This stone is admirably adapted for pavements and the foundations of buildings, but, as it attracts moisture, is unsuitable for the upper parts. It is largely exported to Holland, where it is employed in the construction of dykes.

To the E. of Linz rises the *Hummelsberg* (1755 ft.), a cross on which commemorates the battle of Leipsic. Another cross on the *Kaiserberg*, nearer the Rhine, was erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. These hills also contain productive basalt quarries.

From (r.) **Krippe**, a small village on the Rhine, connected with Linz by a floating bridge, a path leads past the estate of *Godenhaus* to the *Mineral Spring of Sinzig* (containing carbonate of soda, and free from iron) and joins the high road opposite a bath-establishment on the l. bank of the Ahr, near the bridge below Sinzig.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) *Sinzig* (p. 109, on the railway, 1½ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat.

The mouth of the (r.) *Ahr* (p. 64) is now passed. The village of *Dattenberg* (see above) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the l. On the same bank lies *Leubsdorf* with the *Saalhof*, a small building with four towers, an ancient royal château. Near it *Ariendorf*.

On the l. rises the castle of **Arenfels**, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife the Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner, the architect of Cologne cathedral. The lofty round tower is peculiar. The Rittersaal contains some fine old weapons, and the grounds command beautiful views.

l. **Hönningen** (**Schloss Arenfels*), at the foot of Arenfels, and *Rheinbrohl* (Krone), with a handsome modern Gothic *Church, are considerable villages, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the l. rise more abruptly from the river.

r. **Nieder-Breisig** (steamboat and railway station) lies opposite Hönningen. Near the S. end of the village part of an ancient Templars' Lodge still exists. About $1^3/_4$ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the castle of

r. ***Rheineck**, the carriage-road to which winds up the N. and W. sides of the hill; far below lies the hamlet of *Thal Rheineck*. The square tower, 66 ft. in height, on the E. side, is the sole remnant of the old castle, which was dismantled by the French in 1689, destroyed by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The new castle, in the round-arch style, the property of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, was erected in 1832 by Lassaulx. The interior, tastefully fitted up, contains several good modern pictures and frescoes. Access seldom denied (fee for 1 pers. 5—$7^1/_2$, a party 20 Sgr.—1 Thlr.). *View from the garden, always open, embracing the course of the Rhine from Andernach to the Apollinarisberg, with the peaks of the Seven Mts. in the background, scarcely surpassed by the prospect from the Drachenfels.

The count of the castle was from a very early period lord of an independent imperial fief, and towards the close of the 18th cent. enjoyed absolute sway, it is said, over 'twelve poor subjects, one Jew, three farms, and one mill'. Rheineck has been from ancient times a boundary between different races. In the time of Cæsar the Eburones inhabited the district below, and the Treviri that above this point; opposite to the former lay the dominions of the Sicambri, and to the latter those of the Ubii. Brohl now forms a strongly defined line between the lower and upper Rhenish dialects; here, too, the picturesque head-dress of the peasant girls is first observed.

On the r. the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at **Brohl** (*Nonn;* steamboat and railway station), which adjoins the hamlet of *Nippes*, and is the depôt for the tuffstone found in the *Brohlthal* (R. 14).

l. *Nieder-Hammerstein*, yielding good wine; then *Ober-Hammerstein* (Burg Hammerstein), near which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of **Hammerstein.** Here the Emp. Henry IV. resided for some time when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of Cologne, and those of Lorraine, and finally destroyed in 1660 by the Archbishop of Cologne, as being too powerful a neighbour to be tolerated.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgraben*, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly visible, and may be traced from Monrepos as far as the Seven Mts. The table-land above Hammerstein near the intrenchment still bears the name *Marsfeld* ('field of Mars'), where Roman coins and relics are frequently found.

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher*, or *Weghübler Kopf*,

recognisable by a solitary group of trees on the summit, the nearest volcanic peak to the Rhine. A lava stream from it, divided into huge pillars near the road, is visible from the river.

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic church of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns; near it the castle of the ancient knights of Namedy. On the l. lies the considerable village of **Leutesdorf** (**Moog-Eisen*), surrounded by productive vineyards planted among the rocks. The mountains which confine the river now recede.

r. **Andernach** (**Hackenbruch*, in the town; *Schaefer*, on the Rhine, at the lower end of the town; steamboat and railway station), an ancient and picturesque town, with its old bastions and lofty watch-tower, was the Roman *Antunnacum*, or *Antonaco*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus, which was destroyed by the Alemanni in 339, recaptured and restored by the Emp. Julian in 359, and afterwards mentioned in the Notitia Dignitatum (a manual of the Byzantine government published at the end of the 4th cent.) as the station of the prefect of a garrison of Acincenses. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Franconian residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French, who also destroyed the *Schloss*, erected in 1109 by Frederick I., Archbishop of Cologne. The extensive ruins of the latter are near the Coblenz Gate.

The **Church*, with its four towers and richly decorated portals, is a fine specimen of late Romanesque (1206); the choir was erected in 1120. On the vaulting of the nave are the Imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV. Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir re-decorated in 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 69).

The lofty round **Watch-Tower* on the Rhine, with octagonal summit, was erected in 1414—68. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688.

The *Rathhaus* contains a small collection of Roman antiquities.

The volcanic products of the neighbourhood, millstones of lava (p. 70), tuffstone, trass, etc., form an important branch of commerce, and are largely exported. The lava quarries are at *Niedermendig*, near the *Laacher See* (p. 70), 7½ M. to the W., and are best reached from this point. The Rhine may then be regained by the valley of Brohl (p. 68).

Above the village of (l.) *Fahr*, which lies nearly opposite Andernach, are a few fragments of the *Teufelshaus* ('devil's house'), or *Friedrichstein*, a château begun in the 17th cent., but removed on the construction of the Right Rhenish railway in 1868. Farther up, on an eminence surrounded by fruit-trees, stands the Romanesque *Feldkirche*; at its base lies the fishing-village of **Irlich**, near which the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine. The steamboat now touches at the pleasant and thriving town of

l. **Neuwied** (**Anker*; **Wilder Mann*, both on the Rhine;

**Moravian Hotel; Hôtel Kraemer*, near the railway station of the r. bank; railway station on both banks, comp. pp. 54, 108). At the lower end of the town are the handsome *Palace* and **Park* of the Prince of Wied. The town was founded in 1653 by Count Frederick of Wied, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. Popul. 8534, consisting of Protestants, Roman Catholics (2000), Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who live together in great harmony. Starch, chicory, and tin-wares are the principal products.

A building near the palace-gate, adjoining the street, contains on the 3rd floor a small *Collection of Roman Antiquities*, interesting from having been found in the Roman fort of *Victoria* near Niederbiber (see below), a stronghold not mentioned by any ancient author. The excavations have been again filled up. — The Pheasantry in the park formerly contained a natural history collection, brought from Brazil and N. America by the late Prince Maximilian, but sold in 1869, and now in New York.

The community of **Moravian Brothers**, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupies a separate part of the town. Their establishments afford an insight into the habits of this sect and are worthy of inspection. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a species of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Faience stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. Visitors are readily admitted, and are first conducted to the magazine, where they are expected to make some purchase. The establishment for the sisters is similarly conducted. They are recognised by their peculiar white head-dresses, fastened with ribbons of different colours, according to their age and condition — girls dark red, young unmarried women pink, married women blue, widows white. At stated seasons 'love-feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, and a sermon, during which tea is partaken of. Their educational establishments are justly celebrated, and are frequented by pupils from England, as well as from all parts of Germany. Many other schools at Neuwied also enjoy a high reputation.

Excursion from Neuwied to Monrepos and Altwied. From the station of the Right Rhenish line (p. 54) the traveller proceeds to (1/2 M.) *Heddesdorf* and turns to the l., following the road ascending the valley of the *Wied*. At the (1 M.) *Rasselstein Foundry*, the oldest puddling work in Germany, founded in 1824, pedestrians cross the stream and traverse the pleasant park of *Nothhausen* (*Restaurant), following the r. bank to Segendorf, while the carriage-road leads by *Niederbiber*, 1 1/2 M. farther. From (1 1/2 M.) *Segendorf* a broad road ascends in windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the l. above the last house in Segendorf, by which Monrepos is reached in 3/4 hr. The villa on the brow of the hill is the seat of the Dowager Princess of Wied. Schloss **Monrepos** itself (869 ft. above the Rhine) is a château of the Prince of Wied with a beautiful park, and commanding a magnificent prospect (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the W. of the château). The *Holzstoss* (reached in 10 min. from the back of the Schloss by a path through the beech wood in

a straight direction) affords a good survey of a side valley of the Rhine. A finer point is the **Altwieder Aussicht*, the route to which is by the carriage-road to the E. of the Schloss, and then by the third path diverging to the r. (stone way-post by a large oak). Footpaths descend hence in 20 min. to **Altwied** *(Müller)*, a village situated on the Wied about 2 M. above Niederbiber, and commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied. — The **Braunsburg**, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Niederbiber (reached viâ *Oberbiber*), a ruined castle on a wooded eminence, commands a picturesque view of the plain of the Rhine through the opening of the valley, with the mountains of the Eifel in the background. Beautiful beech forest.

Opposite the park the (r.) *Nette* falls into the Rhine. The double-peaked hill to the W. is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (692 ft.). On the railway lies (r.) the *Netterhof*, with corn, oil, and other mills.

r. **Weissenthurm** *(Riese)*. At the N. end of the village rises a square watch-tower, erected in 1730 by Kuno von Falkenstein, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk to the French General *Hoche* (p. 78), who crossed the Rhine here in 1797 with the army, and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, at the age of 30.

r. *Der Gute Mann*, formerly a hermitage, with a new chapel; near it are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then *Urmitz* and *Kaltenengers*, opposite

l. **Engers** (*Römerbrücke*; steamboat and railway station), formerly '*Kunostein-Engers*', the ancient capital of the Engersgau. In 1386 Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein erected a castle here with a round tower (the ivy-clad trunk of which rises below the palace), to protect the navigators of the Rhine from the rapacious Counts of the Westerwald. The adjoining château, now a Prussian military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorf. To the l. a retrospect of Monrepos is obtained, to the r. a view of the *Camillenberg* (p. 72).

Near (l.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, is the foundry of that name; farther back the *Concordia Foundry*.

On the hill-side, 1½ M. inland, the ruined *Castle of Sayn*, destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, is visible from the steamboat. A vault of the castle contains a sarcophagus of the 13th cent., with a statue carved in oak of a Count Heinrich of Sayn, the founder of the neighbouring Abbey of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruins of the castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*. At the base of the hill stands **Schloss Sayn**, the extensive château of the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, usually accessible on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 5 o'clock (proceeds of the entrance fee of 2½ Sgr. devoted to charity; the attendant also expects a trifling fee). The interior is handsomely fitted up, and contains a choice **Collection of Modern Pictures*. Among them, *Krüger*, Portrait of the Russian field-marshal Wittgenstein, grandfather of the present proprietor; *Hor. Vernet*, Return from hawking (portraits of the princess and her family); sketch by the same master of the well-known Mazeppa picture; other works by *Gudin*, *Isabey*, *Wappers*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Granet*, *Winterhalter*, *Decamps* &c., smaller works by *Wouvermans*, *F. Bol* and others. Also several sculptures: *Bartolini*, Mercy, a group in marble; *L. Bienaimé*, Innocence, a statue in marble; several busts by *Rauch*. The plate-room is worthy of a visit, but is rarely shown to strangers. The chapel, a

tasteful Gothic structure recently completed, contains a valuable figure of Christ in ivory, by *Giovanni da Bologna*, a statue of the Madonna in Carrara marble, and stained glass from Munich.

The hill on which the extensive ruins of the old castle are situated is laid out as a park. The summit commands a beautiful prospect, similar to that from the Friedrichsberg (see below).

Near the château is the extensive **Sayn-Foundry** (**Burg Sayn* or *Post*), purchased by Herr Krupp from the Prussian government in 1865. The buildings, erected in 1830, are constructed chiefly of iron and glass.

Above the valley rises the ***Friedrichsberg**, or *Kenneberg*, laid out as a park, and much resorted to in summer. The views of the rich and orchard-like plain of the Rhine, and of the romantic valley of Sayn are remarkably pretty. Farther up the valley (3½ M.) are the ruins of the castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still existing family.

On the S.W. wooded slopes of the hills which enclose the beautiful *Engersgau*, rises the spire of *Heimbach*, near which are the ruins of the ancient abbey of **Rommersdorf**, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Aremberg, and employed as farm-buildings. Some of the pillars are of verde antico.

Between *Sayn* and *Engers* a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate is dug up. It is cut into squares and dried, and much valued as a building material, on account of its durability and lightness. The bed is in some places 20 ft. in depth. Geological research has suggested the idea that, before the Rhine broke through the chain of mountains near Andernach, the basin of Neuwied was a lake. The pumice-stone ejected from the volcanoes of the l. bank of the Rhine (p. 70) was probably washed down by the rain into the lake, where, in combination with a clayey binding material, it formed the deposits which now yield the above-mentioned stone.

l. **Bendorf** (**Rheinischer Hof*), a railway station, surrounded with fruit-trees, possesses a curious old Romanesque church; farther up (r.), the villages of *St. Sebastian* and *Kesselheim*, opposite the island of *Niederwerth*.

l. **Vallendar** (*Capitain; Anker; Albert*), a railway station, is a busy little town, carrying on a considerable traffic in mineral water, earthenware, timber, and fruit. The Romanesque *Church*, erected by Lassaulx in 1839, is a handsome edifice, adorned with sculptures and good modern stained glass (enthroned Madonna, designed by Hess in Munich). The adjoining church-tower dates from the 15th cent. — The hill of *Weitersburg*, ¾ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a fine view of the Rhine with its islands, and the picturesque valley between Coblenz and Andernach. Halfway up stands a summer-house belonging to the Casino of Vallendar, not accessible to strangers unless accompanied by a member.

In the valley behind Vallendar (½ M.) are the remains of the nunnery of *Schönstatt* with well preserved Romanesque towers, abandoned in 1567, afterwards destroyed by the Swedes; the nave of the church has been entirely demolished. Adjoining it is a cloth factory. From this point the road to the l. leads through a beautiful wooded valley to the wealthy village of **Höhr** (*Müllenbach*), with extensive potteries.

On the long island of **Niederwerth** is a dilapidated village, with a convent-church built in 1500, containing a carved altar-piece and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

l. **Mallendar**, most of which formerly belonged to the knights

of the Teutonic Order. On an eminence above the village stands *Besselich*, once the property of the Knights Templar, then an Augustine nunnery till 1804, when it was secularised. Fine view from the garden. On the hillside, higher up the river, is *Urbar*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. **Wallersheim**, above it **Neuendorf**, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here and receive additions until they are 800—1000 ft. in length and 150—250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men. It is said that a raft proprietor must have a capital of at least 45,000*l.*, one third of which consists of wood in the forest, one-third of timber on the water, and one-third for the expenses of transport to Holland.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the picturesque old bridge, and stops at Coblenz (R. 15).

13. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map p. 54.

Distances. Remagen to Ahrweiler 9 (Bodendorf 3, Heppingen 3, Ahrweiler 3) M.; Ahrweiler to Altenahr 7¼ M. — *Diligence* several times daily from Remagen and from Sinzig to Ahrweiler in 1½ hr.; thence to Altenahr once daily in 1½ hr. — *Carriage* from Remagen to Altenahr and back, for 1—4 pers., one-horse 3⅙, two-horse 4⅓ Thlr., incl. tolls and driver's fee (comp. p. 56).

A footpath to (4½ M.) Heppingen effects a saving of 1½ M. The road to the Apollinariskirche is followed as far as the bend where the ascent to the church is on the r.; then in a straight direction up the valley by a broad carriage-road. Those who have first visited the Apollinariskirche proceed to the l. through the quarries to the carriage-road, about 500 paces distant. After ½ M. the turning to the r. must be taken, and the road soon enters a plantation, beyond which the *Köhlerhof* (1½ M.) lies to the l. In a straight direction two new houses (1 M.) are reached, where a road to the l. leads to the Landskron (1½ M.), and the straight road to Heppingen (1½ M.). On the W. side of the Landskron a steep path descends in 8 min. to Heppingen.

The full-flavoured, dark red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr, which in good seasons yield upwards of 600,000 gallons (the best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*), are still termed '*Ahrbleichert*', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before the setting in of fermentation. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has however long been in vogue, and the dark red colour is the result.

Millions of '*Rämpchen*' (cyprinus phoxinus), small fish 1—2 in. in length, are caught in the Ahr, boiled in saltwater, and packed in willow-bark for exportation. They are dressed with vinegar and oil, and esteemed a great delicacy.

The *Ahr* rises at *Blankenheim* (p. 134) in the Eifel, traverses a winding and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinzig*. At the wooden bridge over the Ahr near Sinzig, the road to the Ahrthal leaves the Cologne road and leads by the villages of *Bodendorf*, *Lohrsdorf*, *Heppingen*, *Wadenheim*, and *Hemmessem* to

Ahrweiler. As yet there is no trace of the wildness of the upper part of the valley; the land is well-cultivated, the slopes exposed to the S. are covered with vineyards, and those on the other bank with woods, which opposite (3 M.) *Bodendorf* extend down to the river.

The basaltic **Landskron** (944 ft.) is the highest and most conspicuous of the hills which bound the lower part of the valley. A castle on the summit is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip the Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the Archbishops of Cologne, who afterwards supported the claims of his Guelph rival Emp. Otho IV. It was destroyed by the French in 1677. The chapel on the S.W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, curiously overlying columnar basalt. The view embraces the Ahrthal from Ahrweiler to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., to the S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and to the W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim. Seen from the W. side, from the road below, the hill with the white chapel and the ruin on the top is very picturesque.

At the S. base of the Landskron lies (3 M.) *Heppingen*, with two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Opposite ($1^1/_2$ M.) **Wadenheim** *(Hôtel de Hollande; Goldner Pflug*; *Hôtel Bonn*; *Schröder's Hôtel Garni)*, on the r. bank of the Ahr are the

Baths of Neuenahr (**Kurhaus*, with 150 apartments, reading-room, post and telegraph office, etc.; *Concordia*; *Schnitzler*; *Praessar*; *Schwipper*; *Heimes*; *Hof von Holland*, etc.; private apartments may also be procured), opened in 1858. The water (72—104° Fahr.), of which there is an abundant supply, contains carbonate of soda, magnesia, and lime, resembling that of Ems, and is efficacious in pulmonary complaints, gout, and scrofula. In 1861 an intermittent warm spring (100° Fahr.), similar to that at Nauheim, was discovered. On a wooded hill (1073 ft.), rising above the village of *Beul* and the Baths of Neuenahr, stands the *Castle of Neuenahr*, destroyed in 1371, once the seat of a younger branch of the Counts von der Are (p. 67), who became extinct in the 16th cent. Ahrweiler is $2^1/_4$ M. from Neuenahr or Wadenheim. The small church of *Heimersheim*, $2^1/_4$ M. to the E. of Neuenahr, in the late Romanesque style, contains old stained glass.

Ahrweiler (*Krone*; *Stern*; *Kreutzberg's* Restaurant) is a thriving little town surrounded by old walls. The Gothic church was founded in 1275 (tower and roof restored after 1689), and the town was probably enclosed by walls about the same date. During the feud between the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne and the deposed Archbishop Ruprecht of the Palatinate the town successfully resisted a siege in 1473, and in a later feud between the chapter and the

deposed Archbishop Gebhard, Ahrweiler sided with the former. In 1646 and 1689 it was sacked by the French, and on the latter occasion entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, an eminence ½ M. to the S., on the r. bank of the Ahr, the extensive building on which was built as a Franciscan monastery in 1678, but is now a well organised girls' school under the management of Ursuline nuns.

At the entrance to the narrower part of the valley lies (¾ M.) **Walporzheim** (*St. Peter*, good wine), where the best Ahr-wine is produced. The vineyards here are kept with the utmost care.

A rocky ravine is now entered, penetrating the sharply indented slate mountains; on the l. rushes the Ahr, on the r. rises almost perpendicularly a black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the '*Bunte Kuh*' projects. To the r. of the road, near the hamlet of the same name, are the ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal* (1¼ M.).

Beyond (¾ M.) **Dernau** a footpath, destitute of shade, but preferable to the dusty high road, diverges and follows the bank of the Ahr, passing an old stone bridge (which however is not to be crossed), and traversing a more open part of the valley to (1½ M.) **Rech**, where the valley again contracts. The Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the course of the stream, rounding the precipitous *Saffenburg*, to **Mayschoss** (1¼ M.) and the **Lochmühle** (½ M.) *(* Inn)*.

The pedestrian may select a different route from Rech to the Lochmühle. Near the bridge (on the r. bank), a path ascends to the r. through the vineyards (closed from the end of Aug. till the middle of Oct.) to the ridge of the hill, on which stand the fragments of the **Saffenburg** (846 ft.). It is related of the French commandant of the castle, when besieged in 1703, that, on being desired to surrender, he replied that he was not disinclined, but begged that three cannon-shots should first be discharged against the walls. His wish was complied with, and he was thus enabled 'honourably' to evacuate the castle, which was blown up the following year. On the W. side of the Saffenburg the path descends rapidly and joins the road at the bridge of Mayschoss, near the Lochmühle. (From the bridge at Rech over the Saffenburg to the Lochmühle is a walk of 35 min.; by the road by Mayschoss a few min. more.)

Near the Lochmühle the road passes between walls of grauwacke, 40 ft. high, beyond which the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimerzhofen*, are reached; then through a tunnel, 70 yds. in length, at the farther extremity of which **Altenahr** *(* Caspari; Winckler)* comes in sight.

It is, however, far preferable to quit the road at *Reimerzhofen*, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, and ascend the path to the r. through vineyards (closed during the vintage) to the *Cross* (¼ hr.), visible from the road. It stands on a rocky ridge, 361 ft. above the stream,

and commands the finest *view in the valley, surpassing that from the castle of Altenahr, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the wild, rocky landscape. The path descends on the other side to Altenahr (in 8 min.), passing the dilapidated gateway of the ***Castle of Altenahr,** perched like an eagle's nest on a grand, rugged wall of rock, 370 ft. above the village, and once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Ahr and Hochstaden. Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, the last of the elder branch of the family, laid the foundation of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248. The castle fell into the hands of the French in 1690, was occupied by Bavarians in the Spanish War of Succession, and finally, in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714), blown up to prevent its harbouring robbers. Admission 3, for a single visitor 5 Sgr. (custodian generally at the ruin, but safer to inquire for him in the village).

Another fine point of view is the ***Horn**, above Altenahr; to Altenburg 1/4 hr., thence to the pavilion with a guide, an ascent of 3/4 hr.

The most beautiful part of the valley is between the *'Bunte Kuh'* and *Altenahr*, but there are many fine points above the latter (diligence to Adenau daily in 1 3/4 hr.). One of the best views is obtained from the bridge over the Ahr; farther on, to the l., are the rugged rocks of the *'Teufelskanzel'* (Devil's Pulpit), then the grand mass of rocks known as the *Alte Burg* (old castle). On a rocky eminence near *Kreuzberg* rises a picturesque château. At *Dümpelfeld*, 6 M. from Altenahr, the road quits the Ahr and leads to (6 M.) **Adenau** *(Halber Mond)*, the principal village of the district, near which are the two highest points of the Eifel, the basaltic peaks of the **Nürburg** (2181 ft.), 4 1/2 M. to the S., surmounted by a ruined castle with lofty tower, and the ***Hohe Acht** (2410 ft.), 6 M. to the E. The latter commands a magnificent view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and even the cathedral of Cologne. Near the top is a small refuge-hut.

Guide from Adenau to the Hohe Acht 10 Sgr. Those who prefer it may drive nearly to the summit (in 1 1/2 hr.; carr. 2 1/2 Thlr.).

From the Hohe Acht the traveller may proceed to (3 M.) *Kaltenborn*, (3 M.) *Leimbach*, and (3 3/4 M.) *Kempenich* (Comanns). Schloss *Olbrück* (p. 72) lies 3 1/2 M. to the N. of this point; the *Laacher See* (p. 70) 10 1/2 M. to the E., an uninteresting route. Carriage from Adenau by the Hohe Acht to *Laach* and *Andernach* 7 Thlr.; in 1 1/2 hr. to the Hohe Acht, thence to Kempenich 2 hrs., from Kempenich to Laach 2 hrs., and to Andernach in 1 1/2 hr. more (roads somewhat rough and hilly). — Another route from Adenau by the Hohe Acht to Andernach is viâ *Virneburg* (Müller) and Mayen (a drive of 6 hrs., carr. 6 Thlr.).

On the Ahr, which the road quits at *Dümpelfeld* (see above), there are two other fine points, *Schuld*, 3 M. to the W. of Dümpelfeld, and the ruined castle of *Aremberg*, the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Aremberg, near **Antweiler** *(Neubusch)*. Antweiler lies 6 M. to the W. of Adenau.

14. Brohlthal, Laacher See, Lava Quarries of Niedermendig.

Comp. Map, p. 54.

Distances. Brohl (p. 59) to Tönnisstein $3^1/_2$ M., Wassenach $2^1/_4$, the Abbey of Laach 3, Niedermendig 3, Mayen 3 M. — Diligence twice daily from Mayen to Coblenz in 3 hrs., to the Neuwied station in $2^3/_4$ hrs. — The Laacher See is most conveniently visited by carriage from Andernach: two-horse carr. from Andernach to Niedermendig, Laach, Tönnisstein, and Brohl about 4 Thlr., a drive of 4 hrs. in all.

Oeynhausen's geognostic-orographic maps of the neighbourhood of the Laacher See (Berlin, 1847) and Dr. v. Dechen's geognostic guide to the Laacher See (Bonn, 1864) are recommended to the notice of scientific travellers.

The * **Brohlthal,** long an object of the unwearied investigations of geologists, is a beautiful winding valley enclosed by wooded mountains of considerable height, and enlivened with numerous mills and houses; but the principal object of interest is the extensive stratum of *Tufa*, of which the bed of the valley consists. It is a soft, grey or pale yellow stone, porous, and veined with pumice-stone, similar to the Italian puzzolana earth, and is believed to be the product of volcanic mud-streams. It is sometimes found covered with softer, sandy substances, such as loose pumice-stone and volcanic ash, and sometimes on the surface of the earth, where it has been laid bare by the action of the weather. This tufa, or tuffstone, was very early used in building, and almost all the churches from this part of the Rhine down to Holland were constructed of it, the trachyte of the Drachenfels (which however is more easily disintegrated) being employed for the carved work. The only modern building constructed of it is the Apollinaris Church (p. 57). Tuffstone, however, derives its principal commercial value from the '*trass*', or cement made from it. When pounded and mixed with lime it possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. Where the tuffstone is found isolated, it has been supposed that it forced its way upwards in a boiling condition through apertures, and thus reached the surface of the earth. In the Brohlthal, however, this hypothesis cannot be maintained, as the entire bottom of the valley consists of a solid mass of tufa, from 15 to 50 ft. in thickness. *Oeynhausen*, in the explanations annexed to the geological map mentioned above, conjectures that this stratum was formed by a vast stream of mud which issued from the volcanoes of the *Dachsbusch* and *Hütteberg*, 3 M. from Nieder-Zissen (p. 72), and that subsequently the *Brohlbach* gradually destroyed a great portion of this mud-stream, thus forming the present Brohl Valley by a long process of erosion. The fact that charred trunks of trees frequently occur in the tuffstone proves that the torrent of mud must have been emitted in a burning condition.

Numerous mineral springs near the Laacher See, and especially in the Brohlthal, still afford indication of a slumbering volcanic

agency in this district. They are generally strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, and probably form about one half of the water of the Brohlbach.

The period of the formation of the tuffstone cannot possibly be determined, as even the pumice-stone, the most recent volcanic production, which frequently overlies the former, belongs to an epoch far beyond the scope of human history. Some idea of its antiquity is afforded by the fact that the Romans, the earliest annalists of this district, buried their dead in these pumice-stone beds (e. g. at Andernach). It is, however, worthy of note that the remains of plants contained by the tuffstone belong to still existing species.

The tuffstone quarries, on both sides of the valley, are partly open, partly subterranean, forming extensive galleries, supported by natural pillars left for the purpose. Where these galleries have fallen in, the pillars left standing are covered with luxuriant vegetation, favoured by the decomposition of the stone, and serving to enhance the beauty of the valley. A high-road leads through the valley from Brohl to Ober-Zissen (p. 72), and a tolerable carriage-road from Tönnisstein (see below) to the Abbey of Laach and Niedermendig.

At the *Entrance to the Brohl Valley* (167 ft. above the sea-level), on the N. side, stands a paper-mill, surrounded with grounds. Farther on (2 M.), in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of *Schweppenburg*, probably erected in the 16th cent. The garden contains a Roman altar found here. About $^3/_4$ M. up the narrow side-valley, which here diverges to the S., is the *Heilbrunnen*, a mineral spring of saltish, but refreshing taste, similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad.

About $1^1/_4$ M. from Schweppenburg, a road diverges to the l. through a side-valley to the Laacher See; the main road to the r. leads to Olbrück (p. 72). By the former the traveller soon reaches **Bad Tönnisstein** (410 ft.), the water of which is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, resembling that of Selters. Passing travellers find good accommodation at the Curhaus.

The road to the Laacher See diverges to the r. below the Curhaus, before the bridge is crossed, passes ($^1/_3$ M.) the ruins of the (l.) Carmelite monastery of *Antoniusstein* (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), again ascends to the r. to ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Wassenach* (915 ft.) (poor inn), and then descends through wood towards the Laacher See. On the r. rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1381 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly inclined lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of ***Laach**, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry II., and secularised in 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated inGermany. In 1863 it became the property of the Jesuits, who here established

a much frequented school for pupils of the order, but were compelled to abandon it, in consequence of the law of 1872 excluding Jesuits from the Empire of Germany. The *Church*, completed in 1156, with dome, five towers, and crypt, in the Romanesque style, and richly decorated, is an edifice of great value in the history of art. The beautiful *Cloisters* in front of the W. façade, restored in 1859, belong to the close of the 12th cent., and the curious *Monument of the Founder*, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, to the end of the 13th. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated 'calcsinter', found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. The church is the property of the Prussian government; the interior is shown on application at the abbey. On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the **Hôtel Maria Laach* (R. 15, D. 20 Sgr., pension 1½ Thlr.). Excellent pike fishing may be enjoyed on the lake, and a traditional fish of 40 lbs. is a farther incentive to the angler. As the fishing is farmed, whatever is captured must be paid for if carried away. Boats may be procured at the inn.

The ***Laacher See** (921 ft.), a lake of nearly circular form, 2 M. in diameter, 6 M. in circumference, and 173 ft. deep in the centre, is the largest crater-tarn (R. 24) of the Eifel. It is not itself a crater, but is believed to have been formed by a series of volcanic eruptions which took place in the vicinity, especially by the upheaving of the Veitskopf (p. 69). There are several craters in the surrounding hills, the most important being the *Krufter Ofen* (1538 ft.), 1 M. distant, from the wooded summit of which a pleasing glimpse of the abbey is obtained.

The road skirts the W. side of the lake. On the E. side, nearly opposite the abbey, is another extensive building, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft. above the water, is a '*mofette*', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3—4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

After an inundation in the 12th cent. had threatened the Abbey lands with destruction, the Benedictines sank a shaft on the S. side of the lake, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. A similar shaft, constructed in 1845, lowered the level of the lake 20 ft.

The extensive basalt-lava ***Quarries of Niedermendig** *(Müller)* are 3 M. to the S. of the Laacher See. The subterranean strata, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, extend to the Krufter Ofen (see above), but the lava-stream, probably ejected by the Hochstein (p. 71), 1¼ M. N.W., near Bell, is thickest at Niedermendig, where it is intersected by numerous and spacious halls, supported by huge pillars. These pits, probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected, and communicate with the

surface of the earth by means of wide shafts. A guide (10 Sgr.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The temperature in these mines is so low that even in summer masses of ice are seen in all directions. The hardness and durability of the lava adapt it admirably for millstones, as well as for paving and building purposes. The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars, to which the beer of Mendig is chiefly indebted for its reputation.

Mayen (**Post*; *Kohlhaas*, both in the market-place), the district-town (diligence twice daily to Coblenz in 3, to the Neuwied station in $2^3/_4$ hrs.), also possesses lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than the above, and some of them partially open. The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the sunken volcano of *Ettringer-Bellenberg* (1325 ft.), $1^1/_2$ M. N. from Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. About 3 M. to the W., higher up the picturesque Nettethal, above which rises the precipitous and wooded *Hochsimmer* (1883 ft.), is situated the well preserved turretted château of *Bürresheim*, on a hill partially surrounded by the Nette, and mentioned as early as the 12th cent.

From Laach to Mayen another road leads by *Bell*, the same distance (6 M.) as by Niedermendig, passing the remarkable brickstone (similar to tuffstone) quarries of Bell. Farther on rises the **Hochstein** (1771 ft.), sometimes termed the *Forstberg* (the latter name is applied by the inhabitants to a low hill immediately N. of Bell), with crater towards the N.W. A lofty mass of rock on the W. side of the wooded summit commands a fine view of the Laacher See, the Eifel, and the Rhine as far as the Seven Mts. Below the rock there is an old artificial grotto, the origin of which is unknown. Then by *Ettringen* to Mayen; on the r. rises the blunted cone of the *Hochsimmer* (see above); farther on, to the l. beyond Ettringen, the above-mentioned *Ettringer Bellenberg*.

From Laach to Andernach, 9 M., an uninteresting route. The road crosses the heights surrounding the lake towards the S. of the *Krufter Ofen*, and afterwards takes an E. direction. The villages of *Nickenich* and *Eich* lie a short distance to the l. — Or the traveller may prefer to cross the lake by boat (a pleasant excursion, 15 Sgr.) to the promontory on the E. side, ascend the hill straight through the wood, and then proceed to the l. of the Krufter Ofen to Nickenich, a direct road not easily mistaken. From Nickenich the road leads to the l., and where it divides, to the l. again (Eich is left on the l.). This road unites with the other road to Andernach about $1^1/_2$ M. from the town.

From Niedermendig to Neuwied (railway-station) the high-road leads by (3 M.) *Kruft* (Werle). On the r. rises the *Korretsberg;* farther on, the *Plaidter Hummerich*, with its saddle-shaped summit; to the l., farther distant, the wooded *Krufter Ofen* (p. 70). At ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Plaidt* there are valuable trass mines (comp. p. 68); *Miesenheim*, farther on, lies to the r.; the road now ($1^1/_2$ M.) divides, that to the l. leading to ($2^1/_4$ M.) Andernach, that to the r. through the *Nettethal* to the ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Nettehaus* on the high road to Coblenz, near the Neuwied station (p. 62). — A ramble along the banks of the Nette, through the pretty, poplar-shaded valley, is strongly recommended to pedestrians. About $^3/_4$ M. below Plaidt, halfway to Saffig, is situated the ***Rauschemühle**, where the Nette is precipitated over a wild chaos of huge blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. The richness of the vegetation greatly enhances the beauty of the scene. Tastefully kept walks (to which access is permitted) unite the principal points of view. — Above Plaidt the valley of the Nette contracts and runs

towards the S. On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, 1½ M. above Plaidt, stands the ruin of ***Wernerseck**, with a huge well-preserved tower. The regular, barren streaks of lava on the upper slopes of the valley, the lower parts of which are covered with vegetation, form a peculiar feature of the scenery. Those who do not intend to return hence to Plaidt may proceed direct from Wernerseck between the Korretsberg and Plaidter Hummerich to (2¼ M.) *Kruft* (see above); or follow the course of the Nette as far as (1½ M.) *Ochtendung* (see below).

Coblenz is 15 M. distant by the direct road (by *Ochtendung*, *Bassenheim*, and *Rübenach*). About 1½ M. from Niedermendig it passes the **Church of St. Genovefa**, where according to tradition the saint was discovered in the wilderness by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern. The church contains monuments of both. Near the brook which crosses the road not far from the church, numerous mineral springs bubble up on the road-side (p. 68). — A somewhat longer, but far more picturesque route leads from Ochtendung by the *Sackenheimer Hof* in ½ hr. to the summit of the ***Camillenberg** (1214 ft.), a wooded eminence which commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine from Andernach to Coblenz; to the l. in the distance rise the Seven Mts. (the Eifel Mts. are not visible except from the tower of the chapel, which is generally closed). Then a descent of ¼ hr. to the *Eiserne Hand* (Inn) on the high road between Coblenz and Trèves. From this point, by *Metternich* to *Coblenz* (p. 73) is a distance of 6 M.

Instead of diverging to the l. to Tönnisstein (p. 69), the traveller may follow the Brohl Valley to (1 M.) **Burgbrohl** (**Salentin*), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, once the seat of a family of that name. The huge masses of calcareous tufa which here occur have been gradually deposited by the mineral springs, like the thermal tufa of Carlsbad. The road next passes (3 M.) *Nieder-Zissen*, (1¼ M.) *Ober-Zissen*, and (1 M.) *Hain*. The castle of ***Olbrück** (1552 ft.), 1 M. further, is one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel, the hills towards the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. The cathedral and towers of Cologne are distinctly visible in clear weather. The only part of the castle still in good preservation is the lofty square tower, a conspicuous object when viewed from the Seven Mts. and the plain of the Rhine. The peak on which it stands consists of clink-stone or phonolite, also a volcanic product. From the *Perler Kopf* (1919 ft.), 3 M. to the W. of Olbrück, the prospect is still more extensive.

From Olbrück to the abbey of Laach (p. 69), by *Wehr*, is a distance of 5¼ M. — The wooded hill-country beyond Olbrück is very attractive at places. Crossing the hill towards the S., the traveller reaches (2¼ M.) *Engeln*, a poor village. The road then gradually ascends towards the S.E.; on the r. rises the barren *Hohe Lei* (1840 ft.), on the l. the wooded lava-peaks termed the *Meirother Kopf* and the *Diefelder Stein*. Where the (3 M.) finger-post (1732 ft.) indicates the roads to *Kempenich*, *Ried*, *Mayen*, and *Bell*, the traveller should select the latter, which after a farther ascent of ½ hr. leads to the summit of the **Gänsehals** (1876 ft.), a hill commanding an extensive and beautiful panorama: to the N. Olbrück, the Seven Mts., and the towers of Cologne; W. the Hohe Acht and the Nür-

1. Arresthaus (Civil) D 2 3
2. " (Militar) A 3
3. Burg Blechfabrik B 3
4. Casino (Civil) C 3
5. " (Militär) D 2
6. Castorbrunnen D 1
7. Deutsches Haus D 1
8. Feldzugs Denkmal F 4
9. Festungs Rauhof D 3
10. General Commando D 2
11. Gewerbschule C 2
12. Garnisonbau C 2
13. Gouvernement C 4
14. Gymnasium C 2
15. Hospital C 2
16. Kaufhaus B C 2

Kirchen:

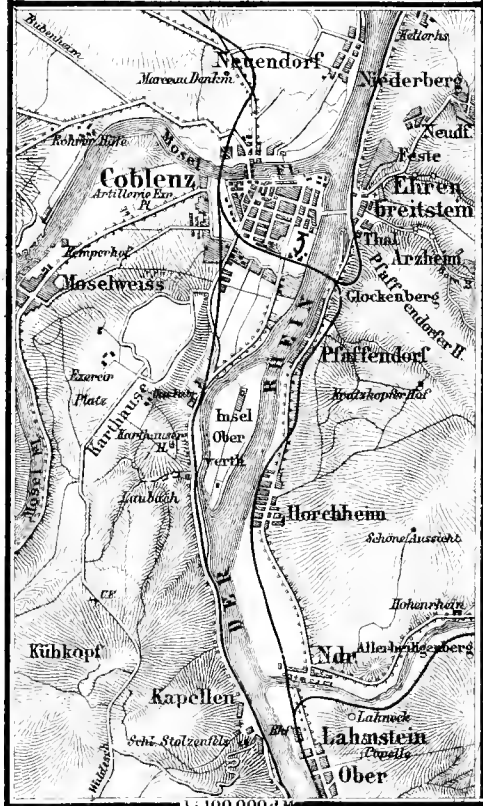
17. Barbara K. B 3
18. Castor K. D 1 2
19. Florins K. (Evang.) C 2
20. Jesuiten K. C 2
21. Karmeliter K. (Kath. Militär) D 2
22. Liebfrauen (Ober Pfarr K.) B 2
23. Schloss K. (Evang. Militär K.) D 3
24. Landgericht D 2
25. Loge B 2
26. Lazareth (Militär) A 1
27. Metternicher Hof B 2
28. Oberburgermeisterei B 2
29. Polizei Direction B 3
30. Postamt C 3
31. Proviant-Magazin B. C 3
32. Regierungs-Gebäude D 3
33. Schenkendorf's Denkmal D 4
34. Schloss, Königl. C D 3 4
35. Synagoge B 2
36. Telegraphen Bureau B 3
37. Theater C 3

in Ehrenbreitstein:

38. Commandantur E 2
39. Schloss (Kaiserl. Prov. Mag.) E 2
40. Justizsenat E 2

Hôtels:

a. Riese D 2
b. Beilevue D 2
c. Anker D 2
d. Pierscher Hof C 2
e. Stadt Lüttich B 2
f. Wildes Schwein B 2
g. Traube D 2



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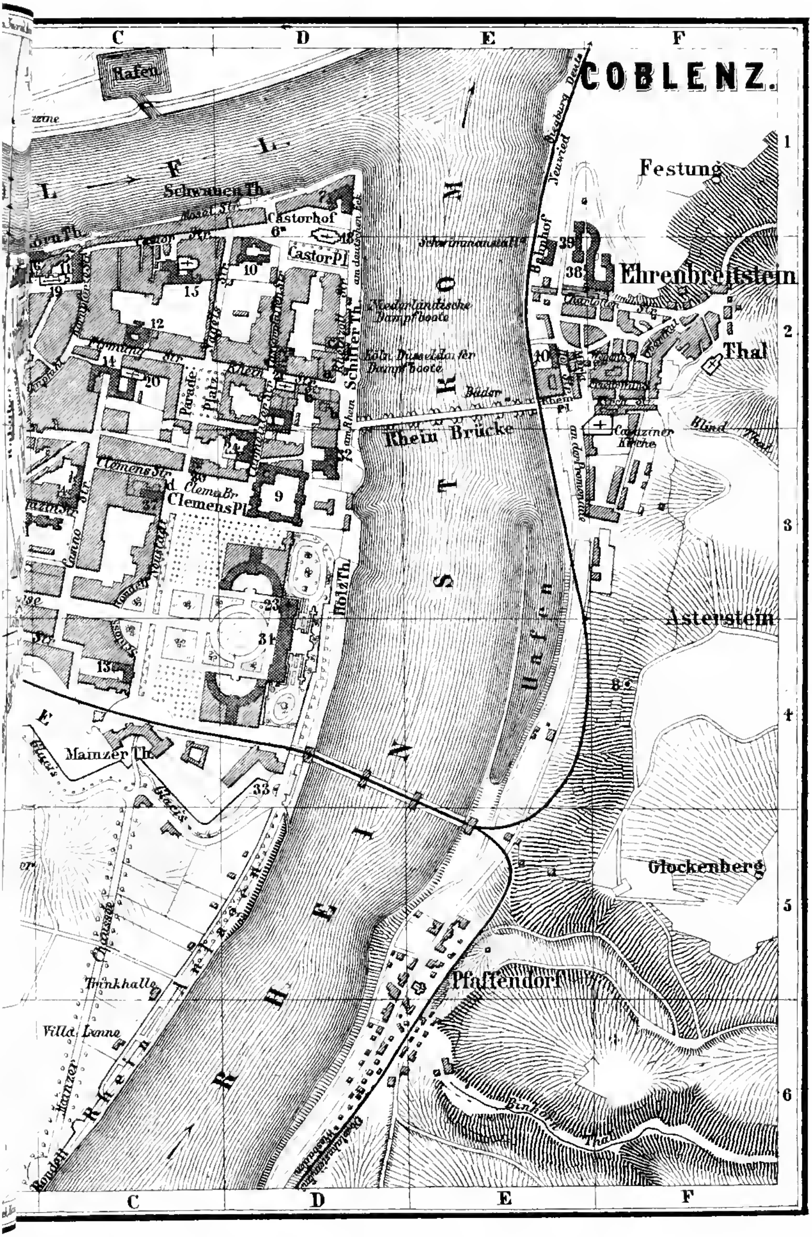

COBLENZ.
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
5
6
Hafen
Schwanen Th.
Mosel Str.
Castorhof
Castor Pl.
Castor Str.
Festung
Bahnhof
Ehrenbreitstein
Thal
Schwimmanstalt
Niederländische Dampfboote
Köln Düsseldorfer Dampfboote
Bäder
Rhein Brücke
Schiffer Th.
Capuziner Kirche
Clemens Str.
Clemens Pl.
Holz Th.
Parade Platz
Asterstein
Mainzer Th.
Glacis
Glockenberg
Pfaffendorf
Trinkhalle
Villa Lenne
Chaussée
Rondell
Ufer
Thal

burg; E. far below the spectator, the Laacher See, and beyond it the mountains rising from the valley of the Rhine, and the lofty Westerwald. Descent to (1/2 hr.) *Bell*, and (3/4 hr.) *Niedermendig*.

The traveller may vary the return route from Olbrück to the Rhine by taking the path at *Nieder-Zissen* (see above), ascending to the N., traversing a low wood (the *Scheiderwald*), and passing the volcanic peak (3/4 hr.) of *Herchenberg* (1063 ft.), the summit and E. slopes of which consist of tuffstone, the W. side of slag, and the S. of laminated columnar lava; 25 min. farther *Ober-Lützingen*, 25 min. *Nieder-Lützingen*, then to the l. by the chapel, over the top of the hill (*view of the Seven Mts.), and finally through wood towards the r. to (40 min.) the castle of *Rheineck* (p. 59), a walk from Nieder-Zissen of 2 1/4 hrs. in all.

At Nieder-Zissen this path skirts the base of the *Bausenberg* (1125 ft.), rising on the N., 480 ft. above the village. Its summit is one of the best defined craters near the Laacher See; the inner wall, 80 ft. in height, opens to the N.W. The lava-stream may be traced 3 M. to the valley of the *Pfingstbach* at *Gönnersdorf*, where it terminates in huge columnar rocks.

15. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Hotels. On the Rhine: GIANT (Pl. a), a large, first-class hotel, high charges; *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), also first-class, R. from 20, D. 25 Sgr.; *ANCHOR (Pl. c), R. 15—20, D. 20 Sgr. — In the town: *HÔTEL DE TRÈVES (Pl. d), Clemens-Platz, R. 20, D. 25 Sgr. — *HÔTEL DE LIÉGE (Pl. e), not far from the station and the Moselle steamboat pier; WILDES SCHWEIN (Pl. f); *TRAUBE (Pl. g) near the Rhine, moderate; BERLINER HOF, near the station. — **Pensions.** *Ermen* and *Nell*, both beautifully situated on the Rhine-promenade (Pl. C, 6), 1/2 M. from the town, terms 1 2/3 Thlr. and upwards.

Cafés. **Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5) on the Rhine-promenade, military music on Thursday afternoons; in summer a *Café* on the Rhine-wharf; both of these command fine views. *Hubaleck*, opposite the post-office. Beer in all. — **Wine.** *Tillmann*, Unter'm Stern, at the N. end of the Kornpfort-Str., with restaurant; *Kirsch*, in the Florins-Platz, both with a view of the Moselle. **Casino* (Pl. 4), introduction by a member. — **Beer.** *Dotzler*, Gemüsegasse; *Kratz*, Münz-Platz; *Lampus*, near the Mainzer Thor. — **Confectioners.** *Mosler*, in the Plan; *Leybacher*, Clemens-Str.; *Hoffmann*, Jesuiten-Str.

Porterage from steamboat to hotel *on the Rhine:* 2 Sgr. for a box, 1 for smaller packages; *into the town* 3 or 2, to Ehrenbreitstein 4 or 2 1/2 Sgr.

Military Music on Wednesdays at 11 1/2 o'clock, in the Clemens-Platz.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 2), attached to the bridge of boats (bath 5 Sgr.). Swimming-bath (Pl. E, 1,2) in the Rhine, a little below the bridge; single bath (excl. towel, &c.) 5 Sgr. Warm at *Fischer's*, Löhr-Str., near the station, and at *Hensler's*, Castorhof.

Railway Station on the W. side of the town (Pl. A, 2), within the ramparts.

Post-Office (Pl. 30) at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Telegraph-Office, Schloss-Str. 13.

Carriages. (Stands on the Rhine, near the bridge of boats; in the Schloss-Rondell, Pl. C, 3, 4; and at the station.) One-horse: per drive within the town, or to Lützel-Coblenz (Pl. B, 1), to the Rondell on the Mainzer

Chaussee (Pl. C, 6), or to the foot of the Karthause (Pl. A, 5) 1—2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7½, 4 pers. 10 Sgr.; for 1 hr. 20, each additional ½ hr. 7½ Sgr.; luggage, 2½ Sgr. for each heavy package; *Laubach* (p. 81) 15, there and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.; to *Capellen* (Stolzenfels), or Niederlahnstein, or Vallendar 25 Sgr., with stay of 2 hrs. 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; *Schöne Aussicht* on the Karthause (p. 78) 1 Thlr., and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ Thlr.; top of *Ehrenbreitstein*, or to the *Asterstein*, or to *Arenberg* 1 Thlr. 10, and back with 2 hrs. stay, 1 Thlr. 20 Sgr. — Two-horse carriages about one-half more. Bridge toll (4½ or 6 Sgr.) saved by taking a carriage in Ehrenbreitstein for excursions on the r. bank. N.B. Carriages from the hotels and those without a number have no fixed charges.

Moselle Steamboats, see p. 129. Beautiful excursion of two days: By steamboat to *Alf*, by carr. to *Bertrich* (1⅔ Thlr.); or to the *Falkenlei*, near the village of *Kenfuss* (about 2½ Thlr.), visiting, on the way back to Bertrich, the *Cheese-Grotto* and waterfall, then Bertrich and environs, and returning the same evening to Alf. On the following morning visit the Marienburg, and return by steamboat to Coblenz.

English Church Service in the English Chapel in the Palace.

Principal Attractions. Where time is limited, the traveller should walk from the Holzthor through the Rhine Promenade to the (1 M.) Rondell, return as far as the Schenkendorf monument, follow the glacis to the l. as far as the Mainzer Thor, enter by this gate, cross the *Railway Bridge (toll 2 Pf.), ascend the *Asterstein (p. 80), or *Ehrenbreitstein (p. 79), and finally return by the bridge of boats, a walk of 3 hrs. in all. — To obtain a glimpse at the town itself: walk from the steamboat pier down the Rhine to the confluence of the Moselle, turn to the l., enter the gate and visit the St. Castor Church (p. 75), then, if time permit, proceed to the Moselle Bridge (p. 75). — The views from the Karthause (1½ hr. there and back) and the Schöne Aussicht (2 hrs. there and back) are very fine. — *Stolzenfels, see p. 81.

Coblenz, at the confluence of the *Moselle* and Rhine, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities (pop. 24,531; garrison 5000; pop. of Ehrenbreitstein 2500).

No town on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation. It stands at the junction of two of the loveliest streams in the world. Equidistant from Cologne and Mayence, it forms a halfway resting place to travellers from both, and is also the focus of the commerce of the Moselle, Rhine, and Lahn. In a military point of view it is a place of great importance.

The side of the town towards the Rhine consists of a row of handsome buildings: the palace, government offices, hotels, and dwelling houses, and finally the venerable Church of St. Castor and the building which was formerly the Teutonic Lodge (Pl. 7). The side next the Moselle, extending as far as the bridge, and consisting chiefly of small old houses, was in the middle ages the principal part of the town.

Coblenz, the Roman *Confluentes*, belonged to a series of fortresses erected by Drusus on the l. bank of the Rhine, B. C. 9, as a protection against the Germanic tribes. It is also mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus* (d. 390) as the only Roman fortress on this part of the Rhine in his time. Several Roman coins were found at the junction of the rivers in 1844, and in 1864 when the Moselle was unusually low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge of piles were discovered below the Moselle bridge (p. 75).

Down to the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation, Coblenz was a place of little importance. In the Thirty Years' War it was alternately besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Marshal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of the Elector of Trèves, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the French, who exacted a contribution of 4 million fr. and made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle. On 1st Jan., 1814, the French were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian.

The ***Church of St. Castor** (Pl. 18), at the junction of the rivers, was founded in 836; the present structure, dating from 1208, is said to present the earliest example of the 'Lombard style' in the Rhenish Provinces. The pointed vaulting belongs to 1498. The N. choir contains a **Monument of Archb. Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388, see p. 62), a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (Adoration of the Saviour, on the r. St. John and St. Castor, on the l. the archbishop kneeling, Mary, and Peter), ascribed to the old master Wilhelm of Cologne. Two fine modern frescoes adorn the choir. The *Monument of St. Riza*, who according to tradition was a daughter of Louis the Pious, in the N. aisle, is modern. Portal re-erected in 1862.

Opposite the entrance of the church stands the **Castor-Brunnen** (Pl. 6), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: '*An 1812. Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfecturat de Jules Doazan*'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on 1st Jan., 1814, with exquisite irony caused the words: '*Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la vitte de Coblence, le 1. jan. 1814*', to be added.

Adjacent to the Castorplatz is the **General-Commando** (Pl. 10), or residence of the commander-in-chief of the Rhenish province, to which some historical interest attaches. It was formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen, and in 1791 afforded an asylum to the Counts of Provence and Artois. In 1800 it became the seat of the French prefect, and in 1804 (17th—20th Sept.) was visited by Napoleon and the empress.

A few steps to the N. bring the visitor to the Mosel-Strasse, following which in a straight direction, past the crane and under the bridge, he will reach the *Wotfsthor*. Entering the town by this gate, turning to the l. and passing (r.) the *Metternicher Hof*, the birthplace of Prince Metternich (d. 1859), he reaches the ***Moselle Bridge** with its 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin in 1344 (tower added in 1832), which commands a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. Over it are conveyed the pipes which supply the town with

water from the heights of Metternich, 2 M. distant. A little farther up the river is the *Railway-Bridge*; 3 M. beyond it is the village of *Rübenach* with its tall spire.

As the town is re-entered, the ancient **Burg** (Pl. 3), or *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1276, stands on the l.; the handsome staircase of the tower is more recent. It is now a manufactory of papier maché and japanned tin-wares.

The other churches are uninteresting. The **Liebfrauenkirche** (Church of Our Lady, Pl. 22) was founded in the 13th cent., but not completed till the 15th. Gothic choir added in 1405, spires added after the siege of 1688. — The **Carmelitenkirche** (Pl. 21), erected in 1673, is fitted up as a garrison-church. — The (Prot.) **Florinskirche** (Pl. 19) was built at the beginning of the 13th cent., choir added after 1356. — Near it is the **Kaufhaus** (Merchants' Hall, Pl. 16), erected in 1480 as a town-hall, and used as such till 1805. A bearded figure below the clock rolls its eyes at every stroke of the pendulum, and opens its mouth at every full hour.

The **Palace** (Pl. 34), in the 'Neustadt', a building of no architectural pretension, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus, last Elector of Trèves (d. 1812), in 1778—86, and occupied by him till 1794. Soon after his departure the French converted it into a hospital and a barrack. It was subsequently restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a palace in 1845. The N. wing (on the l. as the visitor approaches) contains the *Palace Chapel*, constructed in the Renaissance style, used as the Prot. church of the garrison. Over the altar, a large copy of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper'. Adjoining it is the *English Chapel*, which was liberally placed at the disposition of the English residents by the Queen of Prussia (resident chaplain, dependent on voluntary contributions). Part of the ground-floor is occupied by the 'Oberpresident' of the Rhenish Province. The upper apartments, to which a broad staircase ascends, are employed as a summer residence by the Empress Augusta (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel; fee 10 Sgr., more for a party).

The *Electoral Hall* contains portraits of the last Electors of Trèves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511—31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768—1804); an album with portraits of distinguished persons connected with the town of Coblenz from 1792 to 1866, &c.; and the writing-table of Frederick the Great. In the large *Festsaal* are busts of the royal family; that of the empress was modelled by the crown-princess Victoria. — Several of the other apartments contain specimens of work done by the empress, her daughter the grand-duchess of Baden, and her daughter-in-law the crown-princess of Prussia; also portraits of the royal family, Gobelins tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great, several modern pictures by Deschwanden, Settegast, &c., gifts presented by the Rhenish towns on the occasion of the 'silver wedding-day' (25th) of the king (1854). All these rooms afford fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

In the **Clemens-Platz** (military music see p. 73), adjoining the

planted Esplanade, rises a fountain-obelisk, erected by Clemens Wenceslaus in 1791, dedicated '*vicinis suis*'. Opposite to it, adjoining the Hôtel de Trèves, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 37), the interior of which was restored in 1869.

The handsome S. gates, the *Mainzer-Thor* (Pl. C, 4) and *Löhr-Thor* (Pl. A, B, 3), serve as barracks. A glance at the ramparts from the drawbridges will convey an idea of the fortifications, which, however, are far less important than the outworks of Ehrenbreitstein, the Karthause, and the Petersberg. Near the Mainzer Thor, within the town, is the approach to the ***Railway Bridge** (Pl. D, E, 4,5) over the Rhine, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., resting on massive stone buttresses, and commanding a beautiful view. A walk across this bridge (toll 2 Pf.) and back by the bridge of boats is strongly recommended.

At the *Holz-Thor* (Pl. D, 3) begins the beautiful ***Rhine Promenade** (Pl. C, 5, 6), extending along the bank of the river nearly as far as the Laubach. It may also be reached in 5 min. from the Mainzer Thor by turning to the l. through the glacis immediately beyond the gate. These grounds, which were laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta, should be visited for the sake of the charming views they command. They are tastefully laid out, and afford a delightful walk, but the effect is somewhat marred by the paltry vases and figures with which they are garnished. On this walk, at the end of the glacis, is a bust of the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (Pl. 33). Farther from the town a number of villas and summer-houses extend along the bank of the river. Among them is the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5). Beyond it is the *Rondell*, or *Louisen-Platz*, with a small temple commanding a fine view (pensions, see p. 73). The grounds terminate at the fantastic *Muschellaube*, or 'shell arbour' ($1^1/_2$ M. from the Holzthor), beyond which, however, a path continues to skirt the river as far as the Laubach, 1 M. farther (see Plan of Environs).

The fortifications on the *Karthause* (528 ft.), a lofty plateau lying between the Rhine and the Moselle, consist of **Fort Alexander** on the summit, and lower down **Fort Constantine,** which occupies the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The road, which ascends the hill between rows of trees and leads to the Hunnsrücken, was formerly the high-road to Bingen and Mayence. Charming view about half-way up; in the foreground the rich plain of the Rhine and the island of Oberwerth; in the background a semicircle of picturesque hills with the castles of Stolzenfels and Lahneck. The traveller now soon reaches a broad plateau, $1^1/_2$ M. from Coblenz, which is employed as a military drilling ground, and in 1870—71 was occupied by an encampment of 10,000 French prisoners of war.

On the brink of the Karthause facing the Moselle, 150 paces S. of the military rifle-practice ground, is a small enclosed spot

with seats (*'Schöne Aussicht'*), which affords a striking glimpse of the valley of the Moselle. The road to the N. along the brow of the hill, on which lies the burial-place of the French prisoners who died in 1870—71, leads to a broad road planted with poplars, which, continuing nearly on the same level, and affording a succession of fine views, skirts Fort Alexander, passes above the picturesque *Cemetery*, and joins the main road near Fort Constantine. This entire round is 4½ M. in length. — The road descending to the l., about ¼ M. from the Schöne Aussicht, leads to Moselweis (p. 133).

The ***Kühkopf**, a wooded eminence 1190 ft. above the sea-level, rising to the S. of the Karthause, commands an imposing and peculiar view, embracing both the Rhine and Moselle; to the l. rise the volcanic peaks of the Vorder-Eifel, the Camillenberg with its chapel, the Hochsimmer and Hochstein, farther to the l. the Nürburg in the distance; to the N. are the Linz Mts. (p. 58), which rise above the other hills enclosing the valley of the Rhine (Seven Mts. not visible); to the N.E. is the broad Montabaurer Höhe. The pavilion on the top affords protection against wind and rain. The Kühkopf is reached by several different routes. From the Karthause the broad Hunnsrücken road is followed for 1½ M., passing a forester's house, to the Kühbrunnen, a spring on the r. (about 3½ M. from Coblenz), where the road is quitted by a good path ascending to the r. in 10 min. to the *Louisenlinde* (*view to the E. towards the valley of the Lahn), and through pine-wood in 5 min. more to the hut on the summit. About ¾ M. beyond the Kühbrunnen a carriage-road diverges to the r. from the Hunnsrücken road, and leads to the top in ¼ hr. more. — Another route is from Coblenz by the Mayence road to the Laubach, 1¾ M. from the Mainzer Thor, where a path to the r. between the brewery and the grounds of the hydropathic establishment ascends to the Kühbrunnen in ½ hr. (thence to the top, see above). — The most beautiful return route is by the carriage-road (which pedestrians only are permitted to use; see Plan) to (¾ hr.) Capellen, descending to the l. from the Hunnsrücken road a few minutes' walk beyond the road to the summit of the Kühkopf, and passing the castle of *Stolzenfels* (p. 81). Coblenz may then be regained by railway or steamer.

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the *Petersberg*, crowned by **Fort Franz,** within the precincts of which, to the l. on entering, a marble slab indicates the grave of the French general *Hoche* (p. 62), whose remains were brought from Wetzlar to Coblenz and interred here, near those of *Marceau* his companion in arms (*'soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans'*), who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796. The monument and remains of the latter were, on the construction of the fortifications in 1819, removed to the foot of the hill, on the E. side, to the l. of the Cologne road, ¾ M. from the bridge. Byron's well-known lines:

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid
Our enemy, — but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position. Numerous French soldiers who died in the prisoner's camp on the Petersberg in 1870—71 are interred on the slopes behind the monument.

About ½ M. to the N.W. of Marceau's monument is **Schönbornslust,** once a villa of the Elector of Trèves, and the residence of the Bourbon princes and other illustrious fugitives during the first French revolution.

Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

Cards of admission to *Ehrenbreitstein* (5 Sgr. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) at the office of the second commandant (Pl. 38), first door to the r. within the gate, and opposite the railway station. Visitors are received at the top and conducted over the fortress by a sergeant (5—10 Sgr.). Two hrs. suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back. — View from the *Asterstein* (p. 80) similar to that from Ehrenbreitstein. No permission necessary.

A *Bridge of Boats* (Pl. D, E, 2) about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with **Thal Ehrenbreitstein** *(Hôtel zum König)*, a small town with 2504 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the heights crowned with the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein. Along the river runs the unsightly embankment of the Right Rhenish Railway.

The road to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein passes the office of the commandant on the r. (see above), and the railway station (Pl. 39) on the l.; opposite the latter is a handsome Renaissance building, erected by the Electors in 1747 as a residence for the governors, now used as a provision magazine. Beyond the next gate the road diverges to the r. and ascends the hill in windings. The steps which ascend the rock direct from the Rhine, 575 in number, are now disused.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle rises the majestic fortress of ***Ehrenbreitstein,** justly termed the Gibraltar of the Rhine, situated on a precipitous rock, 387 ft. above the Rhine, and 573 ft. above the sea. The castle which formerly occupied the site is said to have been presented in 636 by the Franconian king Dagobert to the Archbishops of Trèves, who were confirmed in their possession by the Emp. Henry II. in 1018. It was subsequently enlarged and strengthened, and became a fortress of great importance. It has only twice succumbed to an enemy, once when taken by stratagem, and once when reduced by famine. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1631, during the absence of the greater part of the garrison.

During the French revolutionary war, Ehrenbreitstein was besieged four times, in 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, and was finally surrendered, 27th Jan., 1799, by the brave Colonel Faber, after

all the provisions had been exhausted. The French added new intrenchments on the N. side, but in consequence of the Peace of Luneville they blew up and evacuated the fortress in 1801. At the second Peace of Paris, 15 million fr. were paid according to treaty by the French to the Prussian government for the restoration of the fortifications. The works were begun in 1816 under the direction of General Aster, and completed in ten years, at an expense of 8 mill. dollars (1,200,000*l.*).

The **View* from the summit is one of the finest on the Rhine. It comprises the rich plain of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach and the volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and Eifel (R. 13). Immediately below are the Rhine, the Moselle, and the triangular town of Coblenz.

***Fort Asterstein**, situated on the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe*, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A projecting terrace on the N.W. side of the fort bears an *Obelisk* (Pl. 8; fine view) to the memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866. The *Louisenthurm* on the W. slope of the hill derives its name from the Grand-Duchess Louisa of Baden, daughter of the king of Prussia, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz.

The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge of boats. After crossing the latter the traveller proceeds in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse (see Pl. F, 2), and follows the road to the r. Where the latter turns to the l., a shorter route ascends by the steps to the r., crosses the new and uncompleted road leading gradually up from the Promenade (Pl. F, 3), and again ascends by steps. Half-way up, the *Café Rheinlust*, and beyond it the Louisenthurm (see above) is passed. — The following route is recommended to the traveller approaching the hill from the railway bridge. After crossing the bridge turn to the r., following the road as far as the house immediately before the church of Pfaffendorf is reached; here take the road to the l., cross the brook, pass under the railway, and gradually ascend the hill. On the height this road is quitted by a new road intersecting the fortifications of the Glockenberg to the l. (see Plan), and afterwards skirting the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of Coblenz.

The post-road which ascends the valley at the back of the town of Ehrenbreitstein leads by *Niederberg* to (2 M.) **Arenberg** (to which shorter paths also lead through the picturesque *Mühlenthal*, and by the so-called *Kniebreche*, in 1/2 hr.), a village *(Rother Hahn; Bellevue)* with a large new pilgrimage church, inlaid in the interior with stones and shells. The path passing the pilgrimage stations is tastefully kept and affords charming views of the valley of the Rhine. The road diverging to the r. beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house and leads to (4 1/2 M.) Ems (p. 142).

Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein were visited in 1774 by Gœthe, who resided in the last house in Ehrenbreitstein on the l. before entering the fortress, at that time the residence of the Chancellor de la Roche. The poet describes his visit in the 3rd part of his 'Fiction and Truth.'

16. The Rhine from Coblenz to Bingen.

Distances: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhense 2, Niederspay (opposite Braubach) 1½, Boppard 4½, Salzig 3, Hirzenach 2¼, St. Goar 3¾, Oberwesel 5½, Caub 3, Bacharach 1½, Rheindiebach 1½, Lorch (Niederheimbach) ¾, Rheinstein 3¾, Bingen 3, total distance 39 M. — *Railway* on the *Left Bank* see R. 18, on the *Right Bank* by Oberlahnstein to Rüdesheim in 1¾ hr. see R. 25. — *Steamboat* in 5 (down in 3) hrs. *Piers* at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, and Bingen; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Spay, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach. — From Coblenz to Bingen both banks of the river are Prussian.

Beyond the bridge of boats the steamer passes the palace on the r., and beyond the railway-bridge the picturesque village of *Pfaffendorf* on the l., opposite to which extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank.

In a valley to the r., partially concealed by the island of *Oberwerth*, lies the hydropathic establishment of *Laubach*, managed by Dr. Schüller (charges 12—25 Thlr. per week for board, lodging, baths, and medical attendance). The vineyards of (l.) **Horchheim** *(*Holler)* produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is rich and fruitful. (l.) **Niederlahnstein** *(Douqué)* lies on the r. bank of the Lahn (p. 142). Below it, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary Romanesque **Church of St. John,** surrounded by trees. It was partially destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, after which it fell to decay pending the issue of a lawsuit with respect to the obligation to keep it in repair. The process lasted 40 years, and in 1844 one of the towers and a portion of the nave fell. It was at length restored in 1857, and is now kept in repair by the Nassovian archæological society.

Above (r.) **Capellen** *(*Stolzenfels,* with a shady garden; **Bellevue)* rises the royal ***Castle of Stolzenfels** (highest point 420 ft. above the Rhine), approached by a winding road of easy ascent, crossing a viaduct, and passing two Roman mile-stones. Beyond the *Klause* (now stabling), a drawbridge is crossed and the castle entered (fee 10 Sgr. for 1 pers.; 20 Sgr. to 1 Thlr. for a party). As a limited number of persons only are conducted through the château at a time, visitors are frequently kept waiting outside, where they may enjoy the exquisite view from the S.E. corner tower, adjoining the entrance. — Capellen is a railway and steamboat-station. Carriage from Coblenz to Capellen, see p. 74; boat from Capellen to Coblenz 1 Thlr. Donkeys at the foot of the hill: to the castle 8, there and back 12 Sgr.; to the Kühkopf 20 Sgr., there and back 1 Thlr. Stolzenfels is 4 M. from Coblenz, the Königsstuhl 1¼ M. farther.

Stolzenfels, greatly strengthened, if not entirely built, by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1250, was frequently a re-

sidence of the archbishops. Down to 1688, when it was destroyed by the French, it was garrisoned by the Electors of Trèves. In 1802 the ruin was purchased by the town of Coblenz, and in 1823 presented to Fred. William IV., when crown-prince. It has since been completely restored at a cost of 53,000 *l.*

The *Chapel* is decorated with *frescoes on a gold ground by *E. Deger*, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices, &c. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by *Lasinsky:* the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archbishop of Trèves at Stolzenfels, 20th Aug., 1400. — At the side of the entrance flight of steps, an ancient sculptured chimney piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. — The walls of the *Kleine Rittersaal* are embellished with six †frescoes, by Professor *Stilke* of Düsseldorf, illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying king Philip of Swabia and his queen Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Sieben-eichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind king John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy. — The *Grosse Rittersaal* contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour, and weapons. — The *upper rooms* contain a modern picture of Gutenberg, at three different periods, about 50 small pictures by old masters, *Dürer, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rembrandt*, &c., an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture, and other curiosities.

View. The narrowest and most romantic part of the valley of the Rhine, which begins with the castle of Ehrenfels below Bingen, terminates at Stolzenfels. The view, scarcely surpassed by any on the Rhine, comprises the Marksburg, Braubach, Rhense, Oberlahnstein, and part of the valley of the Lahn. Opposite the castle rises the *Allerheiligenberg*, with pilgrimage chapel. At the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine stands the Romanesque *Church of St. John*, beyond it *Niederlahnstein*. Farther down the river is the island of *Oberwerth*, with its large dwelling-house, once a convent. — In the background the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is one of the most conspicuous objects; opposite to it is Fort Constantine, and between them Coblenz; farther distant the small town of Vallendar with its handsome church.

1. **Oberlahnstein** *(Hôtel Weller; Frank; Hôtel Lahneck; Rhein. Hof; Stolzenfels)*, mentioned in an old document as early as 890, is surrounded with remnants of ancient walls. The *Schloss*, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, was founded in 1394; the new part belongs to the last century. On the bank of the Rhine is a depôt of iron-ore. (Railway to Ems and Wetzlar, see p. 142; to Wiesbaden, p. 163.)

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of ***Lahneck,** recently restored with considerable taste. It commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable.

About $1^1/_4$ M. above Capellen, between the high road and the Rhine, is the **Königsstuhl** (king's seat), partially concealed by trees from the steamboat passenger. The original structure was erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the beginning of the present century had almost disappeared. It was rebuilt in 1843, partly out of the old materials. The Electors held their meetings on the stone

THE RHINE
from
BINGEN to COBLENZ
1:250.000
n. Bonn u. Cöln
n. Neuwied. Bonn
COBLENZ
Ehrenbreitstein
Lahnstein
Braubach
Boppard
Nassau
Ems
Bad
Münstermaifeld
Maifeld
Lehmen
Niederfeld
Oberfeld
Katenes
Brodenbach
Waldesch
Rhens
Brey
Hörchheim
Capellen
Dachsenhausen
Dahlheim
Kestert
Prath
Weyer
Bacharach
BINGEN
Stromberg
KREUZNACH
Bingen
Rhein
Nahe
Hessen
Rhein
Nassau
Ems
Dausenau
Fachbach
Braubach
Ehrenbreitstein
Lahnstein
COBLENZ
Capellen
Nassau
Winden
Nd. Elbert

Monzingen
Martiasteinn
Meddersheim
Merxheim
Meisenheim
Kirn
Lauterecken
Sulzbach
Fischbach
Georgs Weierbach
Martin Kirchen
Nohbollenbach
Idar
Oberstein
Ennweiler
Hummerstein
Frauenberg
Baumholder
Grumbach
Cusel
Heimbach
Birkenfeld
Freisen
Wohlfelden
Wolfersweiler
Wallhausen
Eisweiler
Neunkirchen
St. Wendel
Selbach
Winterbach
Nd. Linxweiler
Tholey
Ottweiler
Wiebelskirchen
Neunkirchen
RHEIN-NAHE EISENBAHN
Meile
Urbar
Niederburg
Laudert
Wiebelsheim
Oberwesel
Engehöll
Bornhart
Dellhafen
Perscheid
Kisselbach
Langscheid
Liebshausen
Braidscheid
Bonschhausen
Kaub
Rheinboller Wald
Erbach
Bacharacher Wald
Neurath
Dichtelbach
Lorch
Rheinboller Hütte
Emmerichs Hütte
Trechtingshausen
Seibersbach
Dörrwerter
Dörrbach
Warmsroth
Walderbach
Stromberg
Neupfalz
Schönenberg
Roth
Eckenroth
Weiler
Rheinstein
Assmannshausen
Walluf
Niederwald
Rüdesheim
BINGEN
Reichenberg
Borrich
Watzel
Presburg
Mandel
Rochenberg
Waldkunstein
Schaumburg
Fachingen
Altendier
Nentershaus
Diez
Georgeshausen
Freienfels
Grafenstein
Staffel
Hundsangen
Limburg
Hadamar
Eschhofen
Dietkirchen
Lindenholzhausen
Dehrn
Ahlbach
Ennerich
Steuten
Weyer
Schadeck
Runkel
Tiefenbach
Villmar
Erfurt
Heckholzhausen
Seelbach
Allendf.
Dumenau
Merenberg
Grävenneck
Odersbach
Weinbach
Weilburg
Cubach
Lohnberg
Selters
Weilmünster
Philippstein
Braunfels
Oberndorf
Steindorf
Nauborn
Wetzlar
Garbenheim
Saunheim
Dorlar
Dudenhofen
Atzbach
RHEIN-LAHN EISENBAHN
GIESSEN
Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.

seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Rhense to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the Königsstuhl is a mineral spring, discovered in 1857 in the bed of the Rhine.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opposite the Königsstuhl, a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible among the trees, where, on 20th Aug., 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königsstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. emperor in his stead.

Above the Königsstuhl (3/4 M.) lies the small town of (r.) **Rhense** (*Königsstuhl*, with garden; *Siebenborn*), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Fred. III. of Cologne. — Small boat to Coblenz about 1 1/3 Thlr. A footpath to (1 hr.) Boppard ascends to the r. at the way-post, outside the S. gate. — On the bank of the river, 1 M. above Rhense, is a cotton-mill. Beyond it, surrounded by fruit-trees, the small village of (r.) *Brey*.

l. **Braubach** (*Arzbächer; Deutsches Haus*, with beer-garden, near the station; *Philippsburg*), invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph in 1276, is commanded by the imposing castle of ***Marksburg**, 492 ft. above the Rhine. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in it, dedicated to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It was formerly used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison, but is now let for private purposes. The summit affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and a portion of the Rhine. Several Swedish cannons of the Thirty Years' War and French guns are preserved here. Two paths ascend to the fortress, one at the back, and another (cart-track) at the upper end of the town, passing the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin*, and leading round the E. side of the hill. The entrance is on the N. side. — The little town with the castle above it is very picturesque, though somewhat disfigured by the railway embankments.

In the fresh green valley behind the town, enclosed by beautiful wooded hills, a road gradually ascends to a (1 1/2 M.) finger-post, where the road leading to the l. to *Dachsenhausen* is to be avoided. On the hill (2 M.) the pine-wood to the r. is traversed in the direction of the two barren summits, the second of which is the higher. In 1/2 hr. more the traveller reaches the ***Dachskopf**, a summit with a trigonometrical signal for surveyors, commanding an extensive prospect of the Rhine as far as a point below Andernach, the Eifel Mts., the Taunus, the Seven Mts., &c. A good road descends thence to (5 M.) *Camp* (p. 85). Those who are not disposed for so long a walk will be rewarded by penetrating about 1 1/2 M. into the valley behind the Marksburg. The contrast is very striking when the valley of the Rhine is quitted by the narrow rock-hewn track passing the Chapel of St. Martin, parallel to the Rhine, and also leading to the castle.

From Braubach a road leads over the hills to the *Baths of Ems*, 7½ M. distant. Refreshments at the *Lahnsteiner Forsthaus*, near *Frücht*. Fine view of Dausenau and the valley of the Lahn in descending.

The first valley above Braubach contains a chalybeate spring, the *Dinkholder Brunnen*; the second is traversed by a path which ascends the hill, commanding a fine view, and leads to *Welmich* (7½ M.), emerging from the wild and rocky ravine at the back of the village near the 'Mouse' (p. 86).

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (*Rindsfüsser), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees.

On the wooded height above (l.) **Osterspay** *(Anker)* stands the château of *Liebeneck*, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine.

From Liebeneck to Camp (p. 85) a path traverses the lofty tableland, commanding a most striking view of the Rhine from Salzig to below Boppard, and the heights of the Hunnsrücken, of which the Fleckertshöhe (p. 85) is the most conspicuous. In the opposite direction this path is less agreeable, being a steep ascent through shadeless vineyards.

On the hill to the r., a little above Osterspay, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, 523 ft. above the Rhine, the property of the Grammar School (formerly Jesuits' college) at Coblenz; a cart-road leads thence to *Rhense*, 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. Then on the l. the village of *Filsen*.

r. **Boppard** (**Spiegel*, **Rheinischer Hof*, both on the Rhine; **Post* and *Closmann* in the town), the Roman *Baudobrica*, once a town of the empire, belonged to the Electors of Trèves down to 1501. The name appears to be of Celtic origin. The *Notitia Dignitatum Utriusque Imperii*, a statistical survey of the Roman Empire in the 2nd cent., mentions Boppard as the residence of the *praefectus militum ballistariorum*, and stones found in the neighbourhood indicate that it was a station of the 13th Legion. The wall enclosing the interior of the town, though much damaged, is obviously of Roman origin, being constructed of concrete. The outer and far more extensive wall is mediæval. Boppard, like St. Goar and Bacharach, once boasted of a Lodge of the Knights Templar, fragments of which with round-arched windows are situated at the upper end of the town. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs.

The *Pfarrkirche*, in the late Romanesque style, dating from 1200, is remarkable for its peculiar vaulting. The *Carmeliterkirche* contains the monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1500), with a good marble relief representing the Trinity, and carved stalls of the 15th cent. interesting to the connoisseur. The *Prot. Church*, built in 1851, is said to have been designed by Frederick William IV. The old monastery of *St. Martin*, ¾ M. to the S. of the town, is now a reformatory for Protestant children. The suppressed *Franciscan Monastery* with its church has been converted by government into a seminary for Rom. Cath. teachers.

The **Marienberg,** a large building which rises at the back of the town, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic establishment. It is well situated, 100 ft. above the Rhine, and is

supplied with abundance of excellent water. Below Boppard, on the bank of the river, is the *Mühlbad*, another water-cure establishment, the property of Dr. Heusner. Charges at both for board, lodging, baths, and medical attendance, 12½ Thlr. and upwards per week.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the ***Fleckertshöhe** (1745 ft.), 5 M. distant, 1½ M. to the l. of the road to the Hunnsrücken, which must be left at the pine-wood, soon after passing the mile-stone marked '0,84'. The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 61). From the E. side of the summit, on which there is a landmark, a small part of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). A few min. walk below the summit are several poor cottages, in the highest of which good water may be procured. The path descending to (1 hr.) *Salzig* (p. 86) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to Simmern (9 a. m. and 3. 45 p. m.) as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhe diverges. — A direct footpath leads to the summit, leading through pleasant woods the greater part of the way, in 1½ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

The **Alte Burg**, a hill below Boppard, at the mouth of the Mühlenthal (where the Mühlbad is situated, see above), is another favourite point of view. The pavilion on the summit is a conspicuous object from the river. Beyond the pavilion, a few hundred paces along the brow of the slope, is the 'Viersecnplatz', or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible.

From Boppard to the Moselle (9 M.). The road leads through *Buchholz* (1265 ft.), to which a guide (10 Sgr.) should be taken. About 1½ M. beyond *Herschwiesen*, a path to the l. descends to the *Ehrenburg* (p. 133); thence through the Ehrenburger Thal to Brodenbach (p. 133).

Above Boppard, on the l., lies **Camp** (**Kauth*, on the railway; *Anker*, on the Rhine), so called from the remains of a supposed Roman intrenchment on the hill, more probably dating from the Thirty Years' War. (Path over the hills to Liebeneck, see p. 84.) A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (¾ M.) convent of

1. **Bornhofen,** with a Gothic Church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of

Sterrenberg and *Liebenstein*, better known as **The Brothers,** connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told.

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share his honours, and wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegarde now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegarde, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He

proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegarde's figure interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and afterwards came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. The date of its abandonment is unknown. It lies on the extreme brink of the rock, separated from Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath (restaurant).

r. **Salzig** *(Schloss Liebenstein)*, so called from its weak saline spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence ship-loads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern), in a fertile situation.

r. **Hirzenach** *(Comes);* at the back of the village are slate-quarries; on the hill above stands a quarrymen's tavern. At the upper end of the village is a small Gothic synagogue. A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg. (l.) *Ehrenthal* is inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

l. **Welmich,** picturesquely situated, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of the *Thurnbery*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund of Trèves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the ***Maus** (mouse) by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat.' Ascent somewhat fatiguing, but the pedestrian is rewarded by a fine view from the summit, especially towards St. Goar. The interior, in good preservation, contains a few points of architectural interest. (Path over the hills to Braubach, see p. 84.)

r. **St. Goar** (**Schneider*, at the lower end of the town; *Rheinfels*, with restaurant, opposite the pier; *Löwe; Zum kalten Keller*) owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, king of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here, and was afterwards revered as a saint. Down to 1704 it was the capital of the County of Katzenelnbogen (see below). The little town now presents an imposing appearance, for which it is principally indebted to the extensive ruins of Rheinfels. The Prot. church, built about 1468, contains monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, who, indignant at

the damage done to the church by the Spaniards, violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The Rom. Cath. church is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with inscription.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine-ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the more agreeable alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the sovereign of England, the reigning prince, and the members of society who enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then crowned and invested with the rights of a citizen and member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the 'Hänselbuch'.

***Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, 377 ft. above the Rhine, is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. Ten years later a confederation of 26 Rhenish towns, dissatisfied with the newly imposed burden, attacked the castle, but after a siege of 15 months were compelled to withdraw. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who garrisoned it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and, with its valuable stores, fell into the hands of the French revolutionary army, 2nd Nov., 1794. Three years afterwards it was blown up and sold for the insignificant sum of 60 *l.* The ruin now belongs to the king of Prussia. The interior contains little that is worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 10 Sgr.).

1. **St. Goarshausen** *(Adler; Schiffchen; Rhein. Hof)* may be selected as head-quarters for excursions to the Swiss valley, Lurlei, Reichenberg, &c. The town is protected by an embankment from the inundations of the river. Ferry (small screw-steamer) to St. Goar at the upper end of the town (1 Sgr.).

1. The castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, commonly called the **Katz** (cat), which rises behind St. Goarshausen, was erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It was then occupied by a Hessian garrison till 1794, when it fell into the hands of the French, to whom it is indebted for its destruction. (Guide with keys from St. Goarshausen, 5 Sgr.)

On the brink of the ravine at the back of the castle lies the village of *Patersberg*, 1½ M. beyond which, 3 M. from St. Goarshausen, are the ruins of ***Reichenberg**, erected in 1280 by a Count of Katzenelnbogen, and afterwards, during the Hessian dominion, the seat of the governor of the district. Since 1818 it has been a ruin, but is in better preservation than most of the Rhenish castles. The ruin is at once curious and imposing. A portal with granite columns in the castle-yard is said to have been brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim. The interior ap-

pears to belong chiefly to the Romanesque style, with occasional traces of Gothic. The spacious apartments of the ground-floor are in the best state of preservation. One of them resting on Romanesque columns and covered with pointed vaulting probably belonged to a chapel. The ruin is preserved from farther destruction by the present proprietor (guide 5 Sgr.). The road to Reichenberg leads through the *Haselbach Valley*, immediately below St. Goarshausen, where a carriage may be procured for the excursion. The traveller may walk back by the (1½ M.) *Offenthaler Hof*, situated on the hill to the S. of Reichenberg, and then proceed through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei. (No path descends the valley from this point. The narrow road which ascends the valley from St. Goarshausen unites with our path where the latter reaches the opposite hill, at the point where the Lurlei path diverges.)

The **Schweizerthal**, or 'Swiss Valley', is a picturesque ravine, extending about 2 M. inland from the back of St. Goarshausen. Those who wish to visit the Lurlei from the Schweizerthal follow the cart-road in the valley for about ½ M. (the 'Promenadenweg' not recommended), and at a projecting rock surmounted by a pavilion ascend by a steep footpath, and part of the way by steps, to the 'Männchen' (view of the Schweizerthal). Then across the hill to the (25 min.) *Hühnerberg*, a pavilion commanding a view of the basin of St. Goar. From this point follow the cart-road on the height in a straight direction, soon entering low wood; after ¼ hr. the footpath to the Lurlei (not easily recognised from this side) descends to the r., and the rock itself is reached in ¼ hr. more. A steep path (see below) descends from the Lurlei to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the Hühnerberg, Lurlei, and back occupying about 2 hrs.).

Immediately above St. Goar, nearly in the middle of the stream, is the '*Bank*', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the r. bank, causing a kind of whirlpool (*Gewirre*), destructive to rafts if not skilfully managed. The channel on the l. side is the safest for small boats.

On the l. rise the imposing rocks of the ***Lurlei**, 433 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the siren who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a theme for the poet and the painter. The famous echo is not audible in the steamer, and can only be successfully awakened by pedestrians. The Lurlei is penetrated by a railway tunnel (p. 164).

To this rocky basin the salmon-fishery of St. Goar is principally confined. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The epicure will learn with regret that the yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to 1000 lbs. It is of course in great demand, and realises 3*s*. per pound and upwards. This is the narrowest and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river.

Opposite the *Ross-Stein*, a rocky point to the l., which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the '*Seven Virgins*', is visible when the water is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens, condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

(r.) **Oberwesel** (**Goldener Pfropfenzieher*, at the lower end of the town; the sign-board, now in the coffee-room, was painted by Schrödter, the Düsseldorf artist; **Rheinischer Hof*, on the river), the Rom. *Vosavia*, once a town of the empire, was made over by Henry VII. to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves. To the S. of the town rises the conspicuous **Frauenkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady*, a fine Gothic structure, erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. The rood-loft *(lectorium)*, which separates the choir from the nave, deserves particular inspection. The ancient wood-carvings of the high-altar, coeval with the foundation, and two pictures said to have been painted in 1504, are also interesting. The lower part of an altar-piece in the N. chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 virgins (p. 30); on the N. wall is a series of small pictures representing the End of the World and the Last Judgment. The N. chapel contains monuments of knights and counts of Schönburg. — The old gateway *('Eselsthurm')* near the church was formerly a town-gate.

The *Chapel* on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine commemorates the alleged murder of the boy Werner by the Jews in 1286. According to the legend, his body was flung into the river, and miraculously floated up the stream to Bacharach where it was canonised (p. 90). The *Town Hall*, in the mediæval style, with red sandstone pinnacles, was erected in 1849. The handsome *Ochsenthurm*, at the lower end of the town, formerly belonged to the fortifications.

Oberwesel is one of the most beautiful spots on the Rhine. The rocky ravines which here intersect the mountains are favourite subjects for the artist; they also yield excellent wines, the most esteemed of which is that of the *Engehöll* valley.

Above Oberwesel rise the picturesque ruins of (r.) **Schönburg**, cradle of a once mighty race, the birthplace (in 1615) of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was demolished by the French. The family became extinct in 1713.

The small town of (l.) **Caub** *(*Grünewald; *Adler; Nassauer Hof)* is important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries.

The castle of **Gutenfels** rises picturesquely behind the town. Here the English Earl of Cornwall, elected emperor of Germany in

1257, became enamoured of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269. In 1804 the castle became the property of Nassau, in 1805 it was dismantled by order of Napoleon, and in 1807 finally abandoned. The schoolmaster at Caub keeps the keys. A more extensive view than that from the castle is obtained from the *Adolphshöhe*, 1/4 M. to the S. of Caub.

Above Caub appears the ***Pfalz,** or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, rising in the middle of the Rhine, and in some respects resembling the castle of Chillon. It is a small hexagonal building, standing on a ridge of rock, erected by the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian about the beginning of the 13th cent. as a toll-house for exacting tribute from passing vessels. The entrance is on the E. side through a portcullis, several feet above the rock; the S. corner bears the Lion of the Palatinate. Intending visitors apply at the 'Receptur' at Caub (fee 5 —7 1/2 Sgr.).

In 1191 the Emp. Henry VI. wished to marry the daughter of Count Palatine Conrad to one of his friends, but the young princess had already gained the affections of Henry of Brunswick. The father dreading the emperor's wrath, would not consent to the alliance, but caused a tower to be built in the middle of the river below Bacharach, where he kept his daughter prisoner. Her mother, however, secretly aided the Prince of Brunswick in gaining admittance to the tower, where his union with the princess was privately solemnised. When the princess was about to give birth to a child, her mother disclosed the affair to her husband, who, finding his opposition no longer availing, capriciously passed a law that all future Countesses Palatine should repair to the Castle to await their accouchements. Such is the ancient and improbable tradition connected with the Pfalz, whence it also derives its name.

At this point, on New Year's night, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine. A monument on the l. bank, a little higher up, commemorates the passage of the Rhine near this spot by Blücher, 31st Dec., 1813.

(r.) **Bacharach** (**Hôtel Wasum*, at the station, new, pension from 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.; *Blücherthal*, in the town), with 1687 inhab., called *Ara Bacchi* in the middle ages, was early celebrated for its wine, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) caused a cask of the wine of Bacharach to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute of 4 tuns to the Emp. Wenzel.

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the ruined **Church of St. Werner*, erected about 1294 in the most beautiful and elaborate Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, to commemorate the canonisation of the boy Werner (p. 89), who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews. Behind it (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The *Church of St. Peter*, or Templars' Church, in the late Romanesque style, is remarkable for symmetry of proportion. A tower

of the ancient House of the Templars still exists in the yard of the post-house.

In the adjacent valley of Steeg is the ruined castle of **Stahlberg**. The valley is sometimes termed the '*Blücherthal*', from having been the scene of a skirmish between Blücher and a body of French soldiers in 1814.

From Bacharach by Stromberg to Kreuznach. Pedestrians ascending the Rhine may vary their route agreeably by taking the following walk (6—7 hrs.) over the hills. From Bacharach to the Rheinböller Foundry 8, Stromberg 5¼, Kreuznach 7½ M. The last stage being the least interesting, a carriage may be taken from Stromberg to Kreuznach (2½ Thlr.). The route is as follows: from Bacharach through the valley of Steeg to *Steeg* (1 M.). At the tower (½ M.) with the small pond, the middle of the three paths, which cuts off the long windings of the high road, should be selected. At the last sharp bend of the road in the Steeger Thal (1½ M. from the tower) the footpath ascends to the r. and enters the wood; the road is subsequently regained, and followed for a short way; the footpath then re-enters the wood, and finally crosses the meadows to (3½ M.) *Distelbach* (thus far, a guide desirable, although not indispensable). Beyond the village the same direction (S.W.) is followed, and the meadows crossed to the (1½ M.) *Rheinböller Foundry* (*Inn), an extensive establishment picturesquely situated 1115 ft. above the sea-level. The road leads hence through the beautiful wooded ravine of the *Güldenbach*. On the slope to the r. rises the modern château of *Carlsburg*. Farther on is the *Sahler Hütte*, another extensive foundry. Immediately before (5¼ M.) **Stromberg** (**Fustenburg; Engl. Hof; Post;* carr. to Keuznach 2½ Thlr.) is reached, the ruined castle of *Goldenfels* rises on the height to the r.; beyond the village are the extensive ruins of the *Fustenburg*. Beyond Stromberg the scenery soon becomes uninteresting; (2¼ M.) *Schweppenhausen*; (2¼ M.) *Windesheim*. At the point (3 M.) where the road begins to descend into the Nahethal, termed the '*Hungrige Wolf*' (714 ft.), 1½ M. from Kreuznach (p. 110), a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed. — If the high road through the Steeger Thal be followed instead of the above-mentioned footpath, the traveller first reaches the village of Rheinböllen, and the Foundry 1½ M. farther (a route longer by 4½ M.); or Rheinböllen may be reached by diligence from Bacharach (twice daily) in 2 hrs. (fare 10½ Sgr.).

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly fortified castle of **Stahleck**, the cradle of the Counts Palatine, and their principal residence down to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620—40, and finally destroyed the castle in 1680. The extensive ruins belong to the Dowager Queen of Prussia, a descendant of the Counts Palatine. View fine but limited. Nearly opposite the castle lies the village of *Lorchhausen*.

On a rocky eminence on the r. rise the handsome ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle, the vassals of the robber-knight of the castle had the audacity to demand toll of the emperor, and on his refusal, fired into his vessel. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emp. Lewis from his opponent Frederick, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was destroyed by the French. It is now the property of Princess Frederick of the Netherlands, sister of the King of Prussia.

The brook which here falls into the Rhine was anciently the boundary between the dominions of the archbishops of Mayence and Trèves.

Farther up the valley are the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, famous for their wine

Opposite the Fürstenburg, on the r. bank of the *Wisper* which here falls into the Rhine, stands the ruined castle of **Nollingen,** or *Nollich*, 581 ft. above the Rhine. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the *'Devil's Ladder'*, a legend attaching to which records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love.

l. The small town of **Lorch** (**Schwan*, at the upper end, wine and cuisine good; *Rhein. Hof; *Krone*), the Roman *Laureacum* (?), is mentioned in an old document as early as 832. The lofty and handsome *Church* of the 12th cent. possesses the finest bells in this district. The old carved wooden altar, a fine font of 1464, and several monuments of knightly families of the Rheingau, especially that of *Joh. Hilchen*, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1542—44 against the French. His house, decorated with sculpturing in front, erected in 1546, is the most conspicuous in the village.

Through the **Wisperthal** to *Schlangenbad* (and *Schwalbach*), a beautiful walk of 19 M.; from Lorch to the *Kammerberger Mühle* 6, *Laukenmühle* 2¼, *Geroldstein* 2¼, *Niedergladbach* 3, *Hausen* 3, *Schlangenbad* (p. 165) 3 M., or from Geroldstein by *Langenseifen* to *Schwalbach* (p. 166) 10½ M.

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the Wisper ¾ M. above Lorch, is the *Sauerburg*, 4¼ M. from Lorch or Caub, one of the strongholds of Franz von Sickingen (p. 113 and 230), destroyed by the French in 1689. In the neighbouring farmhouse the last direct descendant of the celebrated knight died in poverty in 1830.

The long village of (r.) **Niederheimbach,** with the ruin of *Hohneck*, or **Heimburg,** recently restored, next comes in view. Travellers ascending the river and intending to visit Rheinstein (3 M.), Assmannshausen, and the Niederwald (comp. p. 95) are recommended to disembark here. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the r. rises the slender tower of **Sooneck,** commanding the entrance of a ravine. The castle, built by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was dismantled by the Emp. Rudolph as a robbers' stronghold, and rebuilt in the 14th cent. The ruin now belongs to the Prussian Royal family, and has been entirely restored.

(r.) **Trechtlingshausen** *(Stern)*. On an eminence beyond the village rise the ruins of the *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg,** destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1251 this marauders' castle was dismantled by the Rhenish Confederation, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. The Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the **Morgenbachthal*, which for a short distance (1½ M.) is one of the most

romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. On an eminence on the opposite bank is a mine of iron ore, the produce of which is conveyed to the Rhine by a kind of tramway.

On the r. stands the venerable **Clemenskirche**, the origin of which is unknown, lately restored by the Princess Frederick of Prussia. It is, however, on record that it was once visited by Emp. Maximilian I.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein**, 264 ft. above the Rhine. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and subsequently to 1348 was frequently a residence of Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein. Nothing is known of its history after this date. In 1825—29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be rebuilt, and he was afterwards (d. 1863) interred in the chapel on the S. side. A visit to the castle hardly repays the ascent. The collection of ancient armour, &c. which it formerly contained is now almost entirely dispersed (fee 15—20 Sgr.). The view from the castle as well as from the *Swiss House* on the height towards the S. is limited.

l. **Assmannshausen** *(Anker; Krone)*, is celebrated for its red wine. At the mouth of a ravine below it the much esteemed *Bodenthaler* is produced. A warm spring (95°) here has recently been used for bathing purposes. Traces of Roman baths have been discovered in the vicinity. Excursion to the Niederwald see p. 95.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to 1830—32, when the last blasting operations took place. The ascent is still attended with difficulty in the case of heavily laden vessels, but in the descent the large rafts alone are exposed to danger, and require to be piloted with extreme caution.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (l.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally dismantled by the French in 1689. The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The entire hill is covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Orleans and planted here.

Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower**, which derives its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence. Having caused a number of poor people to be burned in a barn during a

famine, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, he was immediately attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He then sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and soon devoured alive. The probability, however, is that the real name was *Mauth-Thurm*, or Tower of Customs, and that it was erected in the middle ages for levying tolls. The ruins have been converted into a kind of watch-tower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are here required to slacken speed when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the Nahe, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-Nahe lines at **Bingerbrück,** see p. 108. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück.

Bingen. HÔTEL VICTORIA, D. 1 fl. 12 kr.; WHITE HORSE, R. 1 fl., L. 18 kr., B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl. 12 kr., A. 18 kr.; BELLEVUE; ENGLISCHER HOF; DEUTSCHES HAUS; RHEINTHAL; †HARTMANN, see below. — *Café Soherr*, with restaurant in the market-place.

Bingen (pop. 6500) was known to the Romans. Two Roman military roads led hence to Cologne and Trèves, and their junction was protected by a fort which probably stood on the site of the present castle of **Klopp*, destroyed by the French in 1689. Entrance to the castle at the back of the White Horse Hotel; the gardens, to which strangers are admitted (fee 18 kr.), command a pleasing prospect; best survey from the tower.

The Gothic *Pfarrkirche*, dating from the 15th cent., contains an ancient font. The *Town Hall* was restored in 1863 in the mediæval style.

The old **Bridge** over the Nahe was constructed by Archbishop Willigis on the foundations of the old Roman bridge; it was afterwards partially destroyed, and again restored. The Nahe here forms the boundary between Hessen-Darmstadt and Prussia. The traveller proceeding to the Bingerbrück station (p. 108) may visit the **Rondell* on his way, by following the Hunnsrücken road to the l., past the first houses at the top of the hill (1/2 hr. from the station).

The finest points in the neighbourhood are the *Rochuscapelle* (E.) and the *Scharlachkopf* (S.E.), each 1/2 hr. from the town. The road to the former leaves the street at the back of the Englischer Hof, and after 100 yds. ascends to the l., past the cemetery; (1/4 hr.) **Hôtel Hartmann*, on the slope of the hill.

The **Rochuscapelle*, 5 min. farther, a chapel on the E. brow of the Rochusberg, which descends abruptly to the Rhine, stands 341 ft. above the river, and commands a noble prospect. It was founded in 1666 at the time of the plague, destroyed in 1795, and restored in 1814. The interior contains a representation of St. Roch leaving his dismantled palace, painted in commemoration of the

Originalaufnahme des Gross Hess Generalquartiermeisterstabes

E b e n t h a l
w a l d
Eibingen
Tempel
Hinterhaus
Bahnhof
Rüdesheim
T R O M
Jungfernaue
BINGEN
Kempten
Tempel
Rochuskapelle
B e r g
Brunnen
Rochus
Scharlachkopf
Rüdesheim
Bingen
10 000
Darmstadt Ed. Wagner

restoration of the chapel, and presented by Goethe and others. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 16th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances and the ringing of glasses form a lively sequel. The chapel is generally open on summer afternoons. Near the E. entrance is a stone pulpit for open-air sermons.

From the Hôtel Hartmann a good road leads along the N.W. brow of the hill to the **Scharlachkopf*, 1 M. to the S.W. View very fine, entirely different from that obtained from the chapel; it embraces the valley of the Nahe and the populous Palatinate, sprinkled with villages, and bounded by the Donnersberg. The Rhine is only visible from the influx of the Nahe to the Mouse Tower. The S. slopes of the hill yield the excellent Scharlachberg wine.

17. The Niederwald.

Tariffs at Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen. *Donkey with guide* from Rüdesheim to the Temple on the Niederwald (or from Assmannshausen to the Jagdschloss) 14 Sgr.; to all the points of view, the Schloss and Assmannshausen (or *vice versâ* from Assmannshausen to Rüdesheim) 24 Sgr. *Guide* alone at half the above charges. *Horse with guide* 3—6 Sgr. more. Two-horse carr. to the Niederwald and Schloss 2⅔, including Assmannshausen 3⅓; same excursion, including Johannisberg 4⅔ Thlr. — *Boat* from *Rüdesheim* to Rheinstein, waiting 2 hrs. at the castle, and returning to Assmannshausen, 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr.; to Assmannshausen alone 25 Sgr.; the charges are for as large a party as the boat will contain. — *Ferry* from Rüdesheim to Bingen 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 6, 3 or more pers. 2 Sgr. each; Assmannshausen to Rheinstein 10 Sgr. for a party. Steam-ferry between Rüdesheim and Bingerbrück, 2 or 1 Sgr.; for the trip between Assmannshausen and Bingerbrück there is no fixed fare; a bargain must therefore be made.

Boatmen's Tariff at Bingen. From Bingen to Assmannshausen 1—6 pers. 1 fl. 10 kr., Rheinstein 1 fl. 30 kr., Rheinstein and Assmannshausen 1 fl. 48 kr., each additional pers. 6 kr.; return fare one-half more. The boatmen are provided with badges; two must always be in each boat; want of respect or attempts to overcharge are punishable.

Plan. *Assmannshausen* (p. 93), the best starting-point, may either be reached by railway (R. 28), or by small boat from Bingen. In the latter case the Rheinstein may be visited by the way, the boatmen waiting while the traveller visits the castle. From Assmannshausen on foot over the Niederwald to Rüdesheim in 2 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Riders are advised to take their donkeys or horses only as far as the Schloss and there dismiss them, as the descent is easy. [From Bingen to Rheinstein on foot (ferry at the church) about 3 M.]

The ***Niederwald** (1083 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed on its S. slopes with vineyards, rising from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N., vies with the Drachenfels as a point of attraction to excursionists, and commands a most extensive prospect in the direction of Mayence.

The ascent is usually made from Assmannshausen, after a visit has been paid to Rheinstein (p. 93). The excursion is pleasantest in this direction, the ascent being more gradual and shady than

that from Rüdesheim, while the views become more beautiful and striking as the traveller advances. At a small shrine, 1/4 M. from Assmannshausen, the new bridle-path diverges to the r. from the cart-road (which remains in the valley), and ascends in windings through underwood. In 1/2 hr. the traveller reaches the **Jagdschloss** (*Inn*, good wine, R. 15 Sgr., pension 1 1/2 Thlr.), a shooting-lodge, which with the entire Niederwald is the private property of the Duke of Nassau. — The cart-road in the ravine, the vine-clad slopes of which yield the celebrated red wine of Assmannshausen, ascends gradually to (1 1/2 M.) *Aulhausen*, a village inhabited by potters (near it the suppressed nunnery of *Marienhausen*, now a farm), turns to the r. at the church, and reaches the Jagdschloss in 20 min. more.

At the Jagdschloss the traveller engages a boy (2 1/2 Sgr.), to open the Zauberhöhle and Rossel. The *Zauberhöhle* ('magic cave'), 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the Schloss, is a dark passage, at the end of which a semicircular chamber with three apertures commands views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemenscapelle, Falkenburg, and Rheinstein. Five min. farther is the ***Rossel** (738 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the W. the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg and Soonwald in the background; to the r. the wooded heights of the Hunnsrück. Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch, past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opposite bank lies Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. In the valley of the Nahe are numerous villages, and Kreuznach in the distance. Below the mouth of the Nahe rises Rheinstein, with the Swiss house; farther down stands the Clemenskirche, beyond it the Falkenburg. From the Rossel to Rüdesheim 1 1/4 hr.

From the Rossel a path leads S.E. to the (12 min.) *Adolphshöhe*, exactly opposite the influx of the Nahe, and the (10 min.) *Hermitage*; the path to the r. now leads in 10 min. more to the ***Temple** (639 ft. above the Rhine) on the brow of the hill, commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibocus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

From this point the road proceeds to the l., reaching a finger-post (5 min.), whence the path to the l. leads to Rüdesheim in 1/2 hr. The steep, stony path to the r., descending through vineyards, is somewhat shorter than the other, but is closed before and during the vintage (end of Aug. till Nov.). (From Rüdesheim to the Temple 45 min.; thence to the Jagdschloss 40 min.; down to Assmannshausen 25 min., or by Aulhausen 40 min.)

18. From Bingen to Mayence and Frankfort.

Railway on the Left Bank of the Rhine (see p. 108) to *Mayence* in 3/4 hr.

Railway on the Right Bank of the Rhine, see R. 28. If time permit, it is preferable to ascend by

Steamboat in 2½ (down in 1¾) hrs. to Mayence; piers at Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; small boat stations Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf.

Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk through the Rheingau, the garden of the Rhine, a district replete with interest. From Eltville proceed inland to (1½ M.) *Kiedrich*, and past the lunatic asylum of *Eichberg* to (3 M.) *Eberbach;* cross the *Bos*, passing the *Steinberg*, to (2 M.) *Hallgarten;* walk by *Schloss Vollraths* to (3 M.) *Johannisberg*, and return thence to (1½ M.) the Rhine at *Geisenheim*. The path leads chiefly through shadeless vineyards, but the Gothic chapel at Kiedrich, the Abbey of Eberbach, and the beautiful views from the Bos and Schloss Johannisberg will amply reward the traveller.

Rüdesheim (256 ft.) (**Darmstädter Hof*, R. 20, B. 10, D. 20, L. 4 Sgr.; **Rheinstein*; *Hôtel Krass*; *Bellevue;* *Massmann*; *Rail. Restaur.*; *Rheinhalle*, opposite the station; steam-ferry to Bingerbrück, p. 108), a pleasant little town in an open and sunny situation, with 3197 inhab., is a suitable spot for a stay of some duration. The celebrated wine of the place is yielded by the vineyards behind the town, termed the *Hinterhaus*, and those of the *Berg* extending below the town to Ehrenfels. At the lower end of the town, near the station, rises the **Brömserburg*, or *Niederburg*, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular stone tower, 108 ft. long, 84 ft. broad, and 64 ft. high, said to have been once a Roman fort. The three vaulted storeys belong to the 13th cent. Down to the 14th cent. it was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence; subsequently it became the property of the knights of Rüdesheim, and was occupied by the Brömser family, whose ancestral residence near the castle, still well preserved, is now employed as a poor-house and asylum for children.

One of these knights who had distinguished himself by destroying a dragon in the Holy Land, and had escaped out of the hands of the Saracens, vowed that, if he ever returned to Rüdesheim, he would dedicate his only daughter Gisela to the Church. The latter, during her father's absence, had formed an attachment to a young knight of a neighbouring castle, and heard with dismay her father's fatal vow. The old crusader was inexorable, and Gisela in a fit of despair threw herself from the tower into the Rhine. According to popular belief her pale form still hovers about the ruined tower, and her lamentations are heard mingling with the moaning of the wind.

The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, an old tower behind the Brömserburg, which for 300 years belonged to the Counts Boos, is now the property of a wine-merchant.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine rises the *Rochusberg*, crowned by the conspicuous *Rochuscapelle*, at the foot of which is the *Villa Landy*; farther on are *Kempten* and (rail. stat.) *Gaulsheim*.

The small town of **Geisenheim** (**Stadt Frankfurt*, **Germania*, both with gardens; **Schlitz*), which is mentioned in history as early as the 8th cent., contains a handsome red-sandstone church

of the 15th cent., with modern portal and open Gothic towers. The gardens and orchards of the Consul *Lade* are well worthy of a visit. Near the station is the *Pomological Institution*, recently founded by government, which should be inspected by those who are interested in the cultivation of fruit. The residence of Herr *Zwierlein* contains a good collection of stained glass. The wine of this district, especially the Rothenberger, is highly esteemed.

On the hill behind Geisenheim, near **Eibingen**, rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148, secularised in 1802, and again consecrated in 1835. Farther to the N.E. are the remnants of a monastery founded in 1390. About $^3/_4$ M. farther N. ($2^1/_4$ M. from Rüdesheim) is the monastery of *Marienthal*, picturesquely situated among woods.

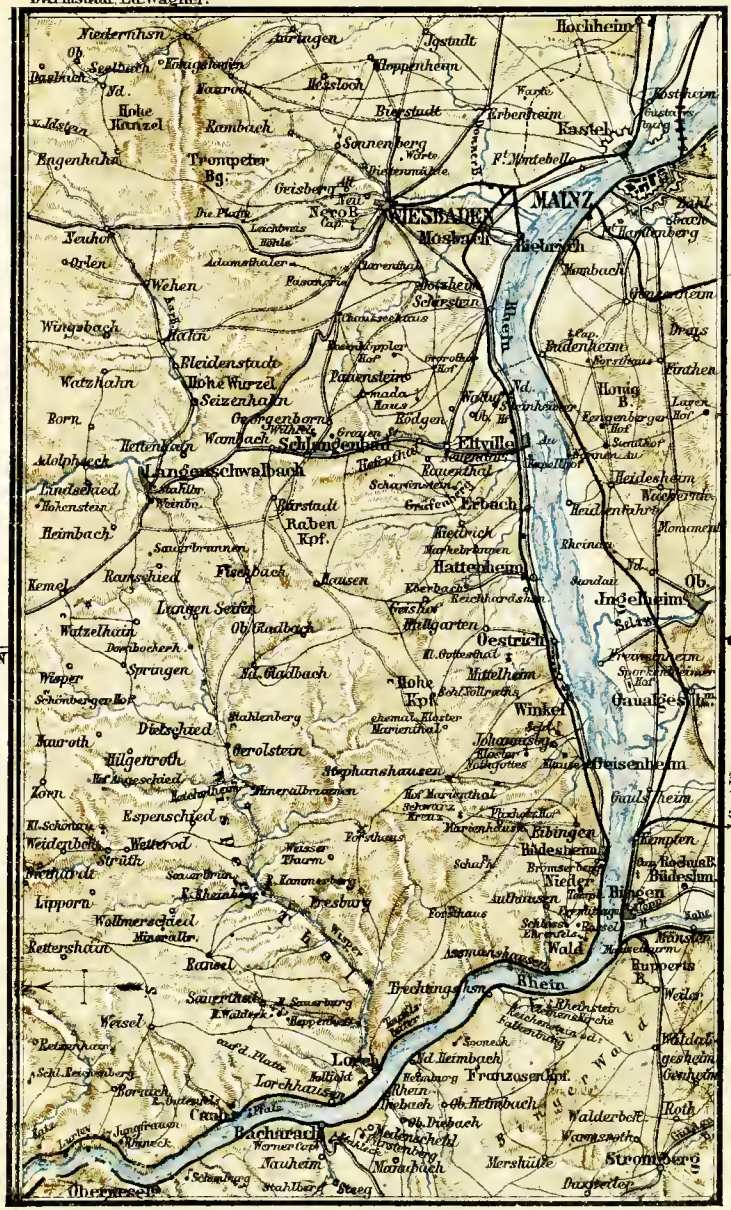
***Schloss Johannisberg**, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 341 ft. above the Rhine, and visible from a great distance, was erected in 1716 by the Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine convent founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1106. On the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda in 1802, the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 conferred by the Emp. of Austria on the late Prince Metternich as an imperial fief. The vineyards, in area about 40 acres, yielding an average income of 6000*l.*, are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine; although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg, the latter occasionally realising the higher price. The *view from the balcony of the castle (fee 24 kr.; good Johannisberger at the restaurant, 5 fl. per bottle) embraces the course of the Rhine from Mayence to Bingen. The *Chapel*, founded in the 12th cent., and subsequently restored, contains a monument to the eminent historian and tutor to the Prince, *Nic. Vogt*, who died a senator of Frankfort, but was interred here by his own wish. A few min. walk from the Schloss is situated the village of *Johannisberg* (Mehrer), where a hydropathic and pine-cone bath-establishment is situated (*Restaurant, good wine). From this point to Geisenheim, or Winkel, by *Johannisberg im Grund* (*Klein) is a walk of $1^1/_2$ M. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the '*Klause*', a remnant of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archbishop Ruthard (see above). Printing-presses of a superior description are manufactured at the machine-factory of Klein, Forst, and Bohn at Johannisberg im Grund.

Mittelheim, with the borough of *Winkel* (Rheingauer Hof), forms one long street. At the W. extremity is situated a residence of Herr *Brentano-Birkenstock* of Frankfort, mentioned in Bettina von Arnim's 'Correspondence of a Child', and containing reminiscences of Goethe.

At **Oestrich** (**Steinheimer*; *Pelri*; *Iffland*) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, but were obliged first

THE RHEINGAU.

Darmstadt. Ed. Wagner.



to confirm the privileges of the people. The village with its projecting crane, and Johannisberg in the background, forms a picturesque tableau.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies **Hallgarten**, in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved castle of *Vollraths*, erected in 1362 by a member of the *Greiffenklau* family, in whose possession it continued till recently. Above Hallgarten rises the *Hallgarter Zange* (590 ft.), a beautiful point of view.

Before reaching **Hattenheim** *(Laroche)*, the road passes *Schloss Reichartshausen*, in a small park (1 M. from Oestrich), once a depôt for the wines of Eberbach, now the seat of Count Schönborn.

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the l. bank, and *Westfälische Au*, or *Rheinau*. To the l. of the road between these villages is the *Markbrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding Marcobrunner, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines.

r. **Erbach** *(Engel; Wallfisch)*, mentioned as early as 980, is concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of *Rheinau*, $1^1/_2$ M. in length. At the W. end of the village is the château of *Reinhartshausen*, the property of the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; adm. Mond., Wed., and Frid. 10—5 o'clock (30 kr.).

A broad path leads inland from Erbach to the once celebrated and richly endowed Cistercian Abbey of **Eberbach**, founded by St. Bernhard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. Hence the Latin saying:

Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat,
Oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.

The Abbey, secularised in 1803, was afterwards converted into a House of Correction. It was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 15th cent. The Romanesque convent-church, consecrated in 1186, recently restored, contains a number of **Monuments*, most of them of Abbots of the 12th—18th cent. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II., Count of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The *Refectory* of the 13th cent. is now occupied by wine-presses, and the cellars below formerly contained the 'Cabinet' wines of the Duke of Nassau, the most choice product of the vineyards of the Rheingau. The neighbouring **Steinberg** vineyard, 60 acres in area, carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach ever since the end of the 12th cent., is celebrated. The **Bos* (obsolete word = hill), an eminence close to the monastery, commands a magnificent prospect, comprising the Steinberg vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley, in the distance, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Eichberg.*

At (r.) **Eltville** *(*Hôtel Reisenbach; Rheingauer Hof; Engel; Rheinbahn Hotel)*, formerly the capital of the Rheingau, the German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity in 1349, when hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent. Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils, and here the archiepiscopal mint was established. Here, too, one of the first printing-presses was erected, in 1465, fifty years after the invention of the art, and before the death of Gutenberg. The handsome watch-

tower, with the arms of the founder, and the adjoining castle-wall are the sole remnants of a castle erected in 1330 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, at that time High-steward of Mayence; the church-tower belongs to the same date. A number of country-residences give a handsome appearance to the place. Omnibus to Schlangenbad and Schwalbach, see p. 165.

About 1½ M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of **Kiedrich** (*'Burg Scharfenstein; Krone*), a great resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine*, and the chapel of **St. Michael*, erected in 1440 in the later Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the Rheingau; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, which was erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes in 1632, and finally by the French in 1682. — **Walk through the Rheingau, see p. 97.*

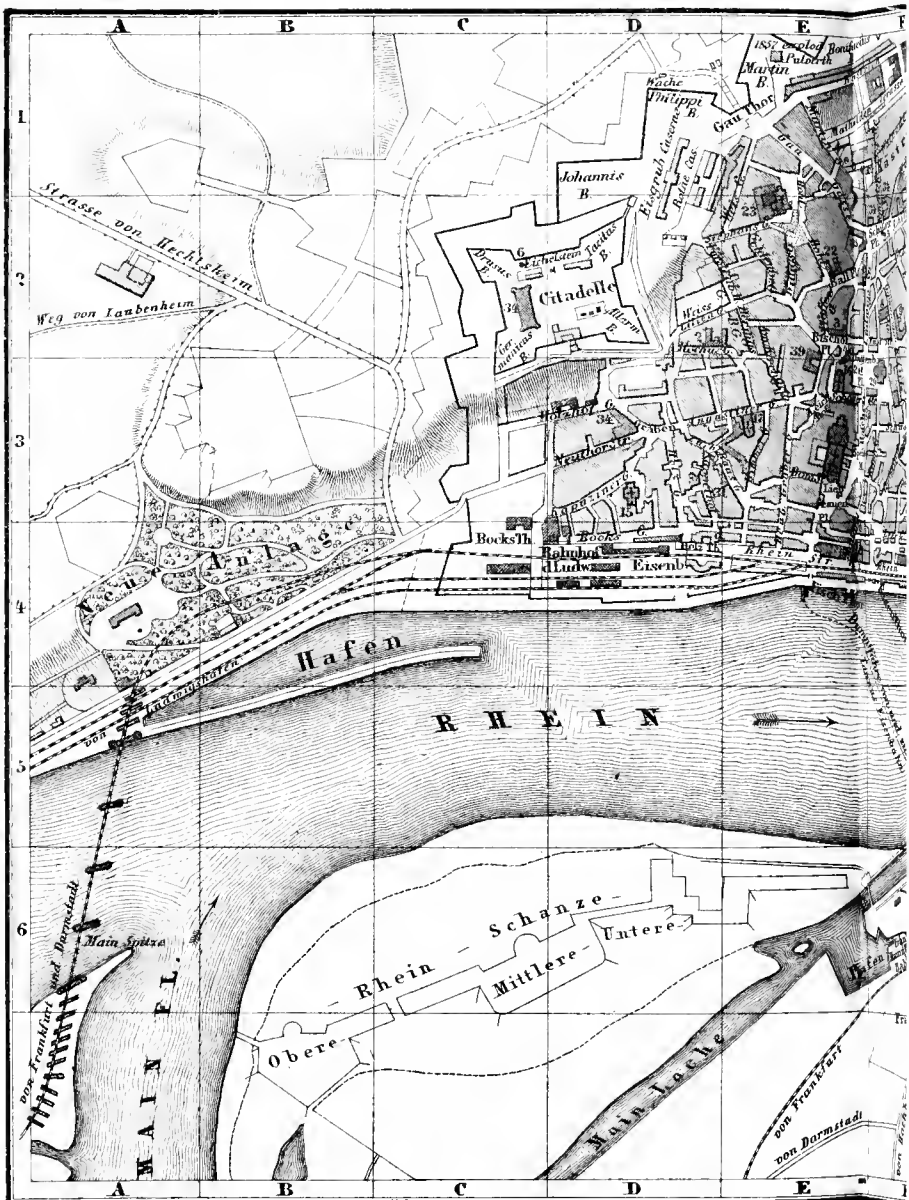
Beyond Eltville several villas, situated in carefully kept vineyards, are passed; the opposite island is tastefully laid out. The church-tower of *Rauenthal* is visible on the hills in the background. The **Bubenhäuser Höhe* (p. 165), one of the finest points in the Rheingau, may be reached from Eltville in ¾ hr.

At (r.) **Niederwalluf** (**Schwan*; *Gartenfeld*; *Cratz*, at the station), mentioned as early as 770, the rich wine-district of the Rheingau terminates. The entire district was anciently surrounded by an impenetrable barrier, formed by a dense belt of trees, 50 yds. in width, so interwoven as to form a gigantic hedge, termed the '*Gebück*'.

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Rhine, is the chapel of *Budenheim*, whence the **Lenaberg* (refreshments at the forester's) commanding a fine view of the Rheingau, may be ascended in ½ hr. The road from Niederwalluf to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach* unites at *Neudorf* with the high-road from Eltville (p. 165).

r. **Schierstein** (*Drei Kronen*) stands in the midst of a vast orchard. About 1½ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* with the village (Weisse Ross) of that name; on the hill, 5 min. to the N.W. of the latter stands the *Nürnberger Hof* (refreshm.) with extensive view.

r. **Biebrich** (*Rheinischer Hof*, with garden on the Rhine; *European Hotel*; *Krone*, with garden. English Church Service in the ducal chapel), which with *Mosbach* forms one town, was a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau down to 1866. At the upper end of the town are extensive barracks, and at the lower the ducal *Palace*, erected in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The statues which adorn the centre were much injured in 1793, during the siege of Mayence, by the French batteries on the island of Petersau, while the Palace was occupied by Prussian troops. The well-kept garden and park, nearly 1 M. in length, abound with beautiful walks. The extensive hot-houses were transferred to Frankfort in 1869 (comp. p. 155). The small castle in the palace-garden, built in 1807 in the mediæval style on the site of an ancient residence of Louis the Pious, contains monuments of Counts of Katzenelnbogen, brought from Eberbach (p. 99). The station of the Right Rhenish Railway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Strasse von Hechtsheim
Weg von Laubenheim
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Citadelle
Wache
Philippi B.
Grau Thor
Graben
Bastion
Ravelin
Caponiere
Reduit
Wall
Rampe
Thor
Bock
Bocks Th.
Rathhof
Ludwigs Eisenb.
Rhein
Anlagen
Hafen
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Main Spitze
MAIN FL.
Rhein - Schanze -
Untere
Mittlere
Obere
Main Lache
von Frankfurt und Darmstadt
von Frankfurt
von Darmstadt
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Mainz
Mayence.

1. Actienbrauerey F 1
2. Armenhaus u. Waisenhaus D E 2
3. Bischöfl. Pallast E 2
4. Casino (Hof z. Guttenberg) F 3
5. Deutsches Haus G 4
6. Eigelstein C 2
7. Entbindungs Anst. G 2
8. Frachthalle F 2
9. Gymnasium F 2
10. Justiz Pallast F G 3
11. Kaufhaus F 4

Kirchen

12. Dom E 3
13. St. Christoph F 3
14. St. Emmeran F 2
15. St. Ignatz D 3
16. St. Johannes E 3
17. Liebfrauen K. E 3
18. St. Peter G 3
19. St. Stephan E 1 2
20. St. Quintin F 3

Klöster

21. Carmeliter Schule F G 3 4
22. Engl. Fräulein St. E 2
23. Frauenkl. zum guten Hirten E 1 2

Monumente

24. Guttenberg E 3
25. Schiller F 2
26. Regierungs Pall. F G 2
27. Stadthaus F 3
28. Schloss jetzt Lagerhaus mit H 4
    Alterthümer Museum
    Bibliothek
    Gemälde Saml.
    Naturalien Cab.
    Röm. germ. Museum.
29. Theater mit der Industriehalle F 3
30. Invalidenhaus F 3
31. Zuchthaus D E 3

Militair-Gebäude

32. Artillerie Direct. G 3
33. Artillerie Bauhof H 3
34. Casernen D 3. 6 3 E 3. F 1 2 C 2
35. Festungs Gouvernem. E F 2
36. Festungs Command. G 2
37. Fortificat. Bauhof G H 2 3
38. Garnisons Spital F 1
39. Genie Direct. E 2 3
40. Militair Casse E 2 3
41. Zeughaus G 4

Hôtels

a. Rhein Hof F 4
b. Holländischer Hof F 4
c. Englischer Hof F G 4
d. Kölner Hof D 4
e. Stadt Kreuznach F 2
f. Stadt Coblenz E 4
g. Schützenhof F 3
h. Karpfen F 4
i. Taunus Hôtel E 4
k. Landsberg F 4

in Castel

l. Barth's Hôtel G 6
m. Taunus Hôtel G 6
n. Anker G 6

(p. 164) is near the N.E. entrance to the gardens. Branch-line to stat. *Curve* (on the Taunus Railway), see p. 156; omnibus to Wiesbaden in connection with the steamboats (24 kr. with luggage).

Beyond Biebrich the steamboat passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au* on the r. and the *Petersau* on the l.; on the latter, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is at the lower end of the town, below the bridge of boats, and at a considerable distance from the railway station, which is situated on the Rhine at the upper end. Conveyances, etc., see below.

Mayence. Hotels. On the Rhine: *Rhenish Hotel (Pl. a), from R. 1 fl., L. 18, B. 36, D. 1½ fl., A. 24 kr.; *Hôtel de Hollande (Pl. b); *English Hotel (Pl. c). — Hôtel de Cologne (Pl. d); Hôtel Ziegler; Stadt Coblenz; these three near the railway station. — In the town: *Karpfen, opposite the post-office; Landsberg (Pl. k), Lohrgasse; Pfälzer Hof, Stadt Creuznach, both unpretending. — At *Castel:* *Anker, unpretending.

Restaurants. **Falk* and *Rothes Haus* in the Theater-Platz; *Bohland*, Emerans-Str. — **Beer.** *Café Français*, opposite the bridge; *Café de Paris*, Theater-Platz; *Café Neuf*, on the island; *Heil. Geist*, near the Rhein-Str., with a hall in the mediæval style; *Mayer* and *Moritz*, both in the Rhein-Str., near the station; **Anker*, at Castel; Breweries at the Kästrich and at *Weissenau*, 1½ M. above Mainz, the latter commanding a fine view. — **Confectioners.** *Volk*, Theater-Platz; *Schuckan*, at the back of the Theatre.

Baths in the Rhine, hot and cold, near the station. *Swimming-Bath* outside the Neuthor.

Theatre in winter only, five times weekly.

Railway Stations. Trains for *Cologne* (p. 107), *Ludwigshafen* (R. 41), *Frankfort* (direct), and *Darmstadt* (p. 169) start from the *Mayence* station on the Rhine, at the upper end of the town; for *Frankfort* (Taunus-Railway), *Wiesbaden*, and *Rüdesheim* from *Castel* (p. 156). — Steam ferry-boat, omnibus, and carriages from station to station see below.

Steamboats. The steamboats for the *Lower Rhine* have their landing-place below the railway bridge, at Mayence as well as at Castel, where they correspond with the Taunus Railway.

Telegraph Office in the Alte Universitäts-Str., behind the theatre; closed at night.

Cabs at *Mayence*. One-horse for ¼ hr., 1—2 pers. 15, 3—4 pers. 20, by the hr. 54 kr. or 1 fl. 12 kr.; to the Neue Anlage, Cemetery, and Gartenfeld 24 or 30 kr., to Zahlbach 30 or 36 kr. — Two-horse carriages about one-third more. For waiting, or for returning with the same persons, half the above charges. Box 6 kr., smaller articles of luggage free. To Castel, incl. bridge-toll 1 pers. 26, 2 pers. 28, 3 pers. 36, 4 pers. 38 kr. — At night (in summer 10 to 5. 30, in winter 9 to 7 o'clock), double fares. — At *Castel:* 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 36, 3 pers. 42, 4 pers. 50 kr.; each box 6 kr.

Porterage. From the pier or station to the hotels on the Rhine: Trunk under 50 lbs. 6, over 50 lbs. 9, smaller packages 3, or several together 6 kr. To *Castel*, see p. 156.

English Church in the Clara-Strasse.

Chief Attractions. Where time is limited, visit the Cathedral and its monuments (p. 102), the Gutenberg monument (p. 104), Eigelstein (p. 104), and the collections in the Palace (p. 105); spend the evening in the new Anlage (p. 107), Wiesbaden (p. 156), or the Park at Biebrich (p. 100).

Mayence, or *Mentz*, German *Mainz* (270 ft.), a strongly fortified town with 47,731 inhab. (7000 Prot., 3000 Jews) and a

garrison of 8000 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the *Rhine*, opposite and below the influx of the *Main*, and is connected with the small town of *Castel* on the opposite bank by a bridge of boats about 600 yds. in length. The old part of the town is confined and badly built, but a number of handsome buildings and new streets have been erected of late, and the appearance of the town much improved.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name (*Magontiacum*, or *Moguntiacum*) are of Celtic origin. In B.C. 14 Augustus sent his son-in-law Drusus to the Rhine as commander-in-chief, and to him the fortress of Mayence owes its foundation. His camp occupied the entire table-land between Mayence and Zahlbach, as is proved by the abundant Roman remains still seen near the town. It was first garrisoned by the 14th Legion, which bore the honourable names of *gemina*, *martia*, and *victrix*, and afterwards by the 22nd. The more effectually to secure the passage of the Rhine, a second *Castellum* was soon afterwards constructed by Drusus on the opposite bank, whence the present *Castel* derives its origin and name.

After the introduction of Christianity Mayence soon became the seat of the first German bishopric. In 751 Pope Zacharias confirmed St. Boniface (or Winfried, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, in his archiepiscopal office. This prelate was the son of an English wheel-wright, and so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1254 a citizen of Mayence founded the *League of the Rhenish Towns*, and his native town became the great centre of this powerful association. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was termed the 'Golden Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in 1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed and the most influential banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled over by the archbishops. It formerly boasted of a university, founded in 1477, but suppressed by the French.

On 22nd Oct., 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1814 it was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hessen.

The **Fortifications** consist of a triple line: 1st. The principal rampart, comprising 14 bastions and a citadel, constructed in its present form about the middle of the 17th cent., and enclosing the Eigelstein (p. 104); 2nd. A series of advanced forts, connected by glacis; 3rd. Several advanced intrenchments, the chief of which are the *Weissenauer Lager*, the *Hartenberg*, and the *Binger Thurm*. All the works have been considerably strengthened since the events of 1866.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; open in the morning till 11. 30, and in the afternoon 4—6 o'clock; ascent of the tower, see p. 103), begun in 978 under Archbishop Willigis, was partially destroyed by fire six times in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, but on each of these occasions re-erected on a grander scale than before. After having suffered seriously under the French regime, it was finally restored at the beginning of the present century. This church is of great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. Choir, and W. transept. The two handsome domes, each flanked

with two towers, present an imposing appearance. The E. round towers belong to the earliest part of the structure, the E. gable and choir to the latter half of the 12th cent., while the W. choir dates from 1239, and the cloisters from 1412. The stone roofs of the towers are modern. The two brazen gates at the entrance from the market, which formerly belonged to the Liebfrauenkirche, bear inscriptions engraved in 1135, recording the various privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. (p. 235), and enumerating his grievances and the cause of his imprisonment.

The **Interior**, the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is richly decorated with gilding and painting and (between the windows of the nave) with frescoes by Veit. The old white-wash has been removed from the walls, the red-sandstone of which is now exposed to view. The church contains numerous monuments and tombstones, from the 13th to the 19th cent., and is in this respect richer than any of the other German cathedrals. The most interesting are the following, beginning with the *N. Transept*, to the r. of the N. entrance (attendance of the sexton unnecessary): Canon von Breidenbach, 1497; von Gablentz, 1572. — *N. Aisle:* On the 1st pillar, Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mainz, and Archbishop of Magdeburg (statue admirably executed, and a faithful likeness), 1545; in a chapel opposite, the monument of the family of Brendel von Homburg, a well-executed Adoration of the Cross in stone, 1563; on the 4th pillar, Adalbert of Saxony, administrator of the Archbishopric, 1484; on the 6th pillar, inside, opposite the pulpit, Elector Dietrich of Isenburg, 1482; on the altar at the side, St. Boniface (p. 102), a relief of 1357; on the 10th pillar, next the W. choir, Elector Peter v. Aspelt, 1320, coloured, leaning with his right hand on Henry VII. and with his left on Lewis the Bavarian, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, King John of Bohemia. — On the N. (l.) side of the W. choir, Canon v. Buchholz, in stone, 1609. *Font* cast in bronze in 1328. — *S. Aisle*: On the 4th pillar, Elector Damian Hartard v. d. Leien, 1678; on the 5th pillar the pulpit, in stone, end of 15th cent.; on the 7th pillar, inside, *Elector Berthold v. Henneberg, 1504, the finest monument in the cathedral, said to have been executed at Rome.

On the l. side of the entrance to the cloisters a stone slab in the wall bears an inscription to the memory of *Fastrada*, third wife of Charlemagne, who died at Frankfort in 794, and was interred in the church of St. Alban's (destroyed in 1552). The slab was placed here at a subsequent period.

The *S. Transept* contains more modern monuments; a fine head of Saturn surmounts that of Canon v. Breidenbach-Burresheim. The well-executed monument of Archbishop Conrad II. v. Weinsberg dates from 1396.

The *Memorie*, or Chapter-house, erected in 1248, adjoining the cathedral, now forms an entrance-hall to the *Cloisters*, constructed in 1412, and recently restored. The latter, which are the finest in the Rhineland, served as a place of exercise for the clergy and for the observance of the monastic rule, '*post coenam stabis, seu passus mille meabis*'. The Memorie and Cloisters contain several fine monuments. On the S. wall is **Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a remarkable **Sculpture*, representing the Last Judgment. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318, which had been accidentally destroyed.

The *Tower* (324 ft.), approached from the S. transept, commands a view similar to that from the Eigelstein, but less extensive than

from the Stephansthurm (see below). The ascent as far as the gallery is easy (sacristan 18 kr.).

Near the cathedral is the *Theater-Platz*, or *Gutenberg's Platz*, so named by Napoleon in 1804. It is adorned with a ***Statue of Gutenberg** (d. 1468) (Pl. 24), designed by Thorvaldsen, executed at Paris, and erected by subscriptions from all parts of Europe. The famous inventor of printing was born at Mayence about the end of the 14th cent., in the house at the corner of the Emmerans-Str. and the Pfandhausgasse.

The **Theatre** (Pl. 29) erected in 1833, contains a *Hall of Industry*, a kind of bazaar for local manufactures, in the E. wing. The furniture and leather goods of Mayence enjoy a high reputation.

The **Fruchthalle** (Pl. 8), or Fruit-market, to the W. of the theatre, one of the largest buildings of the kind in Germany, can be converted into a concert or ball-room by the addition of a moveable ceiling and floor, and is capable of containing 7—8000 persons.

Returning to the theatre and following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse towards the W., the traveller reaches the **Schiller-Platz,** planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the *Military Government Buildings*, and on the W. by the *Barracks* and the *Military Casino*, and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Schiller* erected in 1862. The pillar of the fountain is said to have been brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim. The Schiller-Platz is said to occupy the site of the Roman *Forum Gentile*, or market-place.

A broad street leads from the Schiller-Platz to the **Kästrich** (Castra), an eminence with a terrace commanding an extensive view. Since the explosion of a powder magazine here in 1857 a new and well built quarter of the town has sprung up.

On an eminence in the vicinity rises the handsome Gothic **Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. 19), erected in 1318, and restored in 1857, after the explosion mentioned above. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a form rarely seen in Rhenish churches. The octagonal tower (214 ft.), base 99 ft. above the Rhine, commands the finest view in the town. Visitors ring at the N. door of the tower, from which the watchman stationed on it generally throws down the key. The church contains the bones and sacerdotal vestments of Archbishop Willigis, several monuments in stone, and finely executed altars, pulpit, and organ loft in the Gothic style. Over the l. side altar a Virgin and Child blessing Mainz, by Veit. The *Cloisters* are remarkable for their tastefully constructed ceilings and windows. Adjoining the church is the nunnery *Zum Guten Hirten*, founded in 1853.

The other churches of Mayence are uninteresting.

Within the **Citadel** (Pl. C, D, 2), which occupies the site of the Roman castrum, is the ***Eigelstein** (Pl. 6), a monument erected

by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus, who was killed by a fall from his horse (*'exercitus honorarium tumulum excitavit'*. Sueton. Claud. 1). The name is sometimes said to be derived from the *aquila*, or *eagle*, which formerly surmounted the tower, but is more probably due to the form of the monument, which resembles a gland (Ger. *Eichel.*). The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the height and form of the monument have undergone many changes. It is now a grey, circular mass of stone, 42 ft. high, furnished in 1689 with a spiral staircase in the interior, and commanding a good survey of the town and environs from the summit. Visitors apply for admission at the gate of the citadel, and are then accompanied by a soldier (fee 12 kr.).

About $^3/_4$ M. from the neighbouring Gauthor (Pl. C, 1), near the village of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of a Roman ***Aqueduct**, of which 62 pillars, some of them 30 ft. high, still exist. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted to a reservoir on the site of the present Entenpfuhl ('duck-pond'). The spring, termed the *Königs-Born*, which the aqueduct connected with the Castrum, is situated at *Finthen (Fontanae)* on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence.

To the N.W. of the Schiller-Platz, mentioned at p. 104, runs the *Schiller-Strasse*, at the upper end of which, on the r., are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 26). To the E. of this point stretches the broad, straight, and regularly built **Grosse Bleiche**, leading to the Rhine, the longest street in Mayence, about $^1/_3$ M. in length. On the N. side of this street are the *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 36) and the old *Library*. In the small square to the l. is the *Neubrunnen*, a pillar with symbolic reliefs and river gods below, erected in the last cent. The building with the gilt horse, farther down the street, formerly the electoral stables, is now a cavalry-barrack.

On the r. at the E. end of the street, where it enters the large planted Schloss-Platz, is the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), erected in 1751, formerly the court-church of the electors.

On the N. side of the Schloss-Platz rises the vast *Military Hospital* (Pl. H, 3, 4).

The old Electoral **Palace** (Pl. 28), at the N.E. point of the town, erected in 1627—1678, was the residence of the Electors till 1792, and during the French war served as a hay-magazine. It is now occupied by several collections. That of Roman monuments is the richest in Germany. These and the picture-gallery are open on Wed. 2—5, and Sund. 9—1. At other times cards of adm. (18 kr.) are procured at the 'Octroi' at the S. side of the building.

**Roman*, *Mediaeval*, and *Modern Monuments* on the ground-floor. Models of Thorvaldsen's statue of Gutenberg (p. 104) and Scholl's statue of Schiller (p. 104). Reliefs of the Seven Electors, Emp. Henry VII., and St. Martin, dating from 1312, from the old merchants' hall. Roman altars, votive-tablets, sarcophagi, and tombstones with sculptures and inscriptions. An obelisk of Roman mosaic constructed in 1837. Relics

from the Franconian tombs at Selzen, described by Lindenschmitt. The same apartments also contain the collection of the *Rhenish Historical and Antiquarian Society*. — The *Roman-Germanic Museum* contains 2000 casts of relics from the Roman-Germanic period to the time of Charlemagne (some of which may be purchased). The *Collection of Coins* consists of 3000 Roman specimens, about 1800 of Mayence from Charlemagne to the fall of the Electorate, and 1500 of modern times. — The *Library* (on the second floor) possesses 100,000 vols., among which are old impressions by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, dating from 1459—1462. — Opposite the library are the *Physical Cabinet* and the *Technical Models*; among the latter is one of a bridge over the Rhine projected by Napoleon I. The *Academy Hall*, erected by Elector Karl v. Erthal in 1775, is adorned with portraits of the founder and of the Grand Duke Lewis II. The adjacent apartment contains portraits of distinguished electors of Mayence. — The *Natural History Collection* (on the third floor), especially the zoological portion, is valuable and well arranged.

The **Picture Gallery* (on the second floor) belongs to the town and the Art-Union; the best paintings were presented by Napoleon I. *1st Room:* 1. David anointed king by Samuel (French School); 6. *Jac. van Artois*, Foundation of the Chartreuse, a large landscape, the figure of St. Bruno by *Le Sueur;* 7, 8, 10, and 11. Four periods of the day, after Claude Lorrain; 30, 32. *Mignard*, Poetry, History, Painting, and the God of Time. — *2nd R.:* 39. *Mierevelt*, Don Ruy Gomez, Spanish secretary of state; 50. *Hoffmann*, Kitchen of a prince. — *3rd R.: F. Bol*, Abraham on Mt. Moriah. — *4th R.:* 124. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 126, 127, 128. *Gaud. Ferrari*, St. Jerome in a landscape, Adoration of the Infant, the young Tobias (three admirable pictures); 132. *Titian*, Bacchanalian. — *5th R.:* 147. *Guido Reni*, Rape of Europa; 150. Filial love, Venetian school; 155. *Schidone*, Mary's visit to Elisabeth. In the centre of the saloon a celebrated astronomical clock. — In the *Corner Room*, water-colours, drawings, chalks, etc. — *6th R.:* 181. *Velasquez*, Head of a cardinal; 182. *Murillo*, Duck-stealer. — *7th R.. Jordaens*, Christ among the doctors; *Lod. Caracci*, Glory of the crowned Virgin. — *8th R.* (Old German school): 204. *Dürer*, Adam and Eve; 207—215. *Grünewald*, The nine beatitudes of Mary; 240. *Holbein*, Old-German woman. — *9th R.* (modern works): 1. *Heuss*, Thorwaldsen in his studio; 8. *Seeger*, Landscape; 11. *Stieler*, Tutelary Saint; 13. *Dietz*, Death of Pappenheim at Lützen; 17. *Flüggen*, Players; 18. *Schmitt*, Italian women praying; 23. *Weller*, Sick child; 30. *Schotel*, Stormy sea; 31. *Jonas*, Cow-stable; 32. 33. *Kempf*, Fish Tower at Mayence.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the **Palace of the Grand Duke** (Pl. 5), formerly a *Lodge of the Teutonic Order*; connected with it is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 41), containing collections of old armour and modern engines of warfare, uninteresting to those who have visited more important collections. Cards of adm. gratis at the Artillery-office, at the corner of the Grosse Bleiche and Bahnhof-Str.

The **Cemetery*, once the burial-place of the Roman legions, and of the ancient Christian church (St. Aureus), on an eminence near Zahlbach (p. 105), merits a visit on account of its situation, as well as its monuments.

Below the *Bridge of Boats* (p. 102), when the river is low, may be seen remnants of the pillars of a wooden bridge constructed by Charlemagne in 793—803, where a legion-stone (now in the Museum) of the 22nd Legion, by which Mayence was garrisoned under Trajan, was found in 1818. Most of the seventeen *Water Mills* are anchored to these ancient foundations. *Castel*, see pp. 102, 156; inns, p. 101; railway to Wiesbaden, p. 156.

The ***Neue Anlage** (Restaurant), or public promenade, on a slight eminence near the Neuthor, occupies the site of the electoral château of *Favorite*, where on 25th July, 1792, the well-known manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick to the French nation was framed by a large assembly of princes. Fine view from the grounds, embracing the town, the river, and the Taunus Mts. A walk across the railway-bridge is also recommended, but the best survey is obtained from the towers (fee 12 kr.).

The direct route from Mayence to Frankfort is by the Hessian Ludwig Railway, crossing the Rhine above the town. Near stat. *Bischoffsheim* the line diverges from the Darmstadt line.

Frankfort, see p. 147.

19. From Mayence to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp., 82, 54, 32.

Express in 4 hrs., ordinary trains in $5^1/_4$—$5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. 25, 3 Thlr. 15, 2 Thlr. 10 Sgr.). *Return-tickets* are available for three days; 1st or 2nd class passengers may break the journey, provided they get their tickets stamped on leaving the carriage. Return-tickets taken on either side of the river are moreover available for the journey both going and returning on the opposite bank, and the traveller (1st or 2nd class) may sometimes find it convenient to break his journey and cross and recross the river repeatedly. The following are the corresponding stations: above Coblenz *Bingerbrück* and *Rüdesheim* only, then *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein* (crossing the railway bridge 9, 7, 4 Sgr. additional), *Neuwied* on the *left* and *Neuwied* on the *right* bank, *Andernach* and *Leutesdorf*, *Niederbreisig* and *Hönningen*, *Sinzig* and *Linz*, *Remagen* and *Unkel*, *Rolandseck* and *Honnef*, *Mehlem* and *Königswinter*, *Godesberg* and *Obercassel*, *Bonn* and *Beuel*. Wherever the route is changed the traveller on alighting must show his ticket at the booking-office. — 50 lbs. of luggage free. — View of the Rhine to the r. only.

The train traverses the fortifications and passes opposite to *Biebrich* (p. 100). Scenery between Mayence and Bingen uninteresting.

At **Heidesheim** *(*Friedrich)*, as well as at Weissenau above Mayence, there are numerous quarries of shell-limestone (consisting of myriads of *litorinelli)*, which is largely exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, and supplies most of the limekilns on the banks of the river.

At **Nieder-Ingelheim** *(Post*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch)* once stood a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence. Mosaics, sculptures, and other works of art, were sent in 784 by Pope Hadrian I. from Ravenna to adorn it. The granite columns of the fountain at the castle of Heidelberg (p. 179) once belonged to this palace, and other relics are to be seen at Mayence, the castle of Reichenberg, Eberbach, etc. At Ingelheim the convocation of the bishops of Mayence, Cologne, and Worms, who dethroned Henry IV., assembled on Dec. 30th, 1105.

An obelisk on the S. side of the village marks the road begun

by Charlemagne, and completed by Napoleon. From this point a fine prospect of the entire Rheingau is obtained. The red wines of Ingelheim and Heidesheim (see above) enjoy a high reputation.

On the opposite (r.) bank rises *Johannisberg* (p. 98). The train skirts the *Rochusberg* and stops at

Bingen (p. 94), where the finest scenery of the Rhine begins (comp. R. 16). The *Nahe* is now crossed below the old stone bridge, and **Bingerbrück** (**Ruppertsberg*) reached. Opposite to it is the *Mouse Tower* (p. 93). The station of the *Rhine-Nahe* line (p. 94) adjoins that of the Rhenish.

From **Bacharach** to Oberwesel, see pp. 90, 89. **Oberwesel**, delightfully situated, is next reached; station near the *Church*. Two tunnels, then a glimpse of the *Lurlei* (p. 88) on the r. bank. Another tunnel near the 'Bank', then

St. Goar (p. 86), beyond which the base of the ruin of *Rheinfels* is skirted. On the opposite bank, above *Welmich*, rises the *Maus* (p. 86); farther down, *Liebenstein* and *Sterrenberg*. Stat. **Boppard** is at the back of the town. Beyond Boppard *Osterspay* and the picturesque château of *Liebeneck* are seen on the r. bank. The train next passes *Brey*, opposite *Braubach* and the *Marksburg* (p. 83), and *Rhense*, beyond which r. is situated the *Königsstuht* (p. 82). Stat. *Capellen* is at the foot of *Stolzenfels*, opposite the castle of *Lahneck* and *Oberlahnstein* (railway to Ems and Limburg, see R. 25). — Opposite the island of *Oberwerth* the train quits the Rhine, skirts *Fort Constantine*, and intersects the fortifications of

Coblenz, see R. 15. From the station little is seen of the town. As the train crosses the Moselle a view is obtained of Ehrenbreitstein to the r., rising above the stone bridge. At the foot of the fortified *Petersberg* (l.) is the monument of Marceau (p. 78). A pleasing view is next obtained to the r. of *Neuwied*, the château of *Monrepos* being a conspicuous object in the distance; above *Weissenthurm* (l.) rises the monument of General Hoche (p. 62) and the ancient boundary tower. The station of

Neuwied (p. 60) is $^1/_2$ M. from the town on the opposite bank. (Right Rhenish line, see p. 54; steam-ferry $^1/_2$ Sgr.). The train crosses the *Nette*, passes the *Netterhof* (p. 62), and stops at

Andernach (p. 60), $^1/_2$ M. from the town; the church, the ancient tower and walls are conspicuous. The *Lunatic Asylum* (l.) was once the Augustine nunnery of St. Thomas. Beyond Andernach the train skirts the river and commands a beautiful view in both directions; farther on, it passes the *Krahnenberg*, where the remains of a Roman villa were discovered, and intersects the lava-stream of the Fornicher Kopf (p. 59); the castle of *Namedy* is visible. Opposite stat. *Broht* (Brohlthal, etc., see R. 14) is the church of *Rheinbroht*; the train then skirts the base of *Rheineck* and passes stat. *Nieder-Breisig*, opposite (r.) the castle of *Arenfels*, where the river is quitted.

Sinzig (*Deutsches Haus*), the Roman *Sentiacum* (?), a very ancient town, surrounded by high walls, with 1944 inhab., is 1½ M. from the river. The ruins of the Franconian palace, afterwards an Imperial residence, which stood here, and from which decrees of Pepin, the Emp. Henry III., and others were issued, have been converted into a Gothic villa. The *Helenenberg*, an eminence to the l. of the line and S. of the town, derives its name from a tradition that the empress Helena founded a chapel on it. The **Church* of Sinzig, a fine edifice in the best transition style, the round predominating, with square turrets at the sides of the choir and an octagonal tower rising over the centre, was consecrated in 1220. The '*Holy Voigt*', a natural mummy found in the churchyard 200 years ago, is exhibited in one of the chapels. The choir contains a fine winged picture on gold ground by a Dutch master (John Foeten, 1480), restored in 1855.

Remagen (and *Apollinariskirche*, see pp. 56, 57) is one of the stations (Sinzig the other) for the Ahr Valley (R. 13). Here the train re-approaches the river; beautiful retrospect. Farther on, the line traverses the scene of the landslip of the *Birgeler Kopf*, where (and at Rolandseck) the peculiar stratification of the rocks is exposed by the cuttings. Beyond *Oberwinter* the train reaches

Rolandseck (*Rail. Restaurant*; magnificent view, see p. 55), a favourite resort. — *Mehlem*, the station for *Königswinter* on the r. bank, is ¼ M. from the Rhine; ferry to Königswinter 5 min.

Godesberg (* *Blinzler*; * *Adler*), a village with 2300 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, etc. have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Protestant church was erected by a wealthy merchant of Crefeld in 1857. The *Hydropathic Establishment* of Prof. Finkelnburg is much frequented. The *Draischbrunnen* (Merzenich's Inn and Baths), a weak alkaline chalybeate spring, was known to the Romans, as is proved by a votive-tablet to Æsculapius, found in the vicinity, and now preserved in the museum at Bonn. On an eminence (282 ft.), ½ M. to the N. of the station, stands the handsome tower (100 ft.) of the *Castle of Godesberg*. At the base of the hill a Roman colony is said formerly to have flourished, and at the summit a fort, founded by the Emp. Julian, a temple, and afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and following cent. by the archbishops of Cologne. In 1583 the Bavarians, who fought in support of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, stormed and blew up the castle; the tower alone escaped destruction. Fine view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Queen of Prussia.

On the r., as Bonn is approached, stands the *Hochkreuz*, an obelisk 30 ft. high, erected in 1332—49 to a knight, who fell in a

duel at this spot, and entirely restored in 1854. The train crosses the Poppelsdorf avenue, and reaches

Bonn, see p. 43. As the train proceeds, the *Cemetery* and chapel are seen on the r., and the *Kreuzberg* on the l. Near stat. *Sechtem* the vineyards terminate. The château of *Falkenlust*, connected with Brühl by an avenue, formerly an Electoral hunting-lodge, is now private property.

Brühl *(Pavillon; Belvedere; *Barion).* The train stops opposite the royal *Palace* of Brühl, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1728. During the French period Marshal Davoust resided in it for several years, and it was afterwards assigned to the 4th cohort of the French Legion of Honour. For many years it was abandoned to decay, but was restored in 1842. The halls contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort.

After passing stat. *Kalscheuren*, the train skirts the W. side of the city, passes the goods' station and the (l.) *Stadt-Garten*, traverses the fortifications, and enters

Cologne, see R. 3.

20. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

Railway to *Neunkirchen* in 4 hrs., to *Saarbrücken* in 3/4 hr. more; thence to *Metz* 3 3/4 hrs.; fares to Saarbrücken 4 Thlr. 3 3/4, 2 Thlr. 25 3/4, 1 Thlr. 26 Sgr.; to Metz 6 Thlr. 11 1/2, 4 Thlr. 18 1/2 Sgr. — Steam ferry between Bingerbrück and Rüdesheim 2 or 1 Sgr.

The finest points on this route are between *Kreuznach* and *Norheim*, and the environs of *Oberstein*. The structure of the line is most remarkable between *Fischbach* and *Birkenfeld*, where there are 10 tunnels and 20 bridges. The rocks consist chiefly of porphyry and dark red melaphyr, many of them very precipitous and grotesquely shaped. The valley of the Saar is also very picturesque.

The line begins at **Bingerbrück** (p. 94), on the l. bank of the Nahe, skirts the Hunnsrücken mountains, traverses vineyards and a fertile district, passes the old tower of *Trutzbingen*, erected in 1494 by a prefect of Kreuznach, and several small stations, the most important of which is *Langenlonsheim* (Weisses Ross).

Kreuznach. The station is 1/2 M. from the town, and 1 M. from the Curhaus. Fiacre (with two horses) 7 1/2 Sgr. for one, 2 1/2 Sgr. for each additional person. In summer most of the trains also stop at the *Haltestelle*, a small station, 1/2 M. from the Curhaus.

Hotels. Pfälzer Hof, next the post-office, D. 22 1/2 Sgr.; Adler; both in the town. — *Berliner Hof, near the Bade-Insel. Bath-houses and hotels on and near the Bade-Insel; *Curhaus, Englischer Hof, Kauzenberg, *Oranienhof, *Hof von Holland, Europäischer Hof, Hôtel Royal, Hôtel de France, and many other hotels and lodging houses.

Restaurants. *Brück*, near the Curhaus, with a large garden where concerts are frequently given; *Macher*, on the opposite bank.

Carriages to the following places and back with 4 hrs. stay: Münster am Stein, one horse 1 2/3, two-horse 2 1/2 Thlr., Rheingrafenstein

and Münster am Stein 2 or 3, Ebernburg 2 or 3, Altenbaumburg 2 or 3, Rothenfels 2½ or 3, Dissibodenberg 2½ or 4, Stromberg 2½ or 3½, Rheinböller Hütte 5, Schloss Dhaun 5 Thlr. Bridge and road tolls included. Driver's fee additional.

Donkeys at the Curhaus. To the following places and back, with halt of ½ day: Münster am Stein 1, Rheingrafenstein 1, Ebernburg 1, Rothenfels 1 Thlr. To the *Gans*, *Rheingrafenstein*, *Ebernburg*, and back to *Kreuznach*, about 1⅓ Thlr. — This beautiful round takes about 4 hrs. on foot. See pp. 112, 113.

Nahe Wines. The best are produced on the Scharlachberg and Kauzenberg, and at Norheim, Monzingen, Ebernburg, Münster am Stein, Winzenheim, and Bosenheim.

English Church Service during the season.

Kreuznach (12,874 inhab., ⅓ Rom. Cath.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the *Nahe*, about 10 M. from the Rhine. The river separates the *Altstadt* on the r. bank from the *Neustadt* on the l., and above the town forms the *Bade-Insel*, or Bath Island. A picturesque stone bridge, on which several houses are built, crosses the lower part of the island, and unites the three different parts of the town. The *Church* on the island, near the bridge, was erected in 1768 to replace an earlier edifice which was destroyed by the French in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1333, have been fitted up as an *English Chapel*. Adjoining the church is the marble statue of *Dr. Prieger* (d. 1863), by whom the baths were first brought into notice, by Cauer.

Kreuznach has lately become a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by upwards of 6000 patients annually. The *Salt Baths*, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the **Bade-Insel,** where a new and attractive quarter of the town has sprung up. The principal street, flanked with hotels, lodging-houses, and gardens, leads from the church in a straight direction to the *Curhaus*, a bath-establishment with café and pleasant grounds, the rendezvous of patients and visitors. Many of the former drink the waters of the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, a spring containing bromine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island. The agate wares of Oberstein (p. 115) are among the most attractive of the various objects offered for sale here.

Opposite the Kurhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the Nahe and connects the island with another new quarter, consisting of bath and lodging-houses, which has recently sprung up on the r. bank. The road in a straight direction leads to the *Haltestelle*, mentioned above, ½ M. from the Curhaus. Near this station (on the l.) is the studio of the talented sculptors the brothers *Cauer*, to which strangers are readily admitted. (Pretty statuettes in imitation ivory, consisting of plaster saturated with stearic acid, may be purchased here.)

On the N.W. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Nahe, rises

the *Schlossberg*, a hill laid out as private pleasure-grounds. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield excellent wine. Shady walks ascend the hill from the old bridge over the Nahe (entrance from the lane at the back of the fountain, fee to gate-keeper). The summit, crowned by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, the ancient seat of the Sponheim family, destroyed by the French in 1689, commands a fine view of the valley from the Rheingrafenstein to Bingen. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 115), commemorates the gallant conduct of Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in a battle against Archbishop Werner of Mayence in 1279, to save his Prince, Johann von Sponheim. The traveller may now walk along the top of the hill and descend to the ferry above the bath-island.

In the valley of the Nahe, about 1 M. above Kreuznach, are situated the saline springs and salt works (with bath-house) of *Carlshalle* and *Theodorshalle* (Hôtel Rees; Foreith; R. in both 3—5 Thlr. per week. Refreshments at the forester's house in the wood). The *Gradirhäuser* in which the salt water is partially evaporated are worthy of inspection. The practical value of the process consists in the fact that the worthless ingredients of the water are deposited on the twigs, while almost the whole of the salt finds its way to the reservoirs at the bottom.

At **Münster am Stein** (railway-station, see p. 114), 2½ M. from Kreuznach, there are also extensive salt-works and saline baths (87° Fahr.). Good accommodation at the springs, or in the village (**Curhaus; Hôtel Löw; Victoria*, at the station).

The ***Rheingrafenstein** (803 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 432 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. The river should be crossed by the ferry near the saline springs (on the l. a *restaurant), opposite which a path leads to the top (fine view). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1789. The new château, farm-buildings, vineyards, etc. are the property of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels.

The ***Gans** (1102 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, ¾ M. to the N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, commands a still more extensive view, embracing the Nahethal as far as Bingen, a portion of the Rheingau, the Rochuscapelle, Johannisberg, and the Rhine; far below are the Rheingrafenstein and Ebernburg, in the distance to the l. the Donnersberg; in the valley Münster am Stein, farther up Norheim, and on the opposite bank the barren cliffs of Rothenfels.

From *Kreuznach* to the *Gans*, *Rheingrafenstein*, and *Münster am Stein* a beautiful walk of 2½ hrs., a route hardly to be mistaken. Following the road in a straight direction from the 'Haltestelle', and passing a rock cellar, the traveller reaches the conspicuous 'Tempelchen' in ½ hr., about 100 paces beyond which he diverges by a path through the wood to the r., leading to the (¼ hr.) *Rheingrafensteiner Hof*. Several footpaths ascend hence to the Gans. The route from the latter to the Rheingrafenstein is by a field-road towards the S. provided with a direc-

tion-post, and leading through the wood to the ruin (p. 112), to which steps ascend. The descent to the Nahe (Restaurant and ferry, see above) is somewhat steep and stony. To the l., about halfway down a finger-post indicates the way to the Altenbaumburg (see below).

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., rises the ruined ***Ebernburg,** once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (d. 1523, see p. 230), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives. Under his roof several of the early Reformers found shelter, and Ulrich von Hutten here composed his letters to Charles V., to the German nobility, and the German nation. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but in consequence of the Peace of Ryswyk in 1698 it was again dismantled. Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an inn, and embellished with portraits of Sickingen and his wife, Ulrich von Hutten, and others. Weapons, bullets, etc., found in the old well (300 ft. deep), and several old sculptures are preserved in the castle-yard. The prospect is fine, especially of the valley of the *Alsenz*, with the ruins of the *Altenbaumburg* in the background.

The view from the ***Rothenfels,** a barren red porphyry cliff rising precipitously about 550 ft. above the valley, surpasses those from the Gans and Ebernburg, as it embraces the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, and the Alsenzthal as far as the Moschellandsberg. The summit is reached in 1 hr. by a steep footpath ascending through wood to the r. a few paces beyond the new bridge over the Nahe near the Carlshalle (about half-way between Kreuznach and Münster). Carriages and donkeys, see p. 110. Another footpath ascends from Münster am Stein in $^3/_4$ hr.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein is through the *Huttenthal*, a valley on the opposite bank of the Nahe (ferry, already mentioned), then across arable land, and finally through beautiful woods, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) ***Altenbaumburg** (*Restaurant), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1669, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly termed the *Boyneburg*, or *Croneburg*. The visitor may then descend to the village of *Altenbamberg* (p. 114), at the foot of the castle, and return by railway or on foot through the Alsenzthal to ($2^1/_4$ M.) Münster am Stein. — ***Schloss Montfort** may be reached from Münster, by the *Ebernburg* and *Bingert* in 2 hrs. The extensive castle (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*), once a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed in the 15th cent. Turning to the r. from Bingert, the traveller may ascend to the summit of the *Lemberg* (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe (reached from Münster direct in $1^3/_4$ hr.), and descend thence by a rugged path in 1 hr. to stat. *Böckelheim* (p. 114).

The finest of the more distant excursions from Kreuznach are to the *Dissibodenberg* (p. 114), *Schloss Dhaun* (p. 115), and *Oberstein* (p. 115), all of which are easily reached with the aid of the railway (carriages, see p. 110). — From Kreuznach to Bacharach by Stromberg, see p. 91.

An *Excursion to the Donnersberg* may be made from Kreuznach in one day. Railway to *Rockenhausen*, see p. 114. Thence ascend by the road to the E. to the village of *Marienthal*. The handsome Gothic church, now restored, contains some good monuments of Counts of Falkenstein, especially one with seven children of the family, who died in 1556—63. Then with a guide (from the inn, 30 kr.), provided with the key of the

tower (see below) in 1 hr. to the **Donnersberg,** Roman *Mons Jovis* (2263 ft.), during the French period *Mont Tonnerre*, whence the department derived its name. The tower (keys at Marienthal and Dannenfels), 100 ft. in height, erected in 1865, commands a noble prospect, embracing the valley of the Rhine, the Haardt to the S., and the Odenwald and Taunus Mts. to the E.

Those who desire to penetrate farther into the Palatinate (p. 231) should now descend by a steep path, shaded by beautiful beech, ash, and maple trees, in ½ hr. to **Dannenfels** (**Gümbel*, **Lander*, both unpretending), a village situated among remarkably fine chestnuts. The road hence, destitute of shade, traverses an undulating plain to (2¼ M.) *Bennhausen*, (1½ M.) *Weitersweiler*, and (1¼ M.) *Dreyssen*, where it crosses the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon. Then **Göllheim**, 1¾ M. farther (see p. 233).

Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, passes the salt-works of *Carlshalle* on the r., and skirts the base of the *Gans* (p. 112), opposite to which are the long evaporating sheds of the salt springs of *Theodorshalle*. To the l., where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two remarkable pinnacles of the *Rheingrafenstein* (p. 112).

Stat. **Münster am Stein,** see p. 112).

From Münster am Stein to Kaiserslautern railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 42, 1 fl. 36, 1 fl. 6 kr.). The line crosses the Nahe, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond stat. *Ebernburg*, a small village at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 113), ascends the valley of the *Alsenz*. Stat. *Altenbamberg* lies at the foot of the Altenbaumburg (p. 113). To the r. above *Alsenz* (Post), a village with a coal-mine, rises the ruin of *Randeck*. Stations *Dielkirchen*, *Rockenhausen* (best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg, see above); then *Winnweiler* (*Hoster), an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper foundry, near the picturesque *Frankensteiner Thal*, with the ruin of Franken stein. Stations *Langemeil-Münchweiler*, *Sembach-Neuheimsbach*, *Enkenbach*, and *Hochspeyer*. Thence to *Kaiserslautern*, see p. 230.

Beyond a cutting the Rheingrafenstein again appears on the l., and then the *Ebernburg* (p. 113), separated from it by the valley of the *Alsenz*. The train next passes between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous *Rothenfels* (p. 113), the best view of which is obtained by looking back on the l. side, after passing through two tunnels, and before reaching *Norheim*.

The line follows the picturesque windings of the valley, passing *Niederhausen* on the r., *Oberhausen* on the l., and an abrupt rock rising on the r., crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105, in order to compel him to surrender the imperial treasures deposited at the castle of Hammerstein (p. 59). **Waldböckelheim** lies in a side-valley, ½ M. to the N. of the station.

The castle and abbey of **Sponheim**, the ancestral seat of one of the oldest Rhenish families (comp. p. 111), are situated ½ hr. to the N. of Waldböckelheim. The Romanesque church is interesting.

Emerging from a tunnel beyond (r.) *Boos*, the traveller observes on the l. the extensive ruins of ***Dissibodenberg**, a monastery founded by the Irish bishop Dissibodus (d. 500), the first propagator of Christianity in this district (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim). It was abandoned in 1560, and is now converted into plea-

sure-grounds, which afford a survey of the valley of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan*.

Staudernheim *(*Salmen)* lies to the l., connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke', constructed in 1850.

Sobernheim *(Adler; Hoheburg)* is a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall. Several of the old houses bear quaint inscriptions, said to be taken from the 'Freidank', a work of the 13th cent.

Monzingen *(Pflug)*, on the slope to the r., yields one of the best wines of the Nahe. On the r., farther on, is *Martinstein*, curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the r., are situated the grand ruins of *Schloss Dhaun*.

***Dhaun**, the seat of a branch of the Wildgrafen and Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from stat. Monzingen, and 3½ M. from Kirn (see below). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmerthal, and the dark ravines of the Soonwald.

The traveller who visits Schloss Dhaun from Monzingen should return to the valley of the Nahe by *Johannesberg* (see below).

On an eminence to the r. stands the church of *Johannesberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Wildgrafen and Rheingrafen. The valley contracts, and the train soon reaches **Kirn** *(*Stroh*, near the station; **Post)*, with an ancient church (nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, added in the 15th cent, good ciborium, and several tombstones of Counts Palatine). The town is commanded by the ruin of *Kyrburg* (*Restaurant), once a residence of the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom perished by the guillotine in Paris in 1794.

About 1½ M. up the valley of the *Hahnenbach*, which falls into the Nahe at Kirn, are the ruins of **Stein-Callenfels**, curiously perched on the rock like a swallow's nest. At the entrance to the valley are several agate polishing mills. In the background the white castle of *Wartenstein*, on a wooded height; thence by *Oberhausen* to *Dhaun*, and from Dhaun by *Johannesberg*, or through the woods to *Kirn*, a pleasant walk of 3½ hrs.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at Sulzbach, where the cliffs become more abrupt. Beyond stat. *Fischbach* the train comes in view of *Oberstein*, situated most picturesquely on the opposite bank, ½ M. from the station (*Restaurant*, picturesque view). To the r., below Oberstein, are huge masses of conglomerate on the road-side, termed the '*Fallen Rocks*', which have become detached from the hill, and now stand leaning against it.

***Oberstein** (**Neue Post, Scriba*, both near the bridge leading to the station; agates at the *Gewerbehalle*, a few paces to the r. of the bridge, and at many shops) is the finest point on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town

within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1617. Halfway up is the **Protestant Church*, curiously built into the face of the rock in the 12th cent., and restored in 1482. It contains an old tombstone, supposed to be that of the founder, and a portrait of the Oberstein family. Steps ascend to the church opposite the bridge; the sexton lives in the last house on the l. The new Gothic *Rom. Cath. Church*, constructed of grey 'melaphyr', lies on the r. bank of the Nahe.

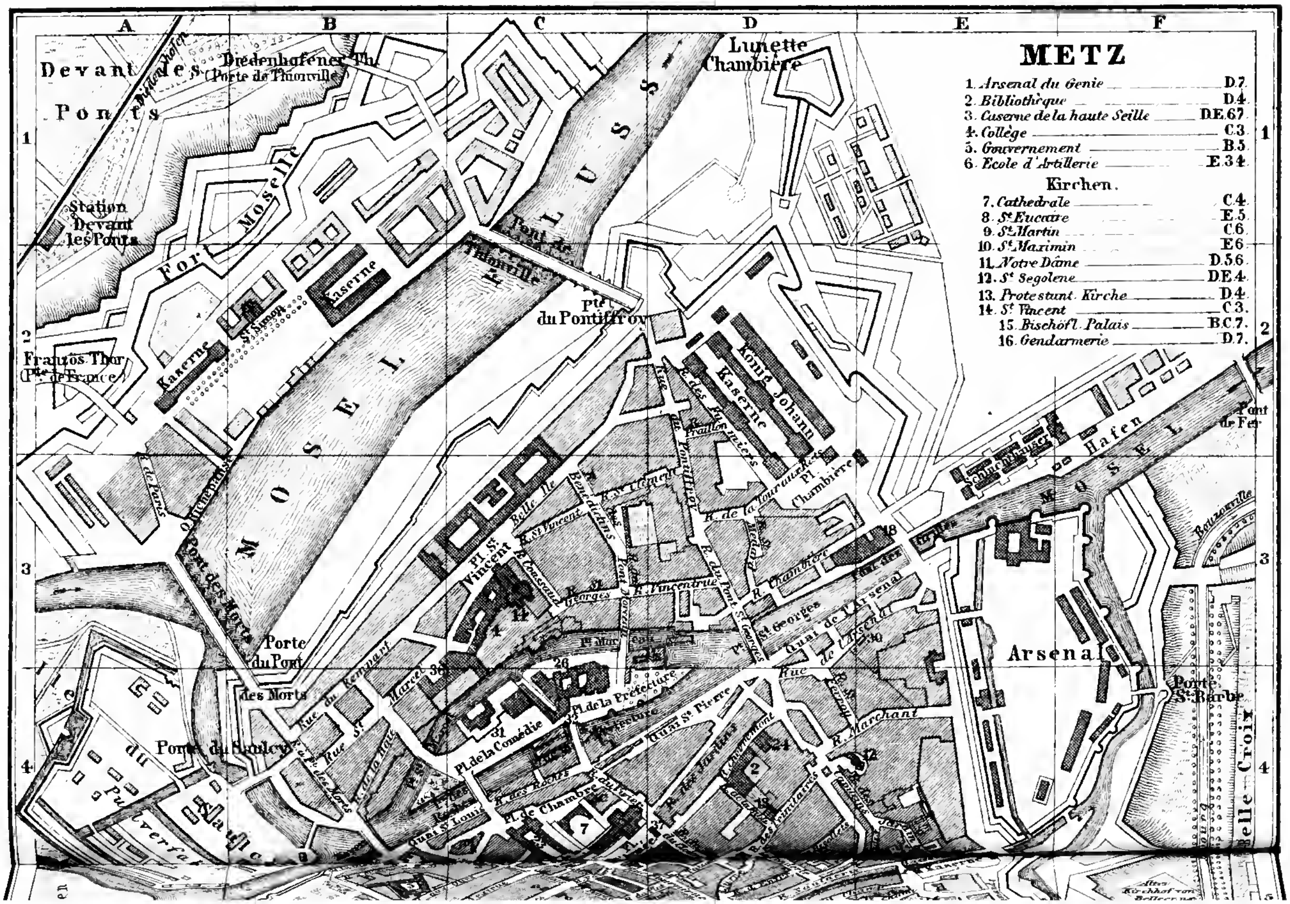
Oberstein contains 3500 inhab. (¾ Rom. Cath.), most of whom are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here in abundance, but have now become scarce, and are largely imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, &c., by the addition of colouring matter. On the *Idarbach*, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are upwards of fifty polishing mills. **Idar** (**Schützenhaus*), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Oberstein (post-omnibus four times daily in 20 min.), also possesses a Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially regulated prices. At Idar and Oberstein upwards of 100 'goldsmiths' are engaged in setting the stones in silver and other metals. — Beautiful excursion to the *Wildenburg* (1½ hr.) by the *Katzenloch*; guide necessary.

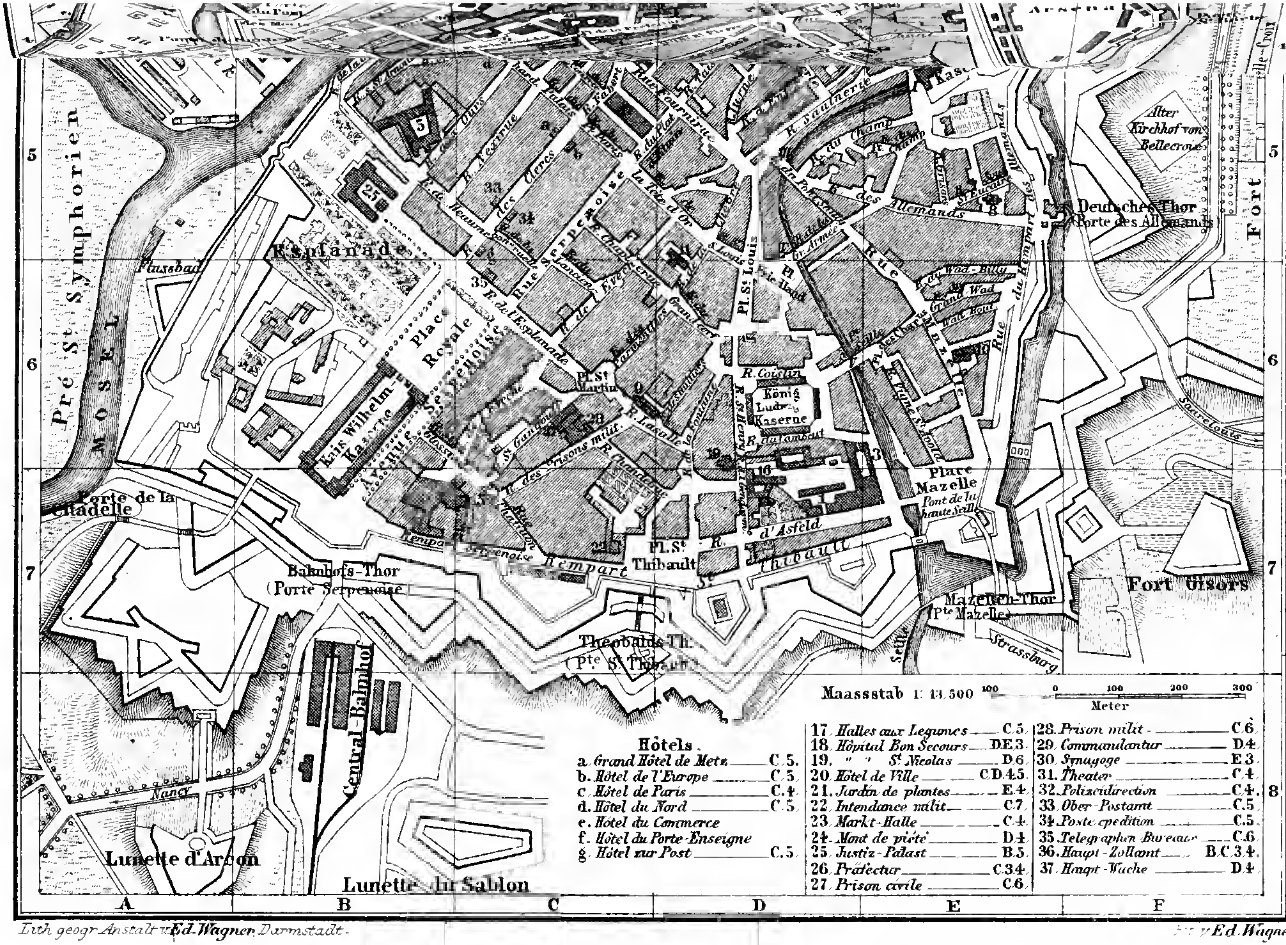
Beyond Oberstein the train passes through a rapid succession of tunnels and cuttings. Stations *Kronweiler*, *Heimbach;* then **Birkenfeld** *(Emmerich)*, 3 M. to the N. of the railway, the capital of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg. From stat. *Türkismühle* a diligence runs to Trèves in 7¼ hrs. At *Wallhausen* the line attains the culminating point (1030 ft.) between the Nahe and Saar, and then descends to the district-town of **St. Wendel** *(Jochem)*, with a fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1262. Beyond the tunnel (414 yds.) of *Wiebelskirchen*, the train reaches

Neunkirchen (*Jochum*, near the bridge), the centre of the rich mining and coal district of Saarbrücken. The foundry of Messrs. Stumm employs 800 hands, and yields 5000 tons of iron goods annually. Neunkirchen is the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 42).

Beyond Neunkirchen is the *Bildstock Tunnel* (517 yds.). The numerous cuttings here expose to view strata of coal, often curiously dislodged, with intervening layers of slate and sandstone, containing remarkable fossil plants *(sigillaria)* in unusual abundance. In many of the cuttings 40—50 fossil trees of various diameters have been found. The coal mines, some of which lie on the main line, while others are connected with it by branch lines, all belong to the Prussian government. They employ about 13,000 hands, and yield 2½ million tons annually, worth about 1,000,000 *l.* These mines have given rise to the industry of the district, in which glass-houses, manufactories of sal-ammoniac, Prussian-blue, etc., abound.

Between the stations of *Sulzbach* and *Duttweiler*, in a wood ¼ M. to the l. of the line, is situated the **'Brennende Berg'**, or burning mountain, a coal-bed which ignited spontaneously at the beginning of last century.


METZ
1. Arsenal du Genie D.7.
2. Bibliothèque D.4.
3. Caserne de la haute Seille DE.67.
4. Collège C.3.
5. Gouvernement B.5.
6. Ecole d'Artillerie E.34.
Kirchen.
7. Cathedrale C.4.
8. St. Eucaire E.5.
9. St. Martin C.6.
10. St. Maximin E.6.
11. Notre Dâme D.5.6.
12. St. Segolene DE.4.
13. Protestant. Kirche D.4.
14. St. Vincent C.3.
15. Bischöfl. Palais BC.7.
16. Gendarmerie D.7.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Devant les Ponts
Diedenhofener Th.
(Porte de Thionville)
Station Devant les Ponts
Fort Moselle
Kaserne
St. Simon
Französ. Thor
(Pte. de France)
Pont de Thionville
Pte. du Pontiffroy
Lunette Chambière
Kaserne
König Johann
Kaserne
Moselle
Mosel
Pont des Morts
Porte du Pont des Morts
Pont du Sauley
Pl. St. Vincent
Pl. Chambière
Hafen
Pont de Fer
Arsenal
Porte St. Barbe
Belle Croix
Quai de l'Arsenal
Rue Marchant
Pl. de la Préfecture
Pl. de la Comédie
Pl. de Chambre
Rue du Rempart
Rue St. Marcel
Quai St. Pierre
R. des Jardins
R. du Pont St. Georges
R. Vincentrue
Pont Moreau
Rue du Pontiffroy
R. des Prêcheurs
Bouzonville
Ile du Saulcy
Pulverfabr.


Pré St Symphorien
MOSEL
Flussbad
Esplanade
Place Royale
Kais. Wilhelm-Kaserne
Porte de la Citadelle
Bahnhofs-Thor
(Porte Serpenoise)
Rempart Serpenoise
Rempart
Pl. St Martin
Pl. St Louis
Pl. St Thibault
R. d'Asfeld
Thibault
R. Coislin
König Ludwig Kaserne
R. St Henry
R. du Tambour
Place Mazelle
Pont de la haute Seille
Rue des Allemands
Rue du Rempart des Allemands
Deutsches Thor
(Porte des Allemands)
Alter Kirchhof von Bellecroix
Fort
Fort Gisors
Saarelouis
Mazellen-Thor
(Pte Mazelles)
Strassburg
Seille
Theobalds-Th.
(Pte St Thibault)
Central-Bahnhof
Nancy
Lunette d'Arçon
Lunette du Sablon
Maassstab 1: 13,500
100 0 100 200 300
Meter
A B C D E F
5 6 7 8
Hôtels.
a. Grand Hôtel de Metz — C.5.
b. Hôtel de l'Europe — C.5.
c. Hôtel de Paris — C.4.
d. Hôtel du Nord — C.5.
e. Hôtel du Commerce
f. Hôtel du Porte-Enseigne
g. Hôtel zur Post — C.5.
17. Halles aux Legumes — C.5.
18. Hôpital Bon Secours — DE.3.
19. " " St. Nicolas — D.6.
20. Hôtel de Ville — C.D.4.5.
21. Jardin de plantes — E.4.
22. Intendance milit. — C.7.
23. Markt-Halle — C.4.
24. Mont de piété — D.4.
25. Justiz-Palast — B.5.
26. Präfectur — C.3.4.
27. Prison civile — C.6.
28. Prison milit. — C.6.
29. Commandantur — D.4.
30. Synagoge — E.3.
31. Theater — C.4.
32. Polizeidirection — C.4.
33. Ober-Postamt — C.5.
34. Post-expedition — C.5.
35. Telegraphen Bureau — C.6.
36. Haupt-Zollamt — B.C.3.4.
37. Haupt-Wache — D.4.
Lith. geogr. Anstalt v. Ed. Wagner, Darmstadt.
v. Ed. Wagner

Slow combustion still takes place, and the bed, 400 by 40 yds., is gradually sinking. Smoke is seen, especially afterra in, issuing from the fissures, in which eggs are sometimes cooked by visitors.

Saarbrücken (**Zix*), a town with 7686 inhab., on the Saar, which here becomes navigable, was the last Prussian town towards the French frontier, down to 1871. It is connected by two bridges with **St. Johann** (*Guepratte; *Rhein. Hof; Zimmermann; Hagen*, at the station, unpretending), a town with 9143 inhab. The *Schloss* was occupied by the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken down to 1793; the palace-church contains monuments of the family. Numerous coal-mines, manufactories, etc. are in the neighbourhood. Railway to Trèves, see R. 21; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see p. 223.

On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug. 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battle-field occupies 3—4 hrs. (carr. 4 Thlr.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (1 M.) *Ehrenthal*, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the (1½ M.) toll-house and '*Goldene Bremm*' inn. On the l. rises the **Spicherer Berg** (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched themselves. The Germans began the attack from the r. and l. side of the road, and from the *Winterberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken. A tower recently erected on the latter height to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battle-field.

At **St. Arnual**, 1½ M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a *Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken.

The *Railway to Metz* crosses the *Saar*, traverses the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870, and passes stations *Stiring-St. Wendel*, and *Forbach*, a thriving little town. Tho the l. in the distance rises the hill of *Spicheren* (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. At *Benningen* the line from Metz to Saargemünd and Strassburg diverges to the l.

Next stations *Homburg an der Rossel*, *St. Avold*, *Falkenberg*, *Herny*, *Remilly*, *Courcelles*, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. At Courcelles a battle was fought on 14th Aug. 1870, the result of which was to delay the intended march of the French army under Marshal Bazaine. Then *Peltre*, which was entirely destroyed in consequence of a sally on 30th Sept. 1870. On the r., before the station of Metz is entered, rises *Fort Queuleu*.

Metz [*Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b), Rue des Clercs; Grand Hôtel de Metz (Pl. a), in the same street; charges in both: R. 3—5, L. 1, D. at 6 o'clock 4, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de Paris (Pl. c), adjoining the terrace, and *Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. g), both of the second class: R. 2—3, B. 1, A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. d); Hôtel du Commerce (Pl. e). — *Café du Grand Balcon* and *Café du Beaume* in the Esplanade. *Café Parisien*, Place de la Comédie. — **Restaurant Moitrier*, Rue Chapelrue 4, adjoining the Rue Serpenoise. *Beer Garden*, Rue des Clercs 1. — *Bookseller* opposite the Hôtel de l'Europe. — Carriages and omnibuses to the battle-fields, see p. 119], the capital of German Lorraine, with an almost entirely

French population of 51,388 souls, lies in a wide basin on the *Mosette*, which flows through the town in several arms. It was once the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and subsequently belonged to the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it under Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany.

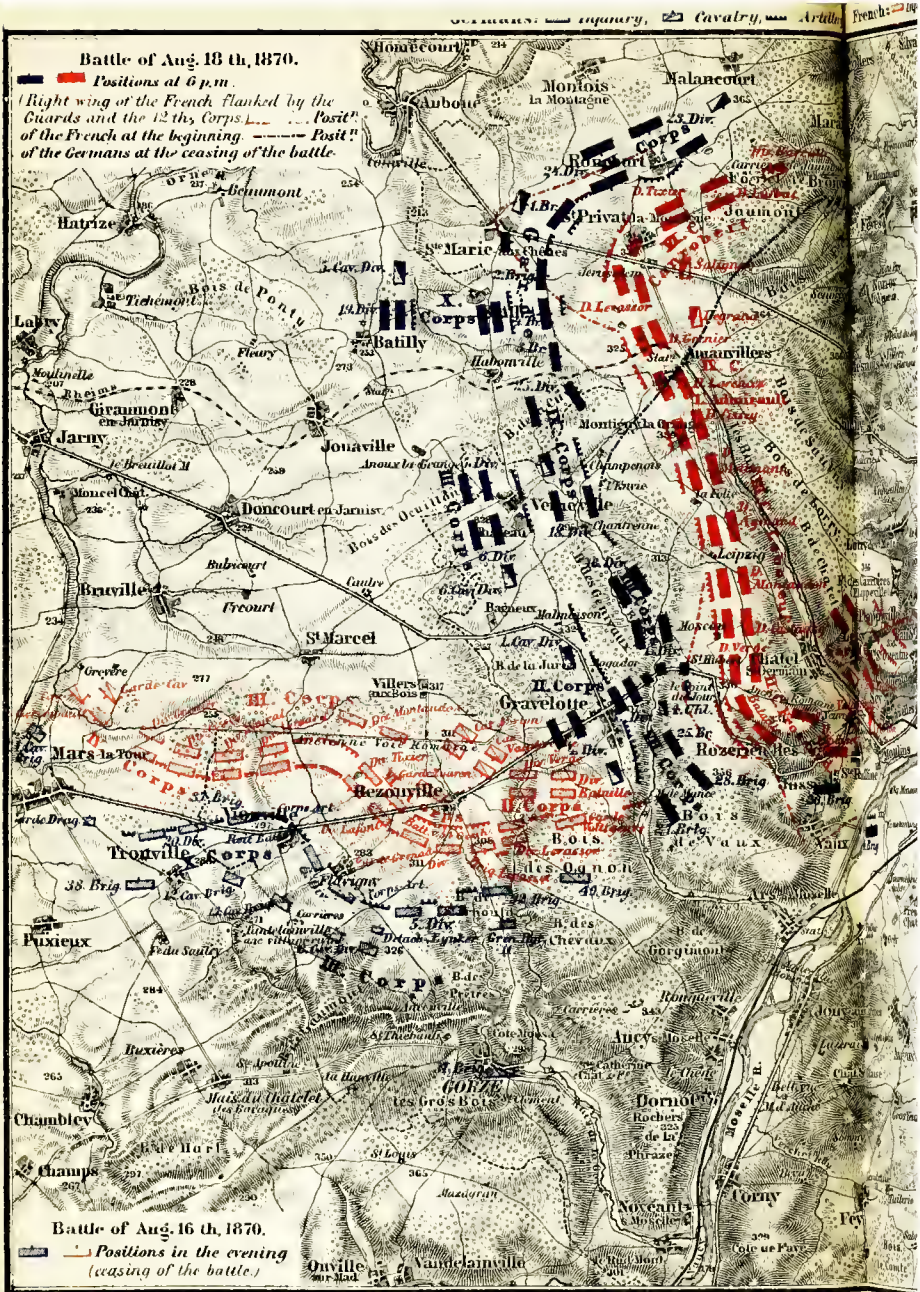
Metz has always been a strongly fortified place, and under the French regime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct. 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The Germans are now actively engaged in restoring and completing the fortifications.

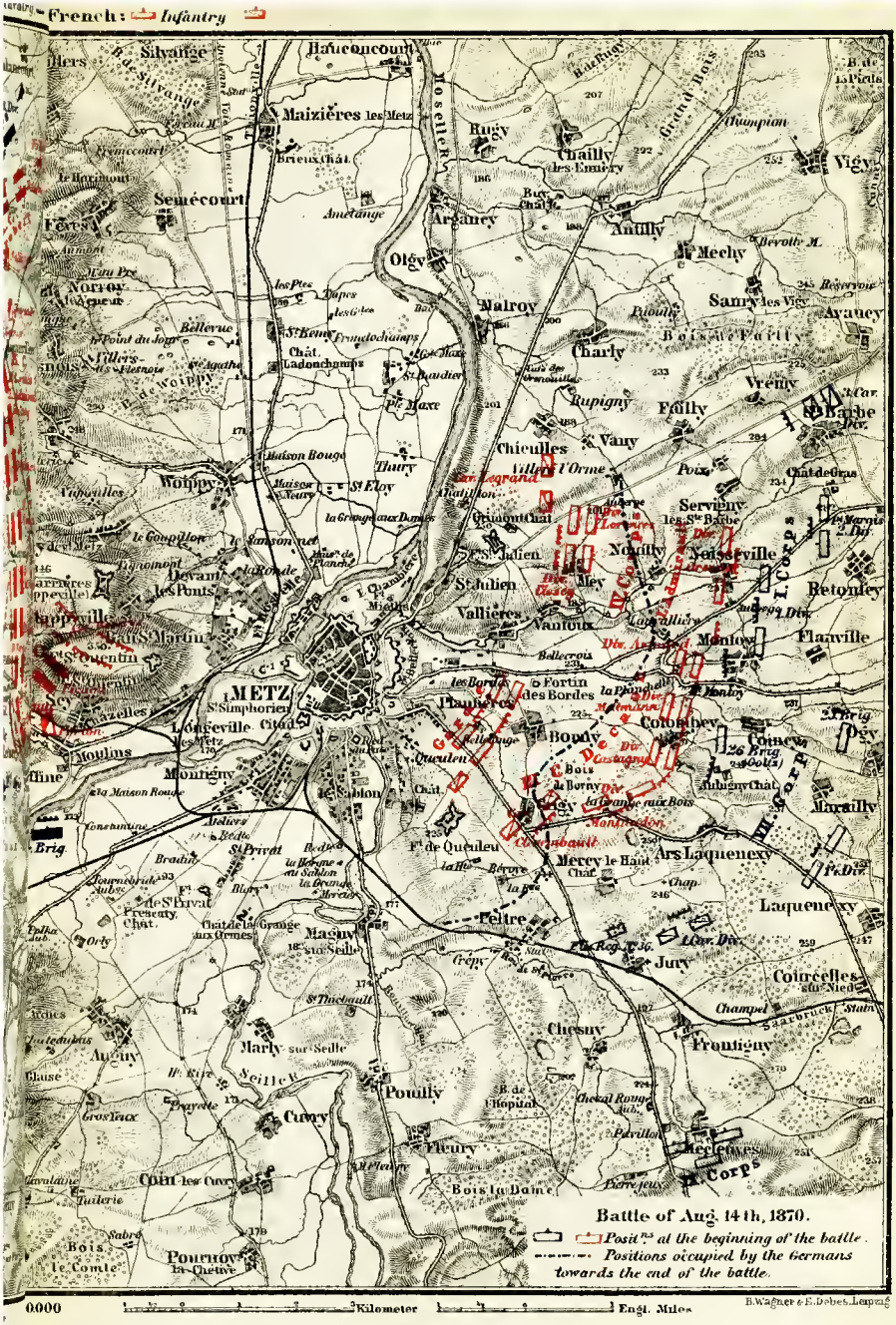
The **Cathedral* (Pl. 7), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun in the 13th cent. The nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th cent. The whole building was restored in 1830—35. The **Interior* is very interesting, although most of the old monuments were destroyed at the time of the French Revolution. By the altar adjoining the sacristy is a kneeling figure of the architect *Pierre Perrat* (d. 1400). Several late Gothic paintings on the pillars have recently been discovered under the white-wash and restored. The choir contains fine stained glass windows, the oldest of which, of the 13th cent., are on the S. side; those in the middle are of the 14th and 15th cent., and several others are modern. The tower, 387 ft. in height (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge clock termed *La Muette*, and 78 thence to the highest gallery) commands a beautiful view of the town and the fertile '*Pays Messin*'.

The *Marché Couvert* (Pl. 23) to the W. of the Cathedral should be visited in the morning for the sake of seeing the magnificent display of vegetables and fruit yielded by the remarkably fertile environs.

The *Place d'Armes*, adjacent to the Cathedral on the W., is embellished with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (d. 1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV. It bears the gallant hypothetical declaration of the marshal: 'Si, pour empêcher qu'une place que le Roi m'a confiée ne tombât au pouvoir de l'ennemi, il fallait mettre à la bréche ma personne, ma famille, et tout mon bien, je ne balancerais pas un moment à le faire.'

The *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. 14), a fine Gothic structure begun


Germans: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery
French:
Battle of Aug. 18 th, 1870.
Positions at 6 p.m.
(Right wing of the French flanked by the Guards and the 12 th Corps. Posit.n of the French at the beginning. Posit.n of the Germans at the ceasing of the battle.
Battle of Aug. 16 th, 1870.
Positions in the evening (ceasing of the battle.)
Homécourt
Auboué
Montois la Montagne
Malancourt
Roncourt
Hatrize
Bénumont
Labry
Tichémont
Bois de Ponty
Batilly
Ste Marie aux Chênes
Jouaville
Jarny
Moncel Chât.
Doncourt en Jarnisy
Bruville
Freourt
St Marcel
Villers aux Bois
Gravelotte
Mars la Tour
Rezonville
Trouville
Puxieux
Buxières
Chambley
Champs
Ouville sur Mad.
Vandelainville
Noyeant
Corny
Fey
Rozerieulles
Vaux
Bois de Vaux
Bois des Ognon
Gorze
Dornot
Rochers de la Phraze
Ancy
Rongueville
Gorgimont
Jouy
Moselle R.
Mars-la-Tour
Gravelotte
Leipzig
Chatel
Jussy
Vaux
Geograph. Anstalt von
10.000 Schritt od 1 Deutsche Meile
1: 16000


French: Infantry
Battle of Aug. 14th, 1870.
Positions at the beginning of the battle.
Positions occupied by the Germans towards the end of the battle.
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
B. Wagner & E. Debes, Leipzig

in the 13th cent., with traces of the Romanesque style, is disfigured externally, like the cathedral, with an unsuitable modern façade.

In the Rue Marcel (Pl. B, 4) in the vicinity, is the handsome modern Romanesque *Church of Ste. Constance*, with good mural paintings of 1861 by *Hussenot*, a native of Metz. The church belongs to the extensive *Orphélinat*, or orphan asylum, where intending visitors must apply.

The *Library* (Pl. 2), in the Rue Chèvremont, near the cathedral, recently re-opened, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The *Museum* in the same building, embraces a considerable collection of Roman antiquities (in two rooms), a collection of coins (one room), a natural history cabinet, and a picture gallery (three rooms).

The handsome *Church of St. Eucharius* (Pl. 8), with a plain interior, near the Porte des Allemands, dates from the 12th cent.

The *Esplanade*, which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. The spacious *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Caserne* (Pl. B, 6), formerly the Caserne du Génie, is situated here. In front of the Esplanade stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney*, who was born at Saarlouis in 1769, created Duc d'Elchingen by Napoleon in 1805, and Prince de la Moscowa in 1812, and shot in 1815 in consequence of his defection from the royal cause to that of Napoleon after the return of the emperor from Elba.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 25), an extensive building of the last century, is also situated in the Esplanade.

The **Battle Fields** of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz on the road to Verdun, and may most conveniently be visited by taking the following drive of 9—10 hrs. (two-horse carriage about 30 fr., the best at the principal hotels, 35 fr.; omnibus to Gravelotte, see below). The route is from the Porte Serpenoise, near the railway station, by the road ascending the pretty valley of the Moselle. On the hill to the r. lies Fort St. Quentin, to the l. Fort St. Privat. To the l., farther on, rises the château of *Frescati*, where the Capitulation of Metz was signed on 27th Oct. 1870. *Jouy-aux-Arches* and the Roman aqueduct, see p. 120. At *Corny*, the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege, the road crosses the Moselle by a handsome suspension-bridge to Novéant (p. 121), and ascends the defile above the village to *Gorze*. The traveller should then turn to the r. to *Rézonville*, *Gravelotte*, *Vernéville Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, *St. Privat*, &c. (see below).

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the *18th August* only should proceed by railway (in 24 min.) past the base of Fort St. Quentin to *Moulins-les-Metz* (3 M. from Metz), where the high-road to (2 M.) Ars-sur-Moselle (p. 120) diverges to the l. The road to Gravelotte (omnibuses run in connection with the trains) ascends from Moulins to the l. the E. mountain slopes, while the railway (opened April, 1873) proceeds in the valley which here opens to the N.W., by *Chatel St. Germain* to (5 M., rail. in 25 min.) *Amanvillers* (p. 120), 1 M. S. of St. Privat.

By the village of *Rozerieulles*, farther up the hill on the main road to Gravelotte, began the l. wing of the French army, whose chief 'point d'appui' was the farm of *Point du Jour* situated on the hill. The Germans who opposed them consisted of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps, who towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps. The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning

of the 19th. The inn of *St. Hubert*, somewhat lower down the hill, had however previously been captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The road descends into a ravine and then ascends to the plateau of **Gravelotte** (*Hôtel du Cheval d'Or*), 5 M. from Moulins-les-Metz. In the middle of the village the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the r. (N.), about 1 M. farther, lies the farm of *Malmaison*, near which a good survey is obtained of the *Point du Jour* (see above), *Moscou*, *Leipzig*, *Montigny-la-Grange*, and other heights occupied by the French. Malmaison was occupied by the 9th Prussian corps d'armée, the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the r. as far as (1¼ M.) *Vernéville*. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the l.) is a handsome *Monument* to some of the fallen Germans. Good view from the height. To the N. of Vernéville French territory is crossed for a short distance. The villages of (1¼ M.) *Habonville* and (¾ M.) *St. Ail*, from which the r. wing of the guards and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps advanced, are French; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, ¾ M. farther, the centre of the l. wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Farther N. are *Montois-la-Montagne* and *Malancourt*, where the l. wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps. The r. wing of the French opposite was posted by the villages of *Roncourt* and **St. Privat-la-Montagne**, opposite Ste. Marie, on the road, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the r. French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several *Monuments* have been erected to the Germans on the road from Ste. Marie to St. Privat. From the latter the traveller may now return to (1 M.) *Amanvillers* and by the above mentioned railway to (5 M.) Moulins-les-Metz, or by footpaths passing the farms of Montigny-la-Grange, La-Jolie, Leipzig, Moscou, and Point du Jour.

The Battle Field of the *16th August* adjoins that above described. The position of the French was principally supported on the l. by the village **Rèzonville**, situated on the l. (S.) branch of the road from Gravelotte, and 1½ M. distant from it. (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) The French line of battle extended in a semicircle towards the N.W. as far as *St. Marcel* and *Bruville*, while the Germans advanced from the woods towards the S., in the direction of the road. Between Rèzonville and *Vionville*, 1½ M. farther, the important attack by German cuirassiers and Uhlans on the French batteries on the N. side of the road took place, and between Vionville and *Mars-la-Tour* the distressed infantry of the 10th Corps were relieved by an attack of the dragoon guards. *Mars-la-Tour* itself lies within the French territory.

From Metz to Luxemburg railway in 2—2½ hrs. (fares 1 Thlr. 24, 1 Thlr. 1½, 22½ Sgr.). The line describes a curve on the W. side of the town, passing *Montigny*, *Devant-les-Ponts* (close to the Porte de France of Metz), *Maizières*, *Hagendingen*, *Hückingen*, and **Thionville** (*Hôtel de Luxembourg*), or *Diedenhofen*, a small fortified town on the Moselle, which was taken by the Germans on 24th Nov. 1870. Then *Gr. Hettingen*, *Bettemburg*, *Fentange*, and *Luxemburg* (p. 127).

From Metz to Nancy railway in 2¼—2¾ hrs. — The line ascends the picturesque and well peopled valley of the *Moselle*, which flows between hills of moderate height. It soon crosses the river and reaches *Ars-sur-Moselle*. A little above the village, and also at *Jouy-aux-Arches* on the r. bank, about 5½ M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a **Roman Aqueduct* erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and ¾ M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the r. bank to the

Roman town of Diodurum, the modern Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven arches still standing. Next stat. *Novéant*, connected with Corny (p. 119) by a suspension-bridge. *Pagny* is the German, and *Pont-à-Mousson* the French frontier station. The latter is a picturesquely situated little town, commanded by the ruins of the castle of Mousson on a lofty eminence. Stations *Dieulouard*, *Marbach*, and *Frouard*, where the *Rhine and Marne Canal* is crossed, and the line to Paris diverges to the E.

Nancy (**Hôtels de Paris*, **de l'Europe*, **de France*, *du Commerce*, *de l'Angleterre*, *de Metz*, the two last near the station), the capital of the Département de la Meurthe, formerly that of the Duchy of Lorraine and the residence of the dukes, with 54,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and vine-clad plain, not far from the l. bank of the navigable *Meurthe*. The town contains broad, well built streets, handsome *places* adorned with fountains, and a number of imposing buildings for which it is chiefly indebted to the two last dukes, Leopold (d. 1729), father of Emp. Francis I., and Stanislaus Leszynski (d. 1766), ex-king of Poland.

The traveller enters the town by the *Porte Stanislas*, one of the seven gates of Nancy, which are built in the style of triumphal arches, and arrives at the *Place Dombasle*, embellished with a statue, designed by David, of the agriculturist *Matthieu de Dombasle* (d. 1843), a native of Nancy.

The first street to the l. leads from the Rue Stanislas to the *Cours Léopold*, planted with fine old lime-trees, and adorned with a **Statue of Marshal Drouot* (born at Nancy in 1774) in bronze, also designed by David, and erected in 1855. The white marble pedestal is decorated with reliefs in cast iron.

Returning to the Rue Stanislas and descending the street, the traveller next reaches the **Place Stanislas*, the finest in the town, and forming its central point. In the middle of the Place rises the *Statue of Stanislaus Leszynski*, in bronze, designed by *Jacquot*, facing the *Triumphal Arch* erected by the ex-king in honour of Louis XV.

Five handsome edifices surround the Place Stanislas: the *Hôtel de Ville*, which contains a small but choice collection of pictures (e. g. by Delacroix, Horace Vernet, and Claude Lorrain, properly Claude Gelée, born at Nancy in 1600), the *Theatre*, the *Evêchée*, or episcopal palace, and two private residences.

The street passing under the *Triumphal Arch* leads to the *Place Carrière*, another fine open space planted with trees, beyond which rises the *Palace* of the former dukes. The *Tribunal de Commerce* and *Cour d'Appel* are situated here.

At the back of the Palace is the *Eglise des Cordeliers*, or Franciscan Church, which contains the octagonal **Chapelle Ronde*, erected in the 17th cent. as a burial place for the dukes of Lorraine and richly decorated with marble. The church contains several inter-

esting tombstones of the 12th—18th cent., much injured during the Revolution, but restored in 1822.

The old *Palais Ducal*, adjoining the church, was burned down on 17th July, 1871, and the greater part of the museum of the antiquities of Lorraine established in it was destroyed.

In the new town, to the r. of the Place Stanislas when approached from the station, rises the *Cathedral*, a church in the Jesuit style, completed in 1822.

The *Eglise de Bon Secours* in the suburb of St. Pierre contains the monuments of Stanislaus (d. 1766) and his wife.

From Nancy to *Strassburg*, see p. 213.

21. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxemburg.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

Railway to *Trèves* in 2¾ hrs (fares 2 Thlr. 15½, 1 Thlr. 22½, 1 Thlr. 5 Sgr.); to *Luxemburg* in 3½ hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 27, 2 Thlr. 16, 1 Thlr. 24 Sgr.).

The line follows the course of the *Saar*. Picturesque scenery, especially between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, at Mettlach, and at Saarburg. Numerous manufactories are passed. Stations *Louisenthal*, *Völklingen*, *Bouss*, *Ensdorf*.

Saarlouis *(*Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Hasen)*, a Prussian fortress, constructed in 1681 by Vauban within *one* year, in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV., was the birthplace of the unfortunate Marshal Ney, the house of whose parents is indicated by a marble tablet. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the Saar, at a considerable distance from the station of *Fraulautern*. At *Wallerfangen (Vaudrefange)*, in the vicinity, there is an extensive porcelain manufactory.

Next stations *Dillingen*, *Beckingen*, and **Merzig** *(Trierscher Hof)*, with a pointed basilica of the 12th cent. Before **Mettlach** *(Saarstrom)* a long tunnel. The buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in the 17th cent., are now occupied by the extensive earthenware factory of Villeroy and Boch.

At Mettlach the Saar makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which it penetrates (1½ hr. to the N.W. of Mettlach, and reached by a shady path) is the ***Clef** (probably from *clavis*, the round tower which once stood here having formed the key to this district) affording a fine survey of the two arms of the valley of the Saar, separated by a narrow strip of land. On the latter stands the ruined castle of *Montclair*, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves.

One mile W. of the Clef (path through the wood) lies *Orscholz* (*Thiellemanns), from which a carriage-road leads to *Weiten*, 2¼ M. to the N. A mile farther is the old castle of *Freudenburg*, and 1 M. beyond it a finger-post indicating the way to **Castell**. Near this village, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored by Frederick William IV., in which he caused the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346, to be deposited in 1838. The castellan lives in the village below.

At **Nennig** (8 M. to the W. of Freudenburg) there is a remarkably fine

Roman **Mosaic Pavement*, 48 by 33 ft., representing eight different scenes, the principal being a combat of gladiators.

The line follows the r. bank of the Saar. Near Saarburg the chapel of *Castell* is seen on a precipitous rock on the r. bank. *Beurig* is the station for

Saarburg (*Post*, carr. to Castell 2½ Thlr.; **Trierscher Hof*), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'. The village of Nennig, mentioned above, lies 7½ M. to the S.W. (diligence as far as Perl once daily).

The line descends the valley of the Saar, passing (l.) *Wittingen*, (r.) *Scharzhof*, and *Ober-Emmel*, celebrated for their wines, to **Conz**, the Roman *Consitium*, below which it enters the valley of the Moselle. The bridge over the Saar at Conz is mentioned by the Roman poet Ausonius (d. 392) in his poem 'Mosella'. The present bridge was constructed by Clemens Wenceslaus, the last Elector of Trèves (d. 1812), to replace one destroyed by the French under Marshal Créqui, on their retreat, 11th Aug. 1675, when defeated by the confederates under George William of Brunswick.

The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge, beyond which the line to Trèves turns to the r. The station is near the old Moselle bridge.

Trèves. **Hotels.** *Trierscher Hof (Pl. a), R. from 20, L. 5, B. 10 Sgr.; *Rothes Haus (Pl. b), similar charges. *Luxemburger Hof (Pl. c) and *Stadt Venedig (Pl. d), second class. Post (Pl. e), opposite the post office.

Restaurants. *Fischer*, in the market; *Junk*, Neu-Str. 222 (Roman mosaic, see p. 126); *Steinhaus*, Fleisch-Str.; *Schneider's Hof*, on an eminence on the l. bank of the Moselle, with magnificent view (comp. p. 127).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, to the amphitheatre, and Zurlauben, for 1 pers. 5, 2 pers. 6, each additional pers. 2½ Sgr. more. For a drive of 20 min. 1—2 pers. 5, 3—4 pers. 12½ Sgr.; for 40 min. 10 or 20 Sgr., for an hour 15 or 25 Sgr., for each additional 20 min. 5 or 7½ Sgr. — Longer drives according to bargain. — To *Igel* (p. 127) one-horse carr. 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., two-horse about 2 Thlr.

Dienstmänner (or valets-de-place) 3 Sgr. per hour, 20 Sgr. per day.

Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) on the l. bank of the Moselle, above the bridge.

Telegraph Office outside the Neuthor.

Steamboat to *Coblenz*, see p. 129.

Trèves, Ger. *Trier*, a town on the r. bank of the Moselle, with 21,421 inhab., said to be the oldest in Germany, was once the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls conquered B. C. 56 by Cæsar, who converted it into a Roman colony under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum*, after which it was the occasional residence of the Emperors. Under Constantine the Great it was the capital of Gaul, and as a cradle of art, science, and commerce, almost rivalled Rome herself. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the intro-

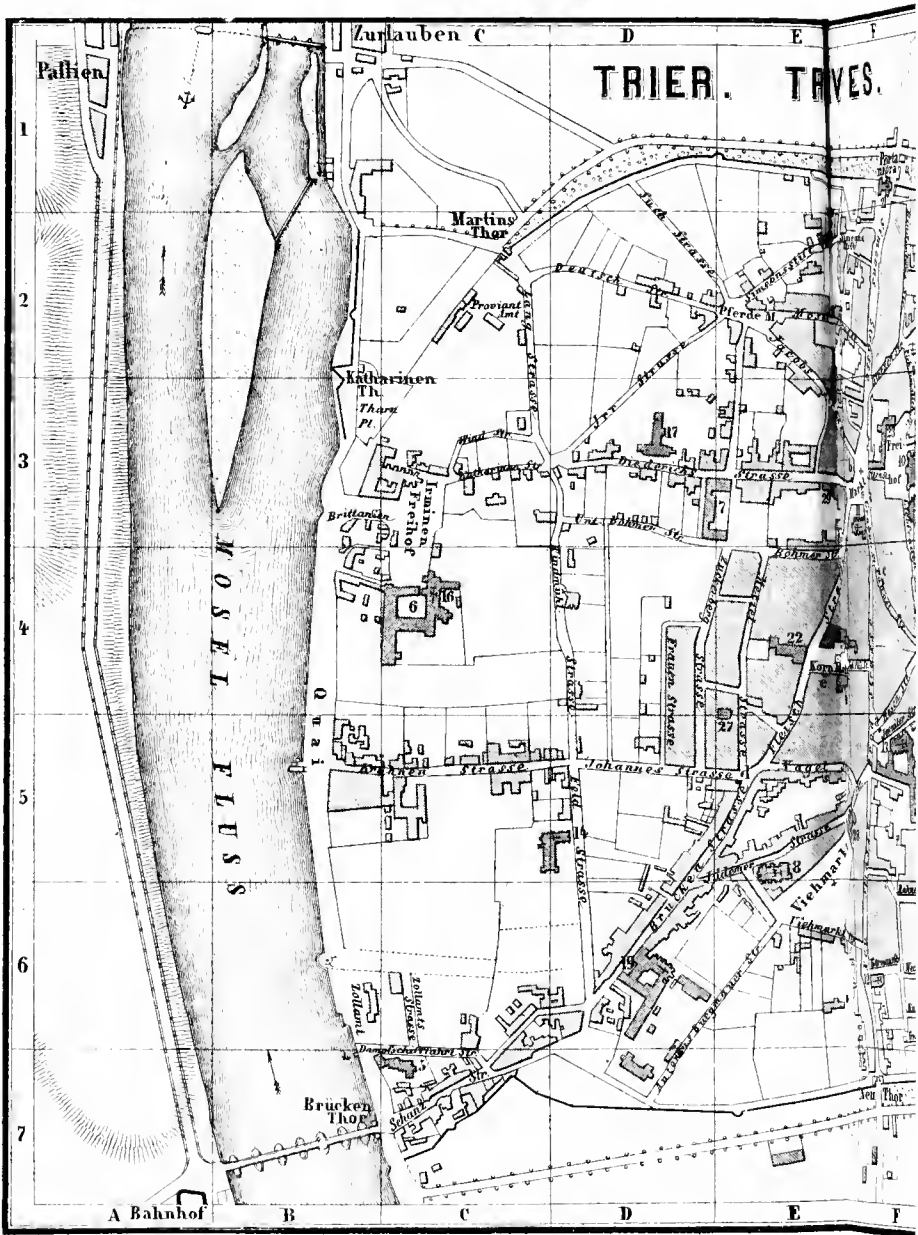
duction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricius of Antioch was (329) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector, transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug. 1794, the French took the town, exacted a contribution of 1½ million fr., and made it the capital of the Department of the Saar. In 1815 it was made over to Prussia.

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque. Best survey from the **Mariensäule* (p. 126).

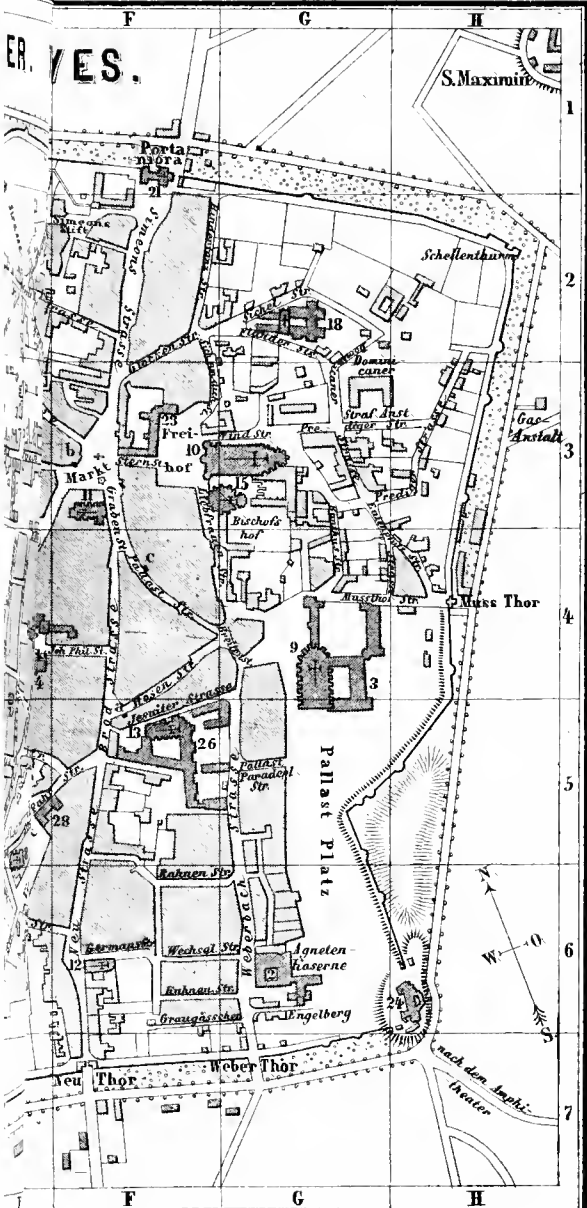
The *Market* lies nearly in the centre of the town. The 'Rothes Haus' Hotel (Pl. b), situated here, a late Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the *Rathhaus*, and bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC'. An ancient *Column* in the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a cross with the Lamb of God.

The Simeons-Strasse, leading out of the market-place towards the N., terminates in the ***Porta Nigra** (Pl. 21) also termed *Porta Martis*, *Römerthor*, or *Simeonsthor*, the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves, a gate with towers of defence, erected in the 5th century after Christ. This magnificent relic is 115 ft. long, 75—93 ft. high, and 29 ft. in depth. It consists of three storeys, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge, uncemented blocks of lias sandstone, blackened by time. In 1035 it was converted into a church, and the lower storey filled up. In this state it remained till 1817, when it was restored to its ancient condition by the Prussian government. In the part formerly used as the choir a collection of *Roman Antiquities* is shown by the custodian of the baths.

To the E. of the Market Place rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. 10), the episcopal metropolitan church, erected about the year 550 by Bishop Nicetius, and said by an ancient tradition once to have been a Roman palace and the birthplace of St. Helena, the mother of the Emp. Constantine. It is a most interesting structure to connoisseurs of architecture, as it combines a number of entirely different styles, which have been skilfully exposed to view in the interior, and may there be conveniently inspected. The present edifice, exclusive of the treasury, is 321 ft. in length, 138 ft. in width, and 90 ft. in height; it consists of a nave with single aisles, and a double choir. The original building formed a square of 120 ft., in the centre of which four huge columns of granite formed the angles of a smaller square of 51 ft. Three of these columns were used in the re-erection of the church in the 11th cent.; fragments of the fourth are still to be seen lying at the W. portal. The remains of the original structure indicate a tendency to the ancient Roman style. In the



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



1 Bibliothek stadtische in N°26 Gymnasium	F.5
Casernen	
2 Agneten C.	G.6
3 Pallast C.	G.4.5
4 Casino	E.4
5 Dampfschifffahrts Geb.	C.7
6 Hospital	C.4
7 Justiz Gebäude	D.E.3
Kirchen	
8 St Antonius K.	E.5.6
9 Basilica	G.4.5
10 Dom	F.G.3.
11 St Gangolph K.	F.3.
12 Gervasius K.	F.6.
13 Jesuiten K (Dreifaltigkeits K)	F.5
14 St Joseph K.	C.D.5.
15 Liebfrauen K.	F.G.3.
16 St Paulus K.	C.4.
Klöster	
17 Clarissen Kl.	D.3.
18 Welschnonnen Kl.	G.2.
19 Landarmenhaus	D.6.
20 Museum in N°26 Gymnasium	F.5
21 Porta nigra	F.1.
22 Postamt	E.4.
23 Regierungsgebäude	F.3.
24 Römische Bäder	H.6.
25 Stadt u. Kaufhaus	E.4.
26 Seminar u. Gymnasium	F.5.
27 Synagoge	E.4.5.
28 Theater	E.F.5.
29 Vertheidigungsthurm	E.3.
Hôtels	
a Trier'scher Hof	F.5.
b Rothes Haus	F.3.
c Luxemburger Hof	F.4.
d Stadt Venedig	E.5.
e Post	E.4.

17th and 18th cent. the church was restored in the degraded taste of that age. Traces of extensive modern repairs are visible both internally and externally, and in the cloisters.

In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monument is that of *Johann III.* (*von Metzenhausen*, d. 1540), on the wall of the N. aisle. On the tombstone of Elector *Richard III.* (*von Greiffenklau*, d. 1531), the successful opponent of Protestantism, are small medallions with portraits of the Elector on the l., and his most violent antagonist, Franz von Sickingen (p. 230), on the r. In the high altar are deposited some highly prized relics, among which are the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims, a nail from the Cross, and a portion of the Crown of Thorns. By the steps leading to the high altar are statues of *Constantine* and *St. Helena*, and on the pulpit reliefs in stone of 1572, representing the eight Beatitudes and the Last Judgment. Under the organ-loft is a monument to Archbishop Baldwin, brother of Emp. Henry IV.

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful cloisters restored in 1847, is the ***Liebfrauenkirche** (Pl. 15), a church of moderate dimensions, but deservedly admired as an example of the transition style. It was completed in 1243, five years before the foundation of the cathedral at Cologne was laid. The church is circular in form, intersected by a lofty vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 apostles are represented, probably painted in the 15th cent. (they may be seen simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance, which the sacristan points out). The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th cent. The **Portal* is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical of the Old and New Testament, etc.

The other churches of Trèves are uninteresting.

In the *S.E. Quarter* there are several remarkable relics of the Roman period.

The ***Basilica** (Pl. 9), which is said to have been built before the time of Constantine, and destined for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, was the seat of the Imperial Governors of the town early in the middle ages, but at the beginning of the 12th cent. was made over to the bishops. When the town became Prussian, it was converted into a barrack, but after 1846 it was restored by the desire of Frederick William IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Protestant church. The interior, which terminates in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows.

The ***Roman Baths** (Pl. 24), entered from the Promenade, and also by a gate from the Esplanade, form the S.E. corner of the town (fee 5 Sgr.). Down to 1817 they were almost entirely concealed by earth and rubbish, but this has been removed, and the spacious apartments, halls, and channels for hot air, carefully constructed of large bricks and small blocks of limestone, and in tolerable preser-

vation, are now exposed to view. The summit, reached by a spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the town.

On a rising ground about 1/4 M. to the E. of the Baths, is the ***Amphitheatre**, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 70 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 57,000 spectators. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. The ten apertures in the walls, which led to the vaulted dens *(caveae)* of the wild beasts, are still seen. The **Villa Lautz*, above the amphitheatre, affords a fine view of the town and amphitheatre.

In the Diedrichs-Strasse, at the fourth house from the market-place on the l., are the walls of a building, now employed as a coach-house, supposed to have been a Roman *Propugnaculum* (Pl. 29), but probably not earlier than the 7th cent.

The Roman *Imperial Palace*, according to the most recent investigations, stood on the site of the present suburb of *Barbeln*, to the l. of the bridge.

The **Town Library** at the Grammar School (Pl. 26), contains some rare works, among them the Bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. The most interesting MS. is the Codex Aureus, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 809), sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin, within the precincts of which she was afterwards interred. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, representing the Familia Augusta. The Codex Egberti, a number of miniatures, letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The *Ante-Chamber* contains portraits of Electors of Trèves, the Duke of Alva, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The **Museum** in the same building contains a valuable collection of fossils and volcanic products from the Eifel, and of Roman and mediæval coins and antiquities.

A well preserved *Roman Mosaic Pavement* is preserved at Junk's Restaurant, Neu-Strasse 222 (adm. 5 Sgr.).

The **Moselle Bridge** of eight arches, situated at the S.W. end of the town, is another structure of partially Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town side were blown up by the French in 1689 and restored in 1729. The third and fourth were repaired on the same occasion. The bridge has recently been skilfully widened and levelled.

The ***Mariensäule**, a tower with a colossal statue of the Virgin, situated on the bank of the river opposite Trèves, between the bridge and the village of *Pattien* (Pl. A, 1) about 1/2 hr. from the

former, affords the best survey of the town and its beautiful environs. The traveller should return through the entrance to the *Pallien-Thal*, a picturesque glimpse of which is obtained through the arch of a bridge built by Napoleon. A little beyond the ferry which connects Pallien with Zurlauben on the opposite bank, on the hill, lie the *Schneider-Hof* Restaurant and the manor of *Weisshaus*. Farther down the stream is a second ferry.

About 3/4 M. to the W. of Trèves is situated the venerable **Church of St. Matthew**, said to contain the sarcophagus of that apostle (a favourite resort of pilgrims). — About 3/4 M. to the E. of the town is the **Church of St. Paulin**, and in the vicinity a spot marked by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin*, now a barrack.

One of the most interesting Roman relics on this side of the Alps is the celebrated ***Igel Monument**, popularly termed '*Heidenthurm*' (heathens' tower), situated in the village of that name, 20 paces to the r. of the Trèves and Luxemburg road. It is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and 16 1/2 ft. broad at the base, probably erected in the 2nd cent. after Christ, with a number of reliefs and inscriptions. Antiquarians differ in their conjectures concerning this fine relic, and its inscriptions have been variously interpreted. It was in all probability erected by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, who lived in the vicinity, to the memory of one of their sons, who, as some of the allegorical reliefs seem to intimate, perished by drowning. The excursion may either be made by carriage (p. 123) from Trèves, or the traveller may prefer taking the railway to *Conz* (see below), and walking thence to the l. across the bridge over the Saar (1 1/2 M.). The road to the r. then leads to *Reinig*, opposite Igel, which is reached by a ferry. The same route may be taken in returning, or a boat to Trèves may be hired.

Another object of great interest is the **Mosaic Pavement* of a Roman villa, discovered in 1852 at *Nennig*, mentioned p. 123.

The *Luxemburg Line* passes *Igel*, with its *Monument* (see above), which is visible from the train. Above the village are extensive gypsum quarries. Near stat. *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxemburg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer (Sure)* here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxemburg. Near stat. *Merlert* the line quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the *Sire*. To the r. *Manternach*, with a large paper manufactory. Stations *Wecker*, *Roodt*, *Oetringen*. The train then crosses the *Pulverthal* by a viaduct 275 yds. long, 100 ft. high. The station of Luxemburg, situated on the r. side of the Petrusthal, is connected with the town by a handsome bridge (omnibus to the hotels 1 fr.).

Luxemburg, formerly *Lützelburg (Hôtel de Cologne; Hôtel de Luxemburg*, R. and B. 2 1/2—3, A. 1/2 fr.; **Hôtel de l'Europe; Hôtel des Ardennes)*, formerly a fortress of the German Confederation, a

town with 15,000 inhab., is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which is subject to the king of Holland. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The *Oberstadt*, or upper part, is perched upon a rocky table-land, which is connected with the open country towards the N.W. only, and bounded on the other three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Petrusbach* and the *Alzette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lies the busy *Unterstadt* or lower portion of the town, consisting of *Pfaffenthal*, the N., *Clausen*, the E., and *Grund* the S. suburbs, separated by a rocky ridge termed the *Bock*, or *Bouc*. The valley of the Alzette, sprinkled with houses, and occasionally intersected by the walls of the fortress, forms a natural fosse. The view of the town with its variety of mountain and valley, gardens and rocks, military edifices and groups of trees, obtained from the Trèves road, is singularly striking, and is enhanced by the railway bridges and the huge *Petrus Viaduct* which connects the railway station with the S. part of the Oberstadt.

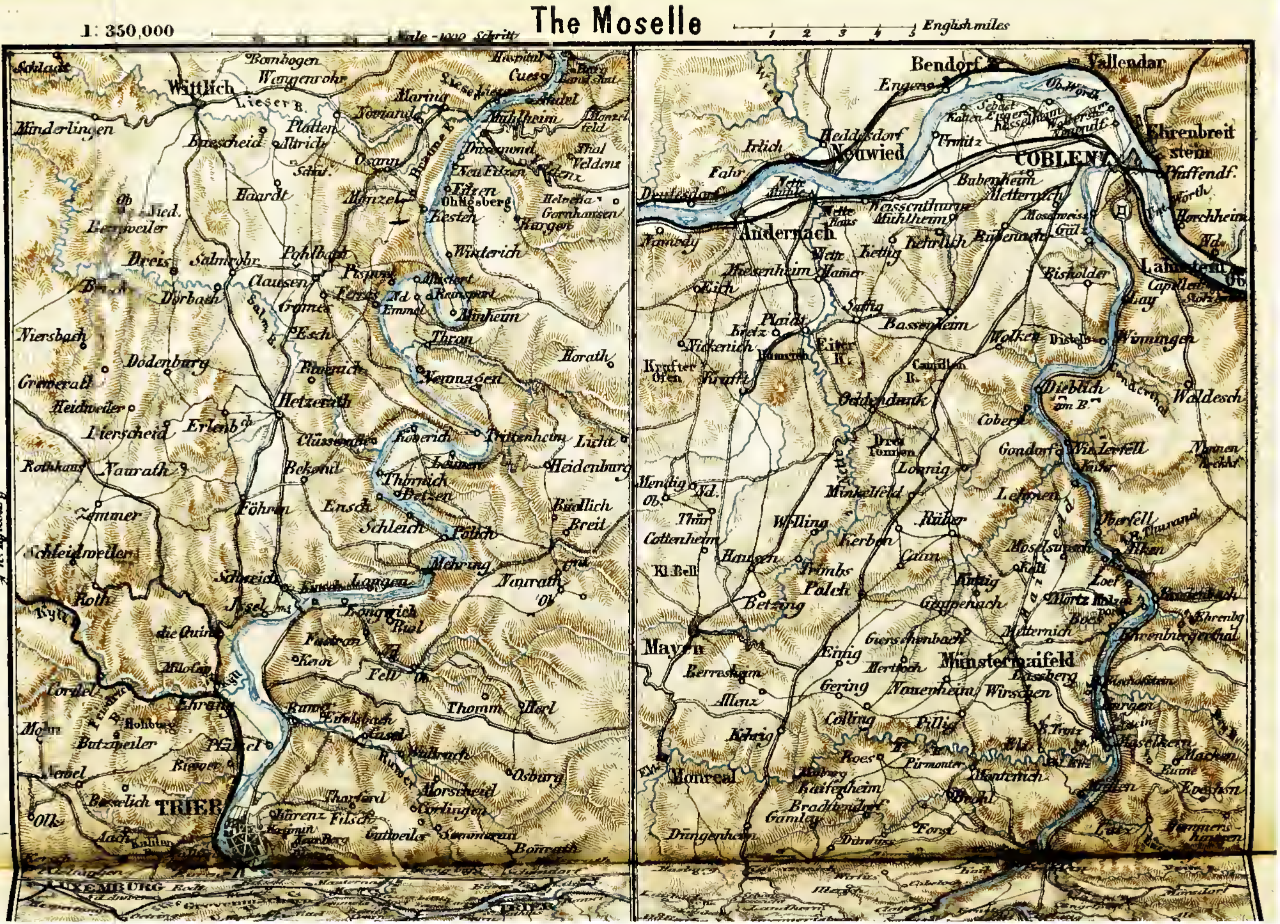
The fortifications, which since 1867 have begun to be dismantled, combine the massive proportions of modern structures with the boldness of ancient castles.

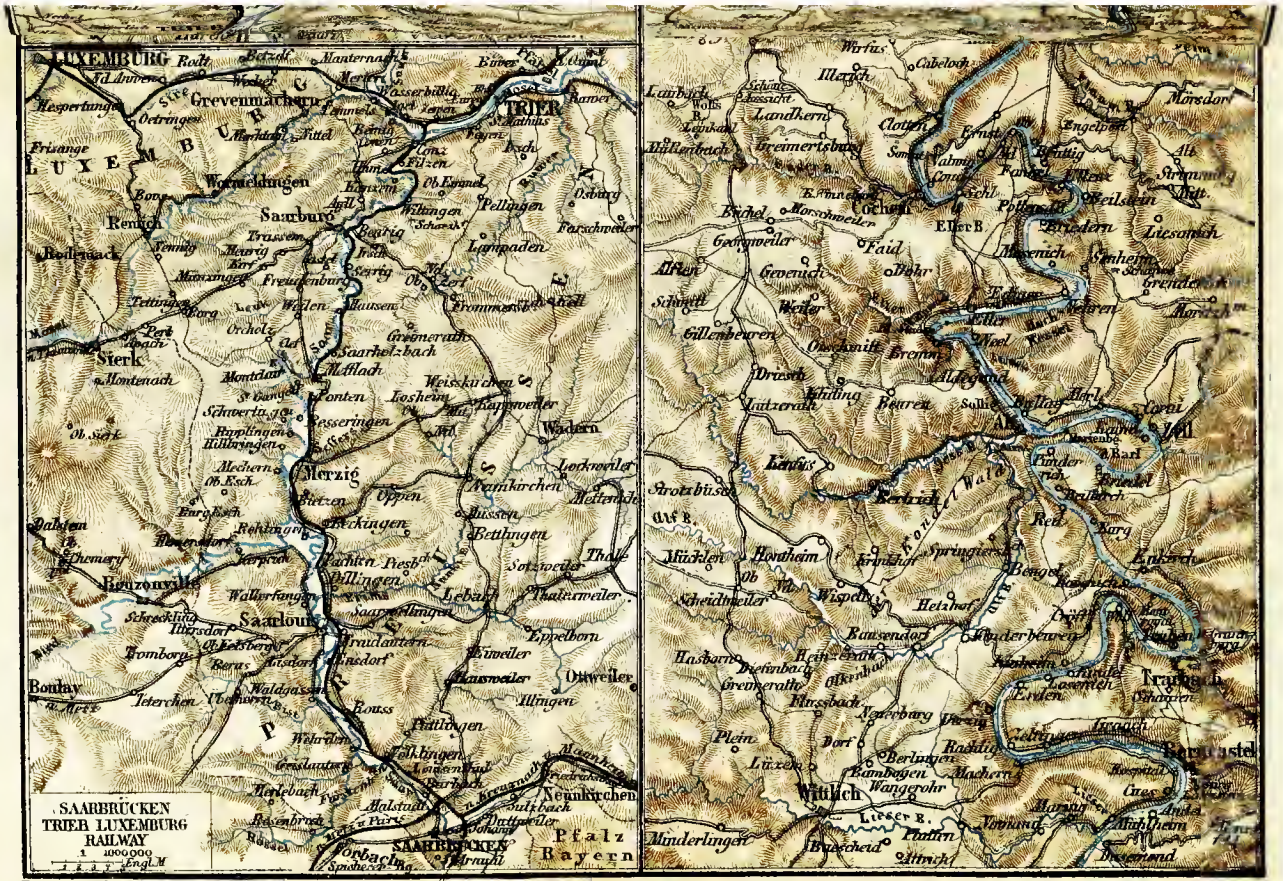
The construction of the works, most of which are now accessible to the public, gradually progressed during 500 years under various possessors, — Henry IV., Count of Luxemburg, afterwards German Emp. as Henry VII. (d. 1312), his son John, the blind king of Bohemia (killed at Crécy, 1346), the Burgundians, the Spaniards, the French (whose celebrated engineer Vauban constructed a great part of the fortress), the Austrians (by whom the fortress was surrendered to the French republicans in 1795), the French again, and finally the German Confederation, by whom it was evacuated in 1866.

The most interesting portion is the *Bock*, a narrow projecting ridge, honeycombed with casemates and embrasures, on which the road to Trèves descends from the upper part of the town in numerous windings. The tower on the E. slope, popularly known as the *Melusinenthurm*, dates from the 14th cent.

Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxemburg contains little to detain the traveller. Of the magnificent castle of the Spanish Governor Count Mansfeld (1545—1604) no vestige is left, except a gateway in the lower part of the town, into which several Roman reliefs and inscriptions are built. The once famous *Mansfeld Gardens* now only nominally exist in a walk (striking view) along the E. slope of the hill, near the Trèves Gate. The traveller who has leisure will be repaid by a walk through the entire valley.

From Luxemburg to Aix-la-Chapelle railway in 7 hrs. (fares 19 fr. 37, 14 fr. 37 c.). The line follows the Alzette as far as *Ettelbrück*, where a short branch line diverges to the r. to the thriving little town of *Diekirch* (*Hôtel des Ardennes) on the *Sure*. The main line ascends


1: 350,000
The Moselle
English miles
Wittlich
Minderlingen
Bombogen
Wengerohr
Lieser B.
Platten
Osann
Maring
Noviand
Mülheim
Cues
Bernkastel
Veldenz
Minheim
Winterich
Dreis
Salmrohr
Clausen
Pohlbach
Piesport
Niersbach
Dodenburg
Greverath
Heidweiler
Hetzerath
Erlenbach
Naurath
Föhren
Ensch
Schleich
Pölich
Mehring
Longuich
Schweich
Kenn
Fell
Thomm
Horath
Neumagen
Trittenheim
Leiwen
Detzem
Heidenburg
Büdlich
Breit
Zemmer
Kordel
Ehrang
Pfalzel
Ruwer
Kasel
Waldrach
Osburg
Morscheid
Korlingen
Bonerath
Gutweiler
Filsch
Butzweiler
Biewer
TRIER
Olk
Aach
LUXEMBURG
Bendorf
Vallendar
Engers
Ehrenbreitstein
Neuwied
Heddesdorf
Irlich
Fahr
COBLENZ
Pfaffendorf
Horchheim
Lahnstein
Andernach
Weissenthurm
Mülheim
Kettig
Rübenach
Metternich
Bubenheim
Bisholder
Waldesch
Plaidt
Kruft
Saffig
Bassenheim
Wolken
Winningen
Dieblich
Ochtendung
Kobern
Gondorf
Lonnig
Mendig
Thür
Cottenheim
Kl. Bell
Hausen
Polch
Rüber
Kerben
Gappenach
Mayen
Kerresheim
Allenz
Mertloch
Münstermaifeld
Naunheim
Wierschem
Gering
Kolling
Pillig
Monreal
Kaifenheim
Brachtendorf
Gamlen
Düngenheim
Forst
Alken
Brodenbach
Ehrenburg
Treis



Darmstadt. Ed. Wagner

n. Saargemünd

the valley of the *Wolz*. Stations *Clervaux*, *Trois Vierges* (Belgian frontier and watershed between the Moselle and Meuse), *Vielsalm*, *Stavelot*, **Spa** (*Hôtels d'Orange*, *de Flandre*, *des Pays Bas*, &c.), *Pepinster*, and thence by *Verviers* to Aix-la-Chapelle. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland.*

22. The Moselle from Trèves to Coblenz.

Steamboats four times a week, in summer sometimes daily, down in 11—12 hrs., up in 1½ day. Fares 4 or 2⅔ Thlr. When the river is low they cease to ply. They are smaller than the Rhine-steamers, and inferior in comfort.

From Trèves to Coblenz by water, following the numerous windings of the river, the distance is about 150 M., by land 70 M. only. The high road is uninteresting (diligence twice daily in 15 hrs.). The river presents very great attractions. The scenery, though less imposing, is sometimes thought more pleasing than that of the Rhine. The fall from Trèves to Coblenz is 207 ft.

From Trèves to *Pallien*, see p. 126. Then

l. *Pfalzel (Palatiolum)*, where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert, founded a convent in 655.

r. *Ruwer*, on the brook of that name, the *Erubrus* of the Roman poet Ausonius (d. 392), the author of a poem termed the '*Mosella*'.

l. *Ehrang*, the *Quint* ('ad quintum', i. e. 5 M. from Trèves), with an extensive iron-foundry, and *Issel*.

l. *Schweich* (*Dany); ferry to the Trèves and Coblenz road. The towers of the ferry were erected by Elector Clemens Wenceslaus.

r. *Kirsch*; beyond it *Longwich*.

l. *Riol (Rigodulum)*, where the Roman general Cerialis conquered the rebellious Treviri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner (*Tacit. Hist. IV.* 70). — On the l. *Mehring* (with a ferry), *Pölich*, and *Schleich*. On the r. *Detzen*, l. *Ensch*, r. *Thörnich*, l. *Clüsserath* (at the mouth of the *Salmbach*), r. *Kowerich*, r. *Leiwen*.

l. *Trittenheim*, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius, an eminent historian, and abbot of Sponheim.

r. **Neumagen** *(Claeren; Hayn)*, the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a castle (the '*inclita castra Constantini*' of Ausonius), few traces of which now remain. The church, erected in 1190, was probably built with the stones of the castle.

l. *Pisport*, '*Pisonis Portus*' (Hayn), is celebrated for its wine.

r. *Müstert*. — r. *Reinsport*.

l. *Minheim*; then *Wintrich* and *Kesten*.

r. The *Ohligsberg*, and farther on, beyond *Dusemond*,

l. The *Brauneberg*, are both famous for their wines.

r. **Mühlheim** *(*Karsch)*, a village of some importance.

l. **Lieser** *(Jung)*, with several country-houses in the vicinity, at the mouth of the brook of that name.

r. *Andel*.

l. *Cues* was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus

Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions.

r. **Berncastel** (**Post; Drei Könige*), the capital of this district, with 2463 inhab., was partly burned down in 1857; ruined castle of *Landshut*. Diligence daily to Trèves in 6, to Kreuznach in 9 hrs.

A *Footpath*, commanding a fine view, crosses the hill from Berncastel to *Trarbach* in 1¼ hr. At the highest point, 1130 ft. above the river (40 min.), stands a direction-post. To the r. of the path are traces of extensive intrenchments (*'Graacher Schanzen'*), made by the Prussians, Austrians, and French in 1794. Descent to Trarbach rugged. Distance from Berncastel to Trarbach by water 18 M.; steamboat down in 1½, up in 3 hrs.

r. *Graach*, beyond it *Zeltingen*, both yielding excellent wine.

l. *Machern*. — r. *Rachtig*.

l. **Uerzig** (**Post; Beres*); road to Wittlich and the Eifel, see p. 141. Below the village is a tower built into the rock, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the *Michaelslei*, or *Nicolauslei*.

r. *Erden*. — r. *Losenich*. — l. *Kindel*. — l. *Kinheim*.

l. *Cröff* (Comes); opposite to it,

r. *Wolf*, with the ruins of a monastery on the hill.

r. **Trarbach** (**Gräfinburg*), burned down in 1857, the wealthiest town on the river, with 1702 inhab. (Prot.), is commanded by the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, erected according to tradition in the 14th cent. by the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg with the ransom she exacted from Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, for his release from the Castle of Starkenburg, where she had confined him for an attempted infringement of her rights. It was, however, more probably built by her son, Count Johann III. (d. 1381). The castle was dismantled by the French in 1734.

Opposite Trarbach, at the foot of vine-clad slopes, lies

l. **Traben** (**Feist*), on the table-land above which are traces of the fortress of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. Fine view.

l. *Litzig*. — r. On the height *Starkenburg*, with the ruins of an old castle.

r. *Enkirch* (*Imich); footpath over the hill to Zell in 1½ hr.; by water 9 M.

l. *Reil* (Barzen).

r. *Pünderich* (Schneiders). On the l. bank, opposite the landing place, a steep path ascends in ½ hr. through vineyards to the ***Marienburg**, a ruined castle or monastery. The view is one of the finest on the Moselle (refreshments at the top). Descent on the other side to Alf, about ½ hr.; circuit described by the river 11 M., which the steamboat performs in ¾ hr. with, and 1½ hr. against the stream. A good walker, disembarking at Pünderich, may cross

the river, traverse the hill, and regain the boat at Alf, but the experiment is hardly recommended. Those ascending the river, however, may safely take this short cut.

r. *Briedel*, with a new school.

r. **Zell** (**Fier*), the chief town of the district, surrounded by remnants of an old wall, suffered severely from a fire in 1857.

r. *Merl* (G. Scheid; M. J. Scheid), a large village; view of the Marienburg.

l. **Alf** (**Theisen*, post and steamboat office; *Bellevue*), pleasantly situated at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Alf. The walk from Alf to Pünderich is recommended to those ascending the river (see above).

Baths of Bertrich. A day may be advantageously devoted to *Bertrich* and its volcanic environs.

The road from Alf to Bertrich (5 M.; carr. 1½—2 Thlr.; omnibus several times daily, 7½ Sgr.) leads through the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, passing the ruins of *Burg Arras*, and some extensive iron-works, and then ascends the valley of the *Uesbach*.

Bertrich (**Klering*; **Werling*; **Adler*; **Post*; **Schneider*, moderate), a watering-place, delightfully situated in a secluded valley, is visited annually by 1000 patients. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber's salt, and are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, and nervous maladies. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, stands a small Protestant chapel.

About ½ M. to the W. of Bertrich the road crosses the *Uesbach* twice. Near the second bridge, in the hill to the l., is the ***Käskeller** ('cheese-cellar'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, exactly resembling cheeses. Near it is a scanty *Waterfall*, 50 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uesbach.

If the traveller now follow the new road to Luzerath on the l. bank of the *Uesbach* as far as the stone marked 6,57, here diverge to the r., and pass to the l. of the *Maischquelle*, he will reach (in ¾ hr. from the Grotto) the ***Falkenlei** (1315 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriæ and slag, in which numerous caves and clefts have been formed. A small hermitage has been formed here, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 67), the Nürburg (p. 67), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg; to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 140). *Lutzerath* (1295 ft.), a post-station on the Coblenz and Trèves road, is 4½ M. from the Falkenlei. Diligence twice daily between Lutzerath and Alf, viâ Bertrich; between Alf and Coblenz once daily in 8½ hrs. (fare 2 Thlr. 5 Sgr.).

From to Bertrich the Eifel, see p. 137.

A road passing the *Käskeller* (see above) leads to the S.W. to (2 M.) *Hontheim* (p. 139), from which a path to the N. leads to (4½ M.) *Strotzbusch*, and by *Trautzberg* (before reaching which the path becomes indistinct, but the direction of the village, lying at the foot of a hill, cannot be mistaken) to (1½ M.) **Strohn** (p. 139).

r. *Bullay*, whence a steep path leads to the (50 min.) *König*, with extensive prospect. Descent to Merl (see above) ½ hr.

l. *Aldegund* (Andries), with a very ancient church.

r. *Neef*, surrounded by fruit-trees, with an old castellated

house. A footpath over the hill, on the summit of which the burial-ground of Neef and the *Chapel of St. Peter* are situated, leads in 1/2 hr. to *Eller*, cutting off the long circuit which the Moselle here describes. At the extremity of the bend lies

l. *Bremm* (*Amlinger).

r. *Stuben*, a monastery erected in the 12th cent., secularised in 1788, and finally abandoned in 1793.

l. **Eller** *(Gietzer; Mainzer)*, with old castellated houses of the feudal ages: road over the *Eller Berg* to Cochem in 2 hrs. The banks are, however, particularly picturesque here, and the traveller is recommended not to leave the river.

l. **Ediger** *(*Löwen)*, surrounded with old fortifications; on the height the ruined *Kreuzkapelle*.

l. *Senhals*, where Roman coins and other relics are often found.

r. *Mesenich*. — r. *Briedern*. — l. *Poltersdorf* (*Inn).

r. **Beilstein** *(Lipmann)*; the castle on the height was once the residence of the counts (now princes) of Metternich-Winneburg.

r. *Bruttig*, the birthplace of the celebrated grammarian Petrus Mosellanus, professor at Leipsic (d. 1524).

l. *Ober-* and *Nieder-Ernst*. Between them a handsome church with two towers and school-house.

r. *Valwig*; picturesque rocks, somewhat resembling the Lurlei.

l. **Cochem** *(*Union; *Kehrer)*, the principal town of the district (2475 inhab.), with a ruined castle frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th cent., is a very striking point. The buildings of an old Capuchin monastery are picturesquely situated on an eminence. Beyond it, on the summit of a hill, rise the ruins of *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family.

r. *Cond*, opposite Cochem.

l. *Clotten* (Thomas), with an old castle, is the depôt for the slate of *Müllenbach*, 9 M. to the N. W., with remarkable subterranean quarries.

r. **Treis** *(Castor; Rauciser)*, with a modern church; in the background a ruined castle. Opposite to it lies

l. **Carden** *(*Brauer)*; church founded by St. Castor about the middle of the 4th cent., re-erected in the 12th cent.

l. *Müden*. Footpath to Schloss Eltz in 3/4 hr.

l. *Moselkern* (*Deiss, unpretending) at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the beautiful valley of the Eltz, 3 M. to the N.W. of Moselkern stands *Schloss Eltz, an ancient residence of the counts of Eltz, most picturesquely situated, and one of the best preserved specimens in Germany of a mediæval château. Many of the rooms are furnished in the ponderous style of bygone ages, and the walls hung with family-portraits, ancient armour, &c. In the Rittersaal (knights' hall) a book is kept in which visitors may record their names, and inspect the autograph of the Prince of Wales, who during his sojourn in Germany visited this striking spot. Opposite Schloss Eltz are the ruins of *Trutz-Eltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud. About 3 M. farther up the valley are the fine

ruins of *Pyrmont*. The path (guide unnecessary) from Moselkern to (1¼ hr.) Schloss Eltz crosses the stream beyond the 3rd mill, 25 min. from the entrance of the valley, and then continues on the r. bank. — By carriage the excursion can only be made from **Münstermaifeld** *(Maifelder Hof; Sonne)*, an old town 3 M. to the N.E. of Schloss Eltz. The church was founded as early as 642; the front with the towers looks as if it appertained to some old fortress. Best survey of Schloss Eltz from the back of the chapel, situated at the point where the road from Münstermaifeld descends into the valley; in the foreground the picturesque ruins of Trutz-Eltz. — Diligence daily from Münstermaifeld to Coblenz in 3 hrs.

Below Moselkern, opposite *Burgen*, a tall round tower rises on the hill to the l., a remnant of *Burg Bischofstein*, erected in 1270.

l. **Hatzenport,** *'Hattonis Porta' (*Heidger)*. Opposite lies

r. **Brodenbach** *(*Joh. Probst)*, from which a road ascends a ravine to the ruins of the **Ehrenburg* (½ M.), situated on an isolated peak, the finest ruin on the Moselle. Road to Boppard on the Rhine, see p. 85.

l. *Tempelhof*, or *Sternenburg*, an old castle situated in the midst of vineyards, now restored and inhabited.

r. *Alken*, an ancient borough connected by walls and towers with the old castle of *Thurant* above, which was built by Count Palatine Heinrich in 1197. It was besieged by the Archbishops of Trèves and Cologne in 1246—48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the besiegers.

l. *Katenes*.

r. *Oberfell*. — r. *Kühr* (*Günther). — l. *Lehmen* (*Zirwas).

r. *Niederfell* (Gapp; Fasbender).

l. **Gondorf** *(*Haupt)*, with an old electoral château erected in 1560; the *Tempelhof*, a château in the Gothic style, has recently been restored.

l. **Cobern** *(*Simonis)*. A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage stations is longer, but easier) to the *Niederburg*, once the seat of the knights of Cobern. Higher up is situated the *Ober-* or *Altenburg*, within which is the recently restored **Chapel of St. Matthias*, interesting to architects. It is hexagonal in form, resembling the church of the Holy Sepulchre in its plan, and is said to have been founded by a crusader in the 13th cent.

r. *Dieblich* (Nörtershäuser), with a handsome new church.

l. **Winningen** *(*Hoffbauer; Adler; Schwan)*, a small market-town, where the best wine of the Lower Moselle is produced; below it, r. *Lay*, and l. *Güls* (Zillien) with a handsome modern church, in the midst of a vast orchard.

r. *Moselweis*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. **Coblenz** (p. 73). Pier above the railway-bridge, beyond which rises Ehrenbreitstein; to the l. is the *Petersberg*.

23. From Aix-la-Chapelle to Trèves by Düren.

Railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to *Düren* in ¾–1 hr., see p. 9. From *Düren* to *Treves* (Eifel Railway) in 4¾–5 hrs. (fares 4 Thlr. 17, 3 Thlr. 12½, 2 Thlr. 9 Sgr.)

Travellers approaching the Rhine-land in this direction should visit some of the interesting Eifel scenery (R. 24) in passing, and then descend the beautiful Moselle by steamboat.

From Aix-la-Chapelle to *Düren*, see p. 9. — The Eifel Railway here diverges to the S.E. Scenery at first uninteresting. Stat. *Vettweis;* then **Zülpich**, an ancient town, the Roman *Tolbiacum*, where in 496 the Alemanni were conquered by the Franks, in consequence of which victory Clovis became converted to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of *St. Peter*, of the 11th and 12th cent., contains carved Gothic altars of the 16th cent. The four gates of the old fortifications of the town, dating from the 15th cent., are also worthy of notice.

Euskirchen *(Rheinischer Hof)*, a busy little town with several cloth factories, lies among the spurs of the Eifel. Direct railway hence to the Rhine and Cologne via *Sechtem* (p. 110) in course of construction.

From Euskirchen diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. to *Münstereifel*, a small town on the *Erft*, with a late Romanesque church of the 12th cent., containing several good tombstones of the 16th cent. and a winged altar-piece of the school of Lucas van Leyden.

From Euskirchen the line turns towards the S.W. to *Satzvey* and *Mechernich*. To the l. of the latter are extensive lead-mines and foundries. At *Call* the line reaches the narrow valley of the *Urft*, bounded by sandstone rocks, and ascends the course of the stream.

Stat. *Blankenheim* lies 2½ M. from the place of that name (diligence four times daily), which is situated on a height to the W., near the sources of the *Ahr* (p. 67), with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th cent. The parish church contains the burial vault of the family.

From Blankenheim a diligence runs once daily to *Adenau* (p. 67) in 4 hrs., and another once daily to *Münstereifel* (see above) in 2½ hrs.

The line continues to ascend, until at *Schmidtheim* it crosses the watershed between the Urft and the beautiful **Valley of the Kyll*, which it enters at *Jünkerath*, the station for *Stadtkyll*, situated 2 M. higher up (diligence four times daily). The train now descends the valley, passing over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

Stat. **Hillesheim** *(*Schmitz)*, a small town.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Hillesheim on the road to (16½ M.) Adenau, lies *Kerpen*, with a beautiful ruined castle. Thence to (1½ M.) *Niederehe* (Schmitz, tolerable, established in an old monastery), a village in a basin of shell-limestone, and, following the course of the *Ahbach*, to (2 M.) the *Nohner Mühle* and the *Dreimühl Waterfall*, two picturesque points.

From Hillesheim to Daun 14 M. The road leads by (4¾ M.) *Oberehe* and (2¼ M.) *Dreis*, between which places, to the r. of the road, lies the **Dreiser Weiher**, a marshy meadow remarkable for its strong carbonic acid exhalations. On the E. and S. sides of it are frequently found

nodules of olivine, which have been thrown up by volcanic agency. The next village is (1 M.) *Dockweiler*, to the S. of which rises the *Erensberg (2198 ft.), an extinct crater, from which a thick stream of basaltic lava, beginning about 300 ft. below the summit, descends towards the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis. The ascent of this hill is also interesting on account of the view it commands and the extensive millstone quarries situated on it. The path diverges from the road at the point where it divides beyond Dockweiler. The Daun and Gerolstein road passes the base of the Erensberg on the S. side. *Daun*, see p. 138.

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which at places is fertile and well cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partially wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the r. of the village of *Pelm*, which the train passes, rises a wooded hill crowned with the ruined **Casselburg* (ascent 20 min.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Castelberg, commanding a fine view of the Kyllthal. Refreshments at the forester's house at the entrance to ths castle.

The *Ice Cavern of Roth*, near the village of that name, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Casselburg, is an old millstone excavation about 18 ft. in depth, where ice is found in summer as in the quarries of Niedermendig.

Gerolstein (1220 ft.) (**Rail. Rest*; **Post*. carriage to Daun 3½—4 Thlr.: *Clemens*), the finest point in the Kyllthal, and one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is confined within narrow limits by the rocks and the river, and commanded by a ruined castle, which was occupied by a bailiff of the Counts of Manderscheid down to 1794. A large lime-tree on the road to Roth (see above), a little above the railway station, is a fine point of view. On the top of the limestone rocks opposite the village is the *Papenkaul*, a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kyllthal, and extends down the latter as far as *Saresdorf*. The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. The lateral valley which runs towards the S. from Pelm to Gees abounds in these fossils, specimens of which may be purchased of a Frau Scholz at Gerolstein and of the schoolmaster at Pelm. From Gerolstein to the Casselburg (see above) a walk of 1½ hr.; to Daun (p. 138) 11 M.

From Gerolstein to Prüm 12 M.: diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs. **Prüm** (**Goldener Stern*, or *Post*), a district town at the S. end of the *Schneifel* (p. 137), situated on the brook of the same name, was once the seat of a Benedictine Abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. The present buildings, dating from 1756, are occupied by the local authorities. The church, with its two towers, has been frequently altered.

On the r. bank of the *Kyll*, about 1½ M. above *Birresborn*, the next station, is situated the *Mineral Spring of Birresborn*, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and noted for its salutary properties. On a hill in the Gerolstein woods, on the l. bank of the Kyll, opposite the spring, and about 100 ft. above the brook, is situated a gaseous cavity, or 'mofette', termed the *Brudeldreis*, about

2 ft. wide and 20in. deep (not easily found without a guide). Carbonic acid gas issues from it in considerable volume, especially after rain, and occasionally proves destructive to mice, frogs, and other small animals (p. 70).

Stations *Mürlenbach*, a small village half burned down in 1871 with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians, and re-erected in the 16th cent., and *Densborn*, with another ruined castle. The limestone rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the suppressed Cistercian monastery of *St. Thomas*, now employed as a house of correction for Roman Catholic priests. The Gothic church was completed in 1225.

Kyllburg *(Schulte)*, another very picturesque place, lies on an eminence partially enclosed by the Kyll, and is commanded by the handsome Gothic *Church of St. Thomas*. The latter contains interesting stained glass of 1534, from designs by Dürer. The adjacent cloisters and the suppressed abbey buildings are of later date than the church. On a height $1^1/_2$ M. below Kyllburg rises the well preserved château of *Malberg*, commanding a fine view.

The brook now describes a circuit which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*, $1^1/_4$ M. in length. *Erdorf* is the station for **Bitburg** *(*Well)*, a small town on the hill to the S.W., $5^3/_4$ M. distant (diligence several times daily). It was the *Bedae Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the milestones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. The Kobenhof, or house of the Cob von Rüdingen family, is a curious building of 1576, situated in a side-street. The castle to the N. of the town, on the road to Prüm, was the ancient residence of the knights of Bitburg. At *Fliessen*, 4 M. farther N. on the same road, there is a Roman mosaic pavement, inferior however to that at Nennig (p. 122).

The line continues to follow the valley of the Kyll, which is partially wooded, and bounded by sandstone rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession. At *Hüttingen* a picturesque waterfall is passed. Stations *Philippsheim*, *Speicher* (the village lies on the hill, $1^1/_2$ M. to the E.), *Auw*, and *Cordell*, with valuable quarries; the ruined castle of *Ramstein*, erected in the 14th cent., is situated at the station, which is a considerable way from the village. *Ehrang*, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kyllthal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the foundry of the *Quint* (p. 129). To the l., before Trèves is reached, a fine view is obtained of the town on the opposite bank. The station is on the l. bank, near the bridge.

Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.

The Volcanic Eifel II.

24. The Volcanic Eifel.

From Trèves. With the aid of the railway described in the last route the finest points in this most interesting district may be most conveniently visited from Trèves as follows: 1st Day. Railway to *Gerolstein* (pp. 136, 135); walk to *Pelm* and visit the *Casselburg* in 1½ hr. (p. 135); walk or drive to *Daun*, 6 M.; ascend the *Erensberg* and the *Scharteberg* by the way, if time permit. — 2nd Day. Walk by *Gemünden*, the *Dauner Maare*, and the *Mäuseberg* to *Gillenfeld*, in 2 hrs.; to the *Pulvermaar* and back ¾ hr. *Strohn*, *Sprink* 1½ hr.; by the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid* 2¼ hrs. — 3rd Day. Ascend the *Mosenberg* 1 hr., descend to *Neumühl* 1 hr.; *Schwarzenborn* 1¾ hr. (or from the Mosenberg to Schwarzenborn direct in 1½ hr.); walk or drive to *Kyllburg* 6 M., devote 1—2 hrs. to environs. Those who intend proceeding to Coblenz by the Moselle steamer should go from Neumühl to *Uerzig* (comp. p. 141), but in this case they should visit Kyllburg before Gerolstein.

From Bertrich (p. 131) the Eifel is best explored as follows: 1st Day. Alf, Marienburg, and Bertrich itself with its beautiful environs; 2nd. Gillenfeld, Manderscheid; 3rd. Gemünden, Dauner Maare, Daun, Gerolstein; 4th. Kyllburg, and by railway to Trèves.

The **Eifel** is a mountainous district situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 24 M. in breadth. The E. part is termed the *Hohe Eifel*, near Adenau and Kellberg, and comprises the Hohe Acht (p. 67), the Nürberg (p. 67), and the Erensberg; the W. part is termed the *Schneifel* (i. e. Schnee-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of Prüm (p. 135); and the S. part is the *Vorder-Eifel*, or *Volcanic Eifel*, embracing Gerolstein, Daun, Manderscheid (p. 140), and Bertrich (p. 131). The district, though somewhat bleak and barren, is very picturesque at places, especially in the Vorder-Eifel. The latter is also very remarkable in a geological point of view owing to the numerous traces it bears of former volcanic agency, such as the streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare', or extinct craters filled with water, &c.

Gerolstein and its environs, see p. 135.

The *Road from Gerolstein to Daun* (11 M.) traverses a district of great geological interest, about 60 sq. M. in area, extending N.W. as far as Hillesheim (p. 134) and Stefflen, and from the former towards the S., down the Kyllthal to Birresborn (p. 135), to the E. to Daun (p. 138), and again to the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis (p. 134). Proofs of volcanic action, which are more numerous here than in any other part of the Eifel, are afforded by preserved craters, or portions of craters, overflowed by masses of slag and streams of lava overlying the grauwacke and limestone rocks, and by conical basaltic formations which protrude from the surrounding rocks. The scenery of the lower part only of the valley of the Kyll is picturesque, but this is well worthy of a visit. *Pelm* and the *Casselburg*, see p. 135. The old road (see below) leaves the Kyllthal here. The new road follows it a little farther, and then gradually ascends, passing near *Rockeskyll*, and by the villages of *Essingen*, *Hohenfels*, which lies in the basin of a crater surrounded by precipitous walls of slag, and *Betteldorf* to *Dockweiler*, where it joins the road coming from Hillesheim (comp. p. 135).

The old road, which although inferior to the new is recommended to tourists, ascends to the r. from Pelm and reaches its highest point at *Kirchweiler*, whence the *Erensberg* to the N. (p. 135) and the *Scharteberg* (2158 ft.) to the S., both extinct craters, the latter most

distinctly recognisable, may be ascended. The summit of the latter consists of blistered masses of slag which surround the circular crater. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava streams which descend towards the N., S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'rapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of *Steinborn*, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view (near a mound of earth by the road side). The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3—4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again (comp. p. 68). A little farther S. is the *Nerother Kopf* (2060 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle, 4½ M. to the W. of Daun. Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is a mineral spring (to the l. the *Felsberg*, to the r. the *Rimmerich*, two craters with lava streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

Daun (1292 ft.) (**Grethen*, landlord acquainted with the curiosities of the neighbourhood; *Schramm. Carriage* to Gerolstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath 2½—3 Thlr. *Diligence* daily to Gerolstein, and to Lutzerath, Manderscheid, and Wittlich), a small district town, lies picturesquely in the valley of the Lieser, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old *Schloss* of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The modern building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester's residence. Adjoining it is the modern *Protestant Church*. The Rom. Cath. Church in the village contains two painted coats of arms of the Counts of Daun. Several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

About ½ M. to the N.E. of Daun rises the **Förmerich** (1558 ft.), the abrupt margin of a crater covered with slag. The crater itself, which is filled with volcanic ashes, is easily distinguished from the surrounding masses of lava. The *Dauner Layen*, a broad stream of lava, descends from it towards the W. The eminent geologist Dechen (p. 68) is of opinion that the columnar lava on which the castle of Daun stands belongs to this stream, that a passage was forced through it by the Lieser at a later period, and that the picturesque rocks of the Layen and near the castle were thus exposed to view.

To the S.E. of Daun rises the **Wehrbüsch** (1555 ft.), another lava hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument to the natives of the district of Daun who fell in the war of 1870—71.

To the W. of Daun is the *Worth* (1623 ft.). The *Nerother Kopf*, mentioned above, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The **Dauner Maare*, or crater-lakes of Daun (comp. p. 137), lie 2½—5 M. to the S. of Daun in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoriæ, rapilli, and of strata of volcanic tufa at places. The traveller descends the valley of the Lieser by the

road to (1½ M.) **Gemünden**; here he diverges from the road to the l., and in a few minutes reaches the *Gemündner Maar* (1282 ft.), 126 ft. above the village. This is the smallest of the crater lakes of the Eifel. It lies in a deep and partially wooded basin, and is about 17 acres in area and 200 ft. in depth. On the E. bank of the lake rises the precipitous and barren ***Mäuseberg** (1780 ft.), which may be ascended from Gemünden in ½ hr., and commands a very fine view of a great part of the Eifel. The E. slope of the hill descends abruptly to the *Weinfelder Maar* (1509 ft.), another of these crater lakes, 40 acres in area, and 220 ft. in depth. On the N. bank of the lake rises the *Weinfelder Kirche*, a burial chapel for the cemetery of Schalkenmehren (see below). The traveller should now follow the E. bank of the lake and traverse the natural barrier which separates the Weinfelder Maar from the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1338 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, and 100 ft. in depth, and drained on the S. side by the *Alfbach* (p. 131). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partially filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake. This Maar, unlike the two already mentioned, is well stocked with fish and crayfish. At the S. end lies the village of **Schalkenmehren** (Inn very poor), 3½ M. from Daun, and the same distance from Gillenfeld.

A road leads from Schalkenmehren, following the direction of the Alfbach, but at some distance from the brook, and passing through several curiously formed basins, to the villages of *Saxler* and **Gillenfeld** (1298 ft.) *(Caspary; Klasen-Otto)*. The ***Pulvermaar** (1311 ft.), the most beautiful of these crater lakes after the Laacher See (p. 70), 90 acres in area, and 300 ft. deep, lies in a picturesque basin fringed with woods on a hill about 1 M. to the E. of Gillenfeld. The banks consist of volcanic sand, tufa, and scoriæ. On the S. side rises the *Römersberg* (1512 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag.

Strohn is situated in the valley of the Alf, 1½ M. below Gillenfeld. Near it, and extending as far as (1 M.) *Sprink*, rises the **Wartesberg** (1542 ft.), one of the largest slag-hills of the Eifel, and probably an extinct crater, although not now distinguishable as such. The Alfthal from Strohn to Sprink, which forms a deep cutting through the lava rocks, is picturesque, and is sometimes termed the 'Strohn Switzerland'. From the houses of *Schutzalf*, ¾ M. below Sprink, paths lead to the E. to the road which leads by (4 M.) *Hontheim* (Inn 'Zum Bad Bertrich') to *Bertrich* (p. 131), 2 M. from Hontheim.

From Gillenfeld to Manderscheid 6 M. The road leads by *Eckfeld* and *Buchholz*. By making a slight digression from the latter, one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid may be visited in passing. Beyond the village stands a finger-post indicating the road to Manderscheid to the l., and a 'Waldweg' to the r. Following the latter along the S. margin of the wood, and then entering the wood itself, the traveller reaches a clearing termed the

**Belvedere*, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. The footpath which appears to lead direct into the valley from this point soon comes to an end. The traveller must therefore return to the finger-post above mentioned in order to reach the road leading from Buchholz to Manderscheid. The bridge over the Lieser, which is crossed after a descent of 1 M., affords another very picturesque view.

From Daun to Manderscheid direct. The road descends the valley of the Lieser, passing (1½ M.) *Gemünden* (p. 139) and (1½ M.) *Weyersbach*. On the r. side of the valley, farther on, rise lofty and imposing masses of lava, almost entirely encircling the village of (1½ M.) *Uedersdorf*, which lies 286 ft. above the Lieser. They are believed to have owed their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the *Weberlei* (1495 ft.), a slag hill near the Kyllthal, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1748 ft.) rising towards the N.W. The last part of the road, after it has quitted the Lieserthal, is uninteresting; 3 M. *Bleckhausen*, 3 M. *Manderscheid*.

Manderscheid (1205 ft.) (*Fischer*, *Zens*, both tolerable and moderate), a village of some importance, lies on a lofty plain between the *Lieser* and the *Kleine Kyll*. On the S. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780.

The *Belvedere*, mentioned above (a clearing in the wood, visible behind the castles), may be reached from Manderscheid in 1 hr. The road descending into the valley, crossing the Lieser, and ascending through wood on the other side, is followed, and the fields at the top are crossed in the direction of the church of *Buchholz* (p. 139). At a finger-post the path turns sharply to the l., skirting, and finally entering the wood.

The most remarkable volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the *Mosenberg*, with its three peaks, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid, the route to which can hardly be mistaken. About ¾ M. from Manderscheid, before descending into the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, the traveller takes the road to the l. leading to Bettenfeld, the continuation of which is seen on the Mosenberg opposite.

The ***Mosenberg** (1673 ft.) is a long lava-mountain extending from N. to S., with four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to the height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846, and now yields peat. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the (¾ M.) *Horngraben*, where it reaches the *Kleine Kyll*, and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The mountain is surrounded with beds of slag and scoriæ, and is but scantily covered with grass. View very extensive, well repaying the ascent.

On a lofty plain, 1 M. to the W of the Mosenberg, lies **Bettenfeld** (*Heidt*, very poor) whence paths through the wood lead to the village of *Eisenschmidt* (see below) in 1¼ hr. (guide necessary). This route is therefore 1½ hr. shorter than that by Neumühl which is described below.

About 1½ M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the **Meerfelder Maar**,

formerly one of the largest of these lakes, now almost entirely drained. The scoriæ and volcanic sand of the Mosenberg extend to the heights round the Meerfelder Maar, but may easily be distinguished from the volcanic products of the latter, being mingled at one spot only. *Meerfeld*, on the W. side of the Maar, is 3/4 M. to the N. of Bettenfeld, and 3 M. to the W. of Manderscheid.

From the Mosenberg a path to the S. descends into the valley to the *Neumühl* (3 M.), where the *Kleine Kyll* falls into the *Lieser*, and here reaches the road which descends in numerous windings from (3 M.) Manderscheid. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing. The road then winds up the left bank of the stream and after 1 M. divides. The road to the r. leads through wood to (3 3/4 M.) *Eisenschmidt* and (1/2 M.) **Schwarzenborn** *(Inn)*, which the diligence from Wittlich to stat. Kyllburg (p. 136) passes twice daily. From Schwarzenborn (a mere halting-place, where a seat in the diligence cannot always be obtained) to Kyllburg 7 M.

The branch of the road which at the above mentioned bifurcation turns to the l. soon quits the wood and traverses a bleak and lofty plain. At (4 1/2 M.) **Gross-Litgen** it unites with the Wittlich and Kyllburg road, which now leads towards the E. The country becomes more fertile. Beyond (2 1/4 M.) *Minder-Litgen* (1151 ft.) the road descends into the valley in windings, but a footpath 1/2 M. from the village cuts off nearly half the circuit of 3 M. which the road describes.

The *view over the rich plain sloping towards the Moselle, and the mountains of the latter, rendered more picturesque by the red sandstone which here supersedes the grauwacke, forms a pleasant conclusion to the tour.

Wittlich (511 ft.) *(Post; Zum Wolf)*, a district-town on the Lieser, is situated in a fertile tract where tobacco is much cultivated. Diligence twice daily to Trèves in 4 hrs., to Kyllburg twice in 3 3/4 hrs., to Alf once in 2 3/4 hrs., to Berncastel once in 2 hrs., to Uerzig once in 1 1/4 hr.

A good road leads from Wittlich to the E. through *Bombogen*, where two basaltic peaks rise from the plain, to (6 M.) **Uerzig** on the Moselle (p. 130), where the steamboat from Trèves generally touches about 9 a. m. on its way to Coblenz, which it reaches about 5 p. m.

25. From Coblenz to Wetzlar and Giessen.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map, p. 82.

Railway to Oberlahnstein in 1/4 hr. (fares 12, 8, 5 Sgr.), to Ems in 1 hr. (fares 24, 15, 10 Sgr.), to Wetzlar in 3 1/2 hrs. (fares 3 Thlr. 4, 1 Thlr. 27, 1 Thlr. 7 Sgr.). Return-ticktes must be stamped at the ticket-office before being used for the return journey.

Steamboat from Coblenz to Oberlahnstein 7 times daily in 1/2 hr., fare 5 or 3 Sgr. — Carriage-road and footpath to Ems, see below. Carriages, see p. 142.

High Road from Ehrenbreitstein to Ems by Niederlahnstein, thence ascending the picturesque valley of the Lahn on the r. bank, passing several iron-foundries and the village of *Fachbach*, 12 M. (by carr. in 2 hrs.), a pleasant drive. — The *Footpath* from Ehrenbreitstein over the hills (by *Arzheim* 1, finger-post 3 M. farther, *Fachbach* 1 1/2, thence to Ems 1 1/2 M.) may be found without a guide.

At the Coblenz station the train quits the Left-Rhenish line, and passing the Löhr-Thor and Mainzer Thor (p. 77) crosses the Rhine. From the railway-bridge a pleasing glimpse of the town, the palace, and Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the l. Passing *Pfaf-*

fendorf (opposite the island of Oberwerth), and occasionally stopping at *Horchheim* and *Niederlahnstein*, the train crosses the *Lahn*, opposite the beautifully situated castle of Stolzenfels, and reaches **Oberlahnstein** (p. 82; **Rail. Restaurant*), where carriages are changed. To Rüdesheim and Wiesbaden, see R. 30.

The train now skirts the wooded hill on which the castle of *Lahneck* (p. 82) stands, and winds up the valley of the Lahn, where there are several extensive foundries.

Ems. **Hotels.** *Englischer Hof, at the lower end; *Kurhaus; Russischer Hof, in the centre of the town. *Four Seasons, and Europäischer Hof, near the Cursaal; Darmstädter Hof and *Schloss Langenau, both near the Cursaal; Hôtel de Flandre; Guttenberger Hof and Hôtel de France, both near the station, on the l. bank of the Lahn. Hôtel Gœdecke, Goldene Traube, both less expensive than the above. Alte Post; Braunschweiger Hof; Raisin. Besides these hotels there are numerous lodging-houses: Panorama, Pariser Hof, Prince of Wales, Stadt London, &c. on the l. bank of the river. Some of the more remote houses are much less expensive, and equally comfortable; board and lodging 1½—2 Thlr. a day and upwards. — Those who contemplate a prolonged stay should procure a *written contract*, as otherwise they will be liable to be compelled to quit their apartments on 24 hrs. notice. — *Beer* in the garden of the Kurhaus, at the Löwe, Goldene Fass, &c.

Donkeys per hour 13 Sgr.; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct (and back including a stay of 1 hr.) 22, or by the Mahlbergshof 26 Sgr., by Nievern 1 Thlr.; to the Sporkenburg 25; Kemmenauer Höhe 25; Mooshütte 9, summit of the same 17 Sgr.; by the new promenade to the Lindenhach 15; to the 'Schöne Aussicht' on the Coblenz road 24 Sgr. — All these charges include the return-route.

Donkey-carriages, with one donkey 17 Sgr., with two 25 Sgr. per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 6, after 9 p. m. 12 Sgr.; drive home from theatre, ball, &c. 20 Sgr. To Lahnstein and back 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., two-donkey 2 Thlr.; to Ehrenbreitstein 1 Thlr. 25, and back 2 Thlr. 15 Sgr., two-donkey 2 Thlr. 20, or 3 Thlr. 15 Sgr.; to Coblenz 2 Thlr. 5, and back 2 Thlr. 25, two-donkey 3 Thlr. or 4 Thlr.; to Nassau and back, 1 Thlr. 10 Sgr., two-donkey 2 Thlr. — *One-horse carr.* same as carr. with two donkeys, two-horse about ¼th more. The drivers must exhibit their tariff when desired.

Tariffs of the charges, fares, fees, &c. at Ems may be purchased for 2 Sgr. — A tax of 3 Thlr. is levied on each single patient after a stay of a week; a family of 2 pers. pays 4, of 3 pers. 5 Thlr. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses; those at the Kurhaus cost from 7 Sgr. to 1 Thlr.

English Church Service in the English Chapel on the l. bank.

Ems (221 ft.) was known to the Romans, as the vases, coins, etc., found in the vicinity, prove, and is mentioned in a document of 1354 as a warm bath. It is now frequented by upwards of 15,000 visitors annually, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of 8 different independent princes could be seen.

The town (5458 inhab., ⅓ Rom. Cath.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a somewhat narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It formerly consisted solely of

a street of lodging-houses on the r. bank of the river, but has been greatly improved of late years. A new quarter, embellished with tastefully laid out grounds, has gradually sprung up on the l. bank. A number of handsome streets and buildings have been erected between the railway-station and the Lahn, and among them the new Bath-house (see below), while the grounds in the environs are sprinkled with attractive villas. Among the plantations at the back of the *English Church*, higher up the hill, is the *Schweizer Haus*, a café with pleasing view. On the wooded summit of the *Mahlbergs-Kopf* stands a tower, much resorted to for the view (comprising Stolzenfels), and reached by pleasant shady walks. Way back by the *Lindenbach* (*Inn), past some silver works, and re-entering the valley of the Lahn 1½ M. below Ems.

The principal buildings are the *Bath-Establishment* with the four towers, at the lower end of the town, and the old *Curhaus*, connected by an elegant open colonnade (bazaar) with the *Cursaal*, which contains ball, supper, and reading-rooms. Gambling is now prohibited. The *New Bath-house* on the l. bank of the Lahn forms a large square, divided by a building in the centre, and enclosing two courts with gardens. It contains two fountains of mineral-water, baths more comfortably fitted up than those of the old Curhaus, and an inhaling-apparatus. An iron bridge connects this establishment with the walks on the r. bank.

The principal springs (water dispensed gratuitously, attendant's fee 3 Sgr. per week), which are most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are the *Kesselbrunnen* (117° Fahr.), the *Krähnchen* (75—80°), and the *Fürstenbrunnen* (93—95°), all enclosed within the hall of the old Curhaus. The chief ingredients are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About 350,000 bottles are exported annually. Height of the season from the middle of July to the end of August. From 6 to 8 p. m. the grounds of the Curhaus are thronged by a fashionable crowd, who assemble at the same hours in the morning to drink the waters.

On the E. side of Ems the **Bäderlei*, a rugged group of slate rocks, rises precipitously above the street (ascent by the old Curhaus). To the r. on the way up are the *Hanselmann's Caves*, resembling small casemates and embrasures penetrating the grauwackian strata (origin unknown). Fine view from the *Pavilion* halfway up; still more extensive from the *Concordia Tower* at the top.

The **Kemmenauer Höhe*, ascended in 1½ hr. from Ems, one of the loftiest points on the N. side of the Lahn (restaurant at the top), commands an extensive and beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, the Eifel Mts., &c.; in the foreground, at the spectator's feet, lies the picturesque *Sporkenburg*, to the r. rise the two remarkable *Trachyte-peaks of Arzbach*. An equally fine view towards the E., comprising the entire district of Nassau as far as the Taunus, may be enjoyed about 1 M. to the N. of the village of *Kemmenau*, from an open space on the road to Montabaur, recognisable by a large solitary beech-tree.

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg* (on the l. bank of the Lahn, to

the E. of the Mahlbergskopf, ascended in 1/2 hr. from Ems) commands a fine survey of the Lahnthal, &c.; a Roman watch-tower and remnants of an intrenchment were discovered on the summit in 1859.

Railway to Giessen. Leaving Ems, the train passes *Dausenau*, with an ancient octagonal tower belonging to the ancient fortifications of the valley. Near stat. *Nassau* the Lahn is crossed by an iron bridge.

Nassau *(Krone)*, a small town prettily situated on the r. bank of the Lahn, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister Baron Stein (d. 1831). Above the entrance of his residence are the arms of the family and the well-known words of Luther: 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott' (our God is a sure stronghold). The library contains portraits of Luther, Frederick the Great, Blücher, etc. In the upper rooms are preserved commemorative tablets on which the most eventful days of the years 1812—15 ('war of independence') are recorded in gilt letters. The tower, replete with reminiscences of its former owner, may also be visited (fee 5 Sgr.). The property now belongs to the family of Count Kielmannsegge, son-in-law of the minister.

The remains of the minister are interred in the family-vault at **Frücht**, a village on the l. bank of the Lahn, on the hill between Braubach and Ems. The key is kept by the forester (fee 5, for a party 15 Sgr.). The pleasantest route from Ems to Frücht is by (2 1/4 M.) *Mielen*, a village on the l. bank of the Lahn, whence a good path ascends the picturesque *Schweizerthal*, with its beautiful woods and rocks, to (1 M.) Frücht. The latter lies about 1 M. to the N. of the road from Ems to Braubach mentioned at p. 84.

To the W. of Nassau, on the road to Ems, is situated Haupt's Hydropathic Establishment on the l., and a new hospital on the r.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence, crowned by the ruined *Castle of Nassau* (fine view from the tower), the ancient seat of the House of Nassau, erected about 1100. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of *Burg Stein* (1/4 hr. from the suspension-bridge). The projecting rock in front of it bears a * *Monument to Stein*, consisting of a statue in marble over life-size, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 66 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. The terrace commands a beautiful survey of the valley of the Lahn.

The *Road to Wiesbaden* passes at the foot of this hill, then enters a beautiful valley, after which it crosses the monotonous highland to *Schwalbach* (p. 166) and *Wiesbaden* (p. 156).

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the r. bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Beyond the second, a glimpse is obtained on the r. of *Burg Langenau*, built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter a modern dwelling-house has been erected. On the opposite bank rises the monastery of *Arnstein*, with

church (in the transition style, 14th cent.) and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. The castle, which is of very ancient origin, was converted by the last Count of Arnstein into a Præmonstratensian monastery in 1139 (suppressed in 1803). Near **Obernhof**, where several trains stop in summer, are lead and silver-mines, worked by an English company. The monastery of Arnstein is $^3/_4$ M., the castle of Langenau 1 M. distant from this point.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the village of *Kalkofen*. Then a long curve. High up, on the slopes of the l. bank, is situated the '*Alte Haus*', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of *Brunnenburg*. Stat. **Laurenburg**, with a small château and ruined castle, once a residence of the Counts of Nassau.

Before the church is reached, a road to the l. ascends to ($^1/_4$ M.) **Scheid**, and about $^1/_8$ min. farther again leaves the main road and descends to the l. to (1 M.) **Geilnau** on the Lahn. The river describes a circuit of many miles between Laurenburg and Geilnau, which this route cuts off. The mineral spring of Geilnau is $^1/_2$ M. above the village; the water is exported, but not resorted to by patients in person. The valley between Geilnau and the ($2^1/_4$ M.) ferry of Balduinstein is very picturesque.

Beyond the *Cramberg Tunnel* the train stops at stat. **Balduinstein** *(Noll)*; the imposing ruins of the castle of that name rise in a narrow ravine behind the village. On the r., a little farther on, the loftily situated castle of * **Schaumburg** (915 ft.; * Inn) overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, and subsequently that of Archduke Stephen (d. 1867), grandson of the last prince (d. 1812); it is now the property of Duke George of Oldenburg. The château was built in the 18th cent.; the handsome modern part, in the English Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. Fine view from the tower. The * Collection of Minerals, occupying the ground-floor of the modern part of the château, is worthy of notice. The hothouses are stocked with many rare plants. The footpath from Balduinstein to Schaumburg is somewhat steep; by the carriage-road (1 M.) the ascent is gradual.

Stat. **Fachingen** *(Inn)* derives importance from its mineral spring, from which 300,000 bottles are annually exported. The process of filling and corking is interesting.

Dietz (334 ft.) *(* Holländischer Hof*; * Hôtel Lorenz)* is a thriving town, picturesquely situated on the Lahn, and overlooked by an old castle of the Counts of Nassau-Diez, now a house of correction. The prisoners cut and polish ornaments in marble (quarried in the neighbourhood), which may be purchased in great variety at Chelius's in the Rosenstrasse. The *Bridge* across the Lahn is supported by pillars erected on two others which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

On the l. bank, 1 M. from Dietz, and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected in 1676,

formerly the property of the Duke of Nassau, and now a Prussian military school. It was once occupied by Prince William V. of Oranien-Nassau, the exiled stadtholder of the republic of Holland, and great-grandfather of the present king.

From Dietz to Zollhaus railway in 25 min. The line ascends the pretty valley of the Aar, which falls into the Lahn at Dietz. To the l., near the first stat. *Flacht*, stands the ruin of *Ardeck*. Stations *Oberneisen*, *Hahnstätten*, *Zollhaus*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the two latter to the ruined castles of *Hohenfels* and *Burg Schwalbach*. A good road leads in the valley of the Aar from Zollhaus to *Hohenstein*, *Adolphseck*, and (12 M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 166).

Limburg (**Preussischer Hof*, near the post-office; **Nassauer Hof* and *Deutsches Haus* near the bridge) on the *Lahn*, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315, possesses a loftily situated **Cathedral*, with seven towers, the '*Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*', as the inscription above the portal records. The present structure, the cathedral of the bishop, a remarkably fine example of the transition style, dates from 1235. It contains a very ancient font, and in the N. transept a monument to the Emp. Conrad I. (d. 918), the founder of the original building, whose remains were interred in the monastery church of Fulda. The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the chapter-house, is worthy of inspection.

From Limburg to Hadamar by a branch-line in 20 min. (fares 7, 4, 2¾ Sgr.). **Hadamar** (*+Nassauer Hof; Ross; Krone*) is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle. About 6 M. to the N. is situated the *Dornburg* (1298 ft.), in the interior of which there is a considerable field of ice remaining unmelted throughout the summer (on the S. side of the hill; comp. p. 71, Niedermendig).

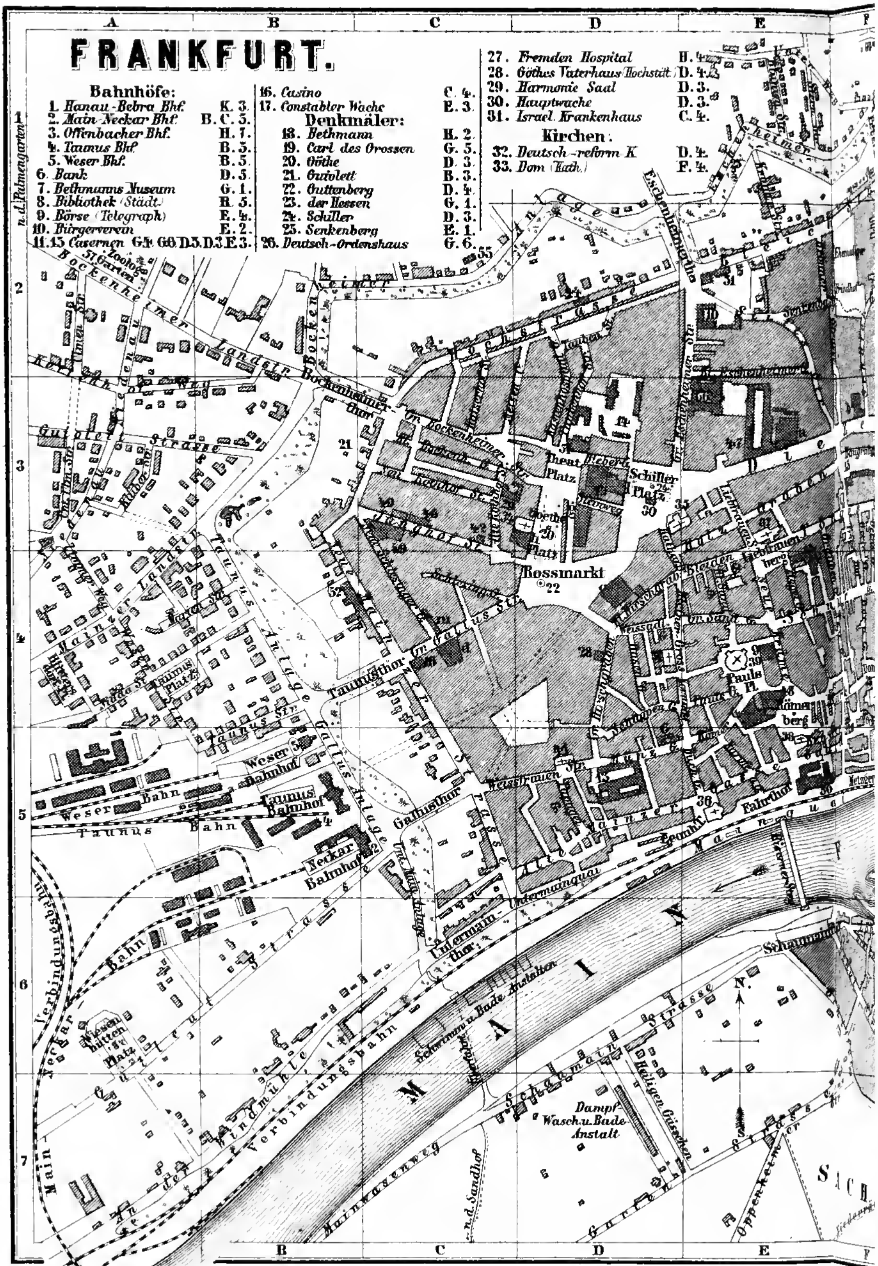
Beyond Limburg the banks of the Lahn become less abrupt for a short distance. To the l. lies *Dietkirchen*, with the oldest church in the Duchy, situated on a rocky eminence rising precipitously from the river. Stat. *Eschhofen*; then

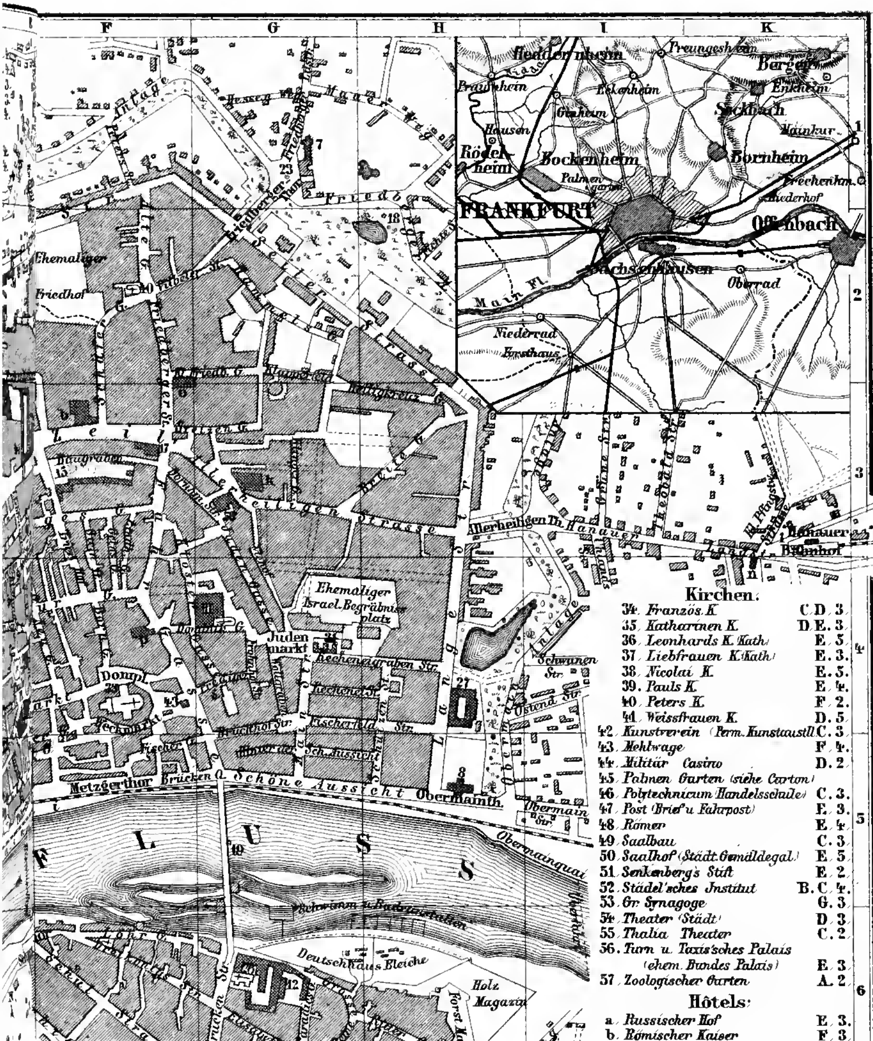
Runkel (*Weinberg*; *Wied'scher Hof*), an ancient town situated on both banks of the Lahn, with an extensive old castle of the princes of Wied, still partially habitable. Near stat. *Villmar* are considerable marble quarries; then *Aumenau*, with ironstone mines and slate quarries. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches

Weilburg (**Deutsches Huus*; **Traube*), the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, erected in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and still kept in a habitable condition, is worthy of a visit. To the S. is the entrance to the pretty *Weilthal*.

Next stations *Löhnberg*, *Stockhausen*, *Braunfels* (residence of of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; the small town lies on the hill to the S.), and *Albshausen*.

Wetzlar and *Giessen*, see R. 8.


FRANKFURT.
Bahnhöfe:
1. Hanau-Bebra Bhf. K. 3.
2. Main-Neckar Bhf. B. C. 5.
3. Offenbacher Bhf. H. 7.
4. Taunus Bhf. B. 5.
5. Weser Bhf. B. 5.
6. Bank D. 5.
7. Bethmanns Museum G. 1.
8. Bibliothek (Städt.) R. 5.
9. Börse (Telegraph) E. 4.
10. Bürgerverein E. 2.
11.15 Casernen G.4. G.6. D.5. D.3. E.3.
16. Casino C. 4.
17. Constabler Wache E. 3.
Denkmäler:
18. Bethmann H. 2.
19. Carl des Grossen G. 5.
20. Göthe D. 3.
21. Guiolett B. 3.
22. Guttenberg D. 4.
23. der Hessen G. 1.
24. Schiller D. 3.
25. Senkenberg E. 1.
26. Deutsch-Ordenshaus G. 6.
27. Fremden Hospital H. 4.
28. Göthes Vaterhaus (Hochstätt.) D. 4.
29. Harmonie Saal D. 3.
30. Hauptwache D. 3.
31. Israel. Krankenhaus C. 4.
Kirchen:
32. Deutsch-reform K. D. 4.
33. Dom (Kath.) F. 4.
Rossmarkt
Theat. Platz
Schiller Platz
Göthe Platz
Pauls Pl.
Römerberg
Taunus Platz
Weser Bahnhof
Taunus Bahnhof
Neckar Bahnhof
Weser Bahn
Taunus Bahn
Bockenheimer Thor
Taunusthor
Gallusthor
Untermainthor
Untermainquai
Mainzer Landstr.
Bockenheimer Landstr.
Guiolett Strasse
Taunus Anlage
Gallus Anlage
Eschenheimer Thor
Zeil
Fahrthor
M A I N
Schaumainquai
Dampf Wasch. u. Bade Anstalt
Verbindungsbahn
Neckar Bahn
Mainzerweg
Gutleut Strasse
A B C D E F
1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner

26. Frankfort.

Railway Stations. For *Giessen* (Cassel, Berlin), *Homburg*, *Mayence* (Wiesbaden), *Darmstadt*, and *Offenbach*, on the W. side of the town (Pl. B, 5); to *Fulda* (Bebra, Leipsic), on the E. side ((Pl. K, 3). These two stations are connected by a junction line, which is also employed for passenger traffic.

Hotels. *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a), and *Roman Emperor (Pl. b), in the Zeil; *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. c) in the Rossmarkt, R. from 1½ fl., L. 24, B. 42 kr., D. 1½ fl., A. 30 kr.; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. d); Schwan (Pl. f); Hôtel de l'Union (Pl. g), similar charges. — Outside the town, between the Taunus and the Main-Weser stations, Westendhall, R. from 1½ fl., L. 36, B. 42, D. 1½ fl., A. 24 kr. — Holländischer Hof (Pl. h), in the Goethe-Platz, also a restaurant; *Landsberg (Pl. i) on the Liebfrauenberg. — Pariser Hof (Pl. k) in the Parade-Platz; Victoria (Pl. l), Allerheiligen-Str.; *Brüsseler Hof (Pl. m), Grosse Gallengasse; Württemb. Hof (Pl. n); *Hôtel Drexel (Pl. o); Hôtel Petersburg; all these of the second class. — Augsburger Hof; Grüner Baum, Grosse Fischergasse, well spoken of; *Stadt Darmstadt, Grosse Fischergasse; Main-hôtel; these last unpretending.

Restaurants. *Stift*, by the cathedral; *Böhm*, *Welb*, both in the Kornmarkt; **Schultzendorf*, in the Rossmarkt. *Café Holland* (see above); Restaurants in the *Zoological Garden* and *Palm Garden*. — **Cafés.** *Milani*, next door to the theatre; *Parrot*, next to the post-office; *Germania*, Rossmarkt; *Bourse*, Paulsplatz, opposite the Exchange; *Müller*, in the Zeil; *Goldschmidt*, Bornheimer and Allerheiligen-Str., well supplied with newspapers. — **Confectioners.** *Röder*, opposite Goethe's Monument, good ices; *Bütschli*, Kleiner Hirschgraben 8; *Knecht*, next to St. Paul's Ch.; *de Giorgi; Rahnstadt*, near the theatre. — **Beer.** **Alemannia*, Schiller-Platz 4 (room for ladies); **Bavaria*, well fitted up, with a garden, and **Café Neuf*, both in the Schiller-Platz; *Teutonia*, Paulsplatz; **Eysen*, adjoining the Main Weser Station. — *Schwager*, on the Röderberg, by the Hanau station, with view of the valley of the Main and Offenbach. Restaurant on the Saehsenhauser Berg, with view of Frankfort and the Taunus.

Newspapers in the *Bürgerverein* (p. 153).

Theatre (Pl. 54), performanees almost daily.

Omnibus from the station into the town 12 kr., eaeh box 6 kr. From the town to the station 6 kr. without luggage, 12 kr. with ordinary lug gage, eaeh additional hox 6 kr. — Omnihuses in the town 4 kr., on Sundays 6 kr.

Fiacres from the station to the town 1—2 pers. 24, 3 pers. 30, 4 pers. 36 kr. — In the town 1—2 pers. 18, 3 pers. 24, 4 pers. 30 kr. — By time, for 10 min. 12 kr., and so on aecording to tariff. N.B. *Unnumbered* vehieles have no fixed tariff.

Post-Office (Pl. 47), in the Zeil, at the eorner of the Schiller-Platz.

Telegraph-Office (Pl. g) at the Exehange.

Valets de Place 1¾—3 fl. per diem.

Shops, best in the Zeil. *Böhler*, Zeil 54, ornaments of carved stag's horn. *Ihlée*, Zeil 63, small hronze objeets (Ariadne). *Antonio Vanni*, Kruggasse 8, easts from seulptures. *Haase and Prössler*, erystal wares. *Jos. Milani*, Bleiden-Str. 6, and *Sartorio*, Grosser Kornmarkt, fruit-merehants. *Albert's*, Zeil 36, and *Beisenherz*, at the Englische Hof, toys.

Baths. *Warm* at *Greb's*, Leonhardsthor, and at *Alt's*, Alte Mainzer Gasse, 48 kr. *Cold* at the Untermainthor 12 kr.; also *Swimming-Baths*, 12—16 kr. — *Public Baths* at Sachsenhausen, on the l. bank of the Main.

English Church Service in the French Church in the Goetheplatz, and in the Lutheran Weisse Frauenkirehe.

Collections and **Exhibitions:**

**Ariadneum* (p. 152), or *Bethmann's Museum*, daily 10—1; fee 18—24 kr.; Sundays gratis.

Exchange (p. 150), 12—2. 30.

**Exhibition of the Art-Union* (Pl. 42), Junghof-Str. 8; adm. 9—6 o'elock, 30 kr.

**Kaisersaal*, in the Römer (p. 149), open from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mond., Wed., Frid. 11—1; from October to the end of April on Mond. and Wed. only; 12—24 kr. for one or more persons). Visitors knock or ring.

Palm Garden (p. 155), adm. 30 kr., concerts in the afternoon.

Picture Gallery at the Saalhof (p. 150), Mond., Wed., Frid., 11—1, gratis; at other times on payment of a fee.

Senckenberg Natural History Society (p. 153); collections open Wed. 3—4, Frid. and Sund. 11—1 gratis; at other times fee 24 kr.

**Städel Gallery* (p. 153), daily (except Sund.) 10—1 gratis; at other times fee 30 kr.

Town-Library (p. 151), Mond. to Frid. 9—1, Wed. also 3—5.

**Zoological Garden* (p. 155); adm. 30 kr.; concert on Wed., Sat., Sund.

Principal Attractions: Städel Gallery (p. 153), Kaisersaal (p. 149), Dannecker's Ariadne (p. 152), monuments of Goethe (p. 149), Gutenberg (p. 149), and Schiller (p. 152), walk through the Zeil to the bridge over the Main, the Palm Garden (p. 155).

Frankfort on the Main, with 90,922 inhab. (including a garrison of 3000 soldiers, 20,000 Rom. Cath., and 8000 Jews), formerly a free town of the Empire, and down to 1866 one of the free towns of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, now belongs to Prussia. Old watch-towers in the vicinity indicate the extent of the ancient city. It is situated in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the r. bank of the Main, which is navigable for vessels of considerable size.

On the l. bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfurt by a stone bridge, and by an iron suspension bridge. In a commercial point of view, and particularly owing to the great financial transactions which take place here, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany.

The old part of the town consists of narrow and uninviting streets, but the Zeil, the Mainzer-Str., Taunus-Str., and the quays on the Main boast of many handsome modern buildings. The town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, where many tastefully built residences are situated. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an index of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort dates from the time of Charlemagne. In 794 that emperor held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire in the royal residence '*Franconofurt*' (ford of the Franks). Louis the Pious granted the town certain privileges in 822, and from the time of Louis the German, who frequently resided at Frankfort, it gradually rose to importance. In 1240 Frederick II. sanctioned the Autumn Fair. Under Lewis the Bavarian, who conferred on the town the freedom of the empire and many other privileges, Frankfort was again much extended and almost reached the present limits of the inner city. By the Golden Bull of Charles IV., Frankfort was destined in 1356 to be the *Town of Election of the German Empire*, and the majority of the emperors were chosen here. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort, with Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar, was made over as a Grand-duchy to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and previously Archbishop of Mayence. From 1814—66 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation, and in 1866 was taken by the Prussians.

On entering the town from the railway-station on the W. side, the first object which arrests the eye is the ***Monument of Guten-**

berg (Pl. 22), erected in 1858, a galvano-plastic group on a sandstone pedestal, executed by Ed. v. d. Launitz. The central figure with the types in the l. hand is Gutenberg, on his r. Fust, on his l. Schöffer. On the frieze are portrait-heads of thirteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised, Mainz, Frankfort, Venice, Strassburg. On four separate pedestals are Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry. The heads of four animals, which serve as water-spouts, indicate the four quarters of the globe and the universal diffusion of the invention. In the neighbouring Junghof-Strasse is the **Permanent Exhibition of Art* (see p. 147).

The *Goethe-Platz*, which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's ***Monument of Goethe** (Pl. 20), erected in 1844. The poet holds a wreath of laurel in his left hand. The reliefs on the pedestal are illustrative of his literary life. In front (S. side) are represented Natural Science, Dramatic and Lyric Poetry; on the E. side Orestes and Thoas (Iphigenia), Faust and Mephistopheles; on the N. side (r.) Götz von Berlichingen, Egmont, and Tasso, (l.) the Bride of Corinth, the god and the bayadere, Prometheus, and the Erl-king with the child; on the W. side (r.) Mignon with Wilhelm Meister and the harper, (l.) Hermann and Dorothea.

The house in which Goethe was born (Pl. 28), in the Hirschgraben, near the Rossmarkt, bears an inscription recording the birth of the poet on 28th August, 1749. The arms over the door, consisting of three lyres placed obliquely and a star, were chosen by Goethe's father on his marriage with the daughter of the senator Textor, from their resemblance to a horse-shoe, the grandfather of the poet having been a farrier. In the attics facing the court the poet lived in 1773—75, and wrote his 'Götz' and 'Werther'; they were also the scene of the adventures which render his biography so interesting. The house has been purchased by a society (*'Deutsches Hochstift'*), and is suitably restored. Admission 36 kr., on Wed. 2—4 gratis.

The ***Römer** (Pl. 48) is historically the most interesting edifice at Frankfort. It was purchased by the city for a town-hall in 1405. The lower part is a depôt for merchandise during the fairs. On the first floor is the **Kaisersaal* (Imperial Hall), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the Römerberg. It was restored in 1840 and embellished with portraits of the emperors, presented by German princes, art associations, and private individuals.

From the Kaisersaal the visitor is conducted to the *Wahlzimmer* (election-room), where the emperors were chosen by the electors, and which has been left in its original condition. The senate formerly held its meetings here. The allegorical and burlesque decora-

tions of the ceiling, as well as the internal arrangement, date from 1740.

One of the chief objects of interest in the *Archives* is the celebrated '*Golden Bull*' of the Emp. Charles IV., promulgated at Nuremberg in 1356, by which the election of the emperors and the attendant ceremonies were regulated. It derives its name from the small golden casket which encloses the seal.

The *Römerberg*, or market-place in front of the Römer, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter, was the scene of those public rejoicings on the occasion of the election of an emperor which Goethe so graphically describes in his autobiography.

Behind the Römer is the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 39), a circular building completed in 1833 in the modern Roman style. It was employed in 1848—49 for the meetings of the 'German National Assembly for remodelling the Constitution', but was again fitted up as a place of worship in 1852.

Opposite this church is the **Börse**, or Exchange (Pl. 9), erected in 1844, constructed of grey sandstone with intermediate layers of red. Statues of Hope and Prudence adorn the E. side. Those on the W. are emblematical of Commerce by sea and by land, and between them are represented America, Australia, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The *Hall is in the ancient Indian style. From eight black marble pillars radiate white fan-like roofs, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and terminating in gilded rosettes. Business hours 12—2 o'clock.

The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the Gothic **Nicolaikirche** (Pl. 38), a small, elegant structure of the 13th cent., restored in 1847. The altar-piece by Rethel represents the Resurrection.

A short way to the S. of the Römerberg is the **Saalhof** (Pl. 50), a gloomy looking building of 1717, situated on the Main, the old chapel of which is said once to have belonged to a palace of the Carlovingian kings. The building now contains the **Municipal Picture Gallery**, a collection consisting entirely of gifts and bequests made to the city (open to the public Mond., Wed., Frid., 11—1 o'clock; at other times on payment of a fee).

Room I.: Pictures by *Van Dyck*, *Teniers*, *Berghem*, *Rubens*, *Van de Velde*, *Breughel*, *Van der Neer*, *Ger. Dow*, &c. — Rooms II. and III. contain old views of Frankfort, among which is one of the interior of the interior of the Cathedral before the fire (see below); 98. Holy Family, by *Cornelius*. — Room IV. contains the Prehn Cabinet, which consists of 855 miniatures, one of which, representing Christ in the Garden, is by the early-Cologne master Stephen. — Room V.: Masters of various schools: *Breughel*, *Courtin*, *Sandrart*, *De Vries*, *Schönberger*, *Elzheimer*, *Dietrich*, *Hamilton*, &c. — Room VI.: Early German School: 279. *Lucas Cranach*, Luther; 280. *Cranach*, Catharine Bora; pictures by *Hans Culmbach*, *Wohlgemuth*, *Martin Schön*, *Grünewald*, and *Dürer* (two portraits); also an old copy of an altar-piece by Dürer which was destroyed by fire in 1673.

On the Main, a little lower down, is situated the Rom. Cath. **Church of St. Leonhard** (Pl. 36) begun in 1217, with Gothic choir of 1434, and restored in 1808. On the tower is seen the imperial

eagle, bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian in acknowledgment of services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban. In the chapel adjoining the choir on the r. is an altar-piece representing the liberation of St. Leonhard, painted in 1813, and presented by Carl von Dalberg.

Returning to the Römerberg and proceeding towards the E. the traveller soon reaches the Rom. Cath. **Cathedral** (*St. Bartholomew*, Pl. 33), founded in 1238; the choir was erected in 1315—18, the tower (260 ft.), still unfinished, in 1512. The interior, which was almost entirely destroyed by a fire in 1867, is at present undergoing restoration and is not accessible to visitors.

By the wall, to the r. of the N. entrance, are tombstones of the Holzhausen and Sachsenhausen families, of the 14th cent. The chapel adjoining the choir on the l. contains a group of the Death of Mary, sculptured in stone in the 14th cent., and provided with a Gothic canopy in 1856. — At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence. To the r. is the *Wahlkapelle* (election chapel), where the electors held their final deliberation; at the entrance stands the beautiful monument of the German king Günther von Schwarzburg, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old German, the new one in Latin. The mural paintings of 1427, renovated in 1856, are historically interesting. — In the chapel adjoining the choir on the r. is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 13th cent.

On a corner-house opposite the E. side of the cathedral is an old stone effigy of *Luther* with inscription. The great Reformer is said to have addressed the people from this house, when on his journey to Worms (p. 226).

The other churches contain no objects of interest.

To the S. E. of the cathedral is the handsome old **Bridge** over the Main, constructed in 1342. The railroad under the first arch connects the E. and W. railway stations. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a *Statue of Charlemagne*, erected in 1843. Near it is a cock, perched on an iron pole. According to tradition, the architect vowed that the first living being which crossed the bridge should be sacrificed to the devil, and a cock became the victim. On the restoration of the bridge in 1740, the W. parapet on the Sachsenhausen side was adorned with grotesque sculptures, representing two artillerymen loading a gun, and beyond them the river-god Mœnus.

Beyond the bridge lies the suburb of **Sachsenhausen** (p. 148), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to the conquered Saxons, from whom it derives its name. To the l., on the Main, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. 26), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709, with the church.

On the r. bank of the Main is a row of large houses, termed '*Zur Schönen Aussicht*', at the upper end of which is the **Town Library** (Pl. 8; adm. see p. 148) with the inscription, '*Studiis libertati reddita civitas*'. The entrance-hall contains a *marble statue of Goethe, by P. Marchesi of Milan (1838), presented by three citizens

of Frankfort. The library (72,000 vols.) in the upper rooms contains many literary curiosities, as well as Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and German antiquities.

The **Judengasse** (Pl. G, 3, 4), or 'Jews' Street', with its dingy and antiquated houses, numerous passages, and broker's shops, is rapidly losing its peculiarities, half the street having already been demolished to make way for modern buildings. A number of Jews settled at Frankfort as early as the 12th cent., but their houses were burned down in 1349 by the 'Flagellantes', or 'scourging friars'. The Judengasse of the present day was founded in 1462, and down to 1806 the whole community lived here. In the evening, and on Sundays and holidays, this street was closed with gates, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny, many denizens of these unwholesome purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously opulent *Rothschild* family, who originally resided at No. 148. Their offices are now in a corner-house between the Zeil and the Judengasse, not far from the beautiful new *Synagogue* (Pl. 53), built in 1855 in the Oriental style.

In the vicinity is the *Jewish Burial Ground* (Pl. G, H,4), and the *Jewish Hospital* (Pl. 31) founded by the Rothschilds in 1830.

To the N. W. of the new synagogue is the ***Zeil**, the finest street in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops, bounded at the W. end by the *Hauptwache*, or guard-house (Pl. 30), and at the E. by the Police-Station (Pl. 17). Opposite the former is the *Church of St. Catherine* from the tower of which a good survey of the town, the Taunus, etc. may be enjoyed.

The Schiller (formerly Parade) Platz, behind the Hauptwache, is adorned with a **Monument of Schiller** (Pl. 24), in bronze, erected in 1864.

Opposite the Police-station, to the N.W., is the *Schäfergasse*, in which the *Old Cemetery* (Pl. F, 2) is situated, where the tombstone of Goethe's mother may be seen (to the r. on entering), as well as those of many other eminent persons.

Outside the Friedberger Thor stands the ***Hessian Monument** (Pl. 23), erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia 'to the brave Hessians who fell victorious on this spot, 2nd Dec. 1792, fighting for their Fatherland.' It consists of masses of rock, bearing a pillar surmounted by a helmet, sword, and ram's head, the latter emblematical of the attack made by the Hessians on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under Custine.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is the ***Ariadneum,** or *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. 7; adm. see p. 148), a circular building containing *Dannecker's* exquisite group of *Ariadne on the panther, the sculptor's master-piece. The casts of Achilles, Silenus with the young Bacchus, Germanicus, the Gladiator, Laocoon, Apollo Belvedere, Venus de Medici, and Diana of Versailles, are all taken from

the originals. Here are also preserved casts of the features of the Emp. Nicholas, and Prince Lichnowsky, who was brutally murdered near this spot during the revolution of 1848.

The road to the l. of the Hessian Monument leads to the ***Cemetery**, $^1/_2$ M. distant, where many celebrities of modern times are interred.

It contains a number of well executed monuments, among which may be mentioned the vault of the *von Bethmann* family (E. side, farthest to the l.), which contains an admirable basrclief by Thorvaldsen to a member of the family who died at Florence in 1813. As the vault is closed, visitors must apply to the sexton (fee 30 kr.). Near it is a well executed marble relief, the angel announcing the resurrection to the women.

In the N. portion of the cemetery rises a monument 'to those who fell on 18th Sept., 1848'. Among the names recorded is that of the murdered Prince Lichnowsky. At the W. end of the enclosure are the graves of about 30 of those who fell at the barricades on the same occasion, marked by crosses and inscriptions. Near the latter is a *Temple*, erected by Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) to his consort, the Countess Reichenbach. On the S.E. side of the cemetery is the Jewish burying-ground (open daily except Saturdays).

If the traveller now retrace his steps, enter the public walks (p. 148), which have superseded the old fortifications, and turn to the r., he will reach the *Eschenheimer Thor*, the only gate which has preserved its ancient exterior intact. Near it are the buildings of the **Senckenberg Society** (Pl. 51; adm. see p. 148), which comprise a hospital, anatomical theatre, botanical garden, and a collection of natural history curiosities, the most valuable of which were brought by the traveller Rüppel from Egypt, Abyssinia, etc.

The large house adjoining these buildings, the residence of the Archduke John in 1848—49, when 'Regent of the Empire', is now the property of the *Bürgerverein*, or citizens' club (Pl. 10), which possesses a well supplied reading room (strangers introduced by a member). The entrance-hall contains a good copy of a celebrated portrait of Goethe by Tischbein. At the Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis (Pl. 56), in the same street, the *Diet of the Confederation* held its sessions down to 1866.

The handsome *Saalbau* (Pl. 49), in the Junghof-Strasse, contains spacious concert and assembly rooms. — The *Lunatic Asylum* near the Eschenheim road merits the inspection of the professional.

The ***Städel Art-Institute** (Pl. 52; adm. p. 148), in the Mainzer Strasse, was founded by *Joh. Fred. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and 1,200,000 fl. (100,000 *l.*) to the town, in order to found a School of Art (now attended by about 200 students). The former directors were Veit and Passavant (d. 1861); the present director is Herr Steinle. The collection consists of pictures, 30,000 engravings, drawings by eminent masters, and many excellent casts. Many fine works of the old masters have been purchased since the death of the founder, but the institution is particularly celebrated for its

**Modern Pictures.* Catalogue 24 kr. (or one may be borrowed in the first room for a trifling fee). The position of the pictures is frequently changed.

At the entrance are busts of Raphael and Dürer by *Lotsch* and *Zwerger*, Two rooms to the l. contain *Casts* of antiques; the ceiling-paintings in the second by *Veit* and *Hessemer* are worthy of notice, also *102. *Schwanthaler's* shield of Hercules in bronze. — To the r., I. Room. 381. *Oppenheim*, Portrait of Börne; most of the other pictures are by Frankfort masters of little note. — II. Room. Italian School, chronologically arranged. 1. *Barnabas da Modena*, Madonna; 2, 3. *School of Siena*, Madonna; 6. *Macrino d'Alba*, Picture 'a tempera' in three sections, Mary, Joachim and Anna on the l., and Joachim instructed by an angel on the r.; 7. *Fiesole*, Madonna in trono; 10, 11. *Botticelli*, Portrait and Madonna; 13. *Mantegna*, St. Mark (all these are a tempera). — 16. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian; †17. *Bellini*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Elizabeth; 19. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 21. *Giorgione*, Portrait of himself; 22. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of a lady; *Moretto*, 24. Madonna in trono with saints, †25. The four Latin fathers of the Church, St. Gregory I., Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine (from S. Carlo al Corso at Rome, purchased from the collection of Cardinal Fesch in 1845, for 38,900 fl.); 30. *Paolo Veronese*, Mars and Venus; 39. *Perugino*, Madonna; 42. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Assumption, with SS. John the Baptist and Sebastian below, and the donor kneeling. Spanish schools: 51. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Cardinal Borgia (12,646 fl.); 52. *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, Susannah. — III. Room, chiefly devoted to important works by modern masters; on the richly decorated ceiling are medallions with portraits of celebrated German artists. 355. *Veit*, Repose during the flight into Egypt; 358. *Veit*, Dance of the elves; †369. *Lessing*, Huss defending his doctrines at Constance, a large picture, one of the most celebrated of the Düsseldorf school; *Lessing*, *370. Ezzelino in prison, rejecting the consolations of priests, and preferring to die of hunger; 371, †372, 373. Landscapes; 374. *J. Hübner*, Job and his friends; 375. *Rethel*, Daniel in the lions' den; †379. *J. Becker*, Shepherd struck by lightning; 382. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; 384. *Pose*, Scene from the Chiemsee; 387. *Chr. Morgenstern*, Moonrise at Venice; 388. *A. Zimmermann*, Alpine scene; 389. *Morgenstern*, Italian coast scene; †395. *Gallait*, Abdication of Emp. Charles V. (a small repetition of the picture in the Palais de Justice at Brussels); 396. *H. Leys*, Scene in front of a Dutch tavern; 397. *Calame*, Alpine landscape. — IV. Room, containing the bust of Städel, the founder of the art-institute, by Zwerger. †*Overbeck's* large picture representing the triumph of Religion in Art, occupies the entire E. wall. One of its chief points of interest is its remarkable wealth of allusion, to understand which the visitor should consult the catalogue or the sketch of the figures with their names annexed. Among the old German pictures the visitor should observe: 57, 58. *Cologne School* (attributed to *Meister Stephan*), Martyrdom of the Twelve Apostles (12 scenes). — Flemisch School: 59. *John van Eyck*, 'Madonna of Lucca' (so-called from the Duke of Lucca, its former proprietor); 60. *P. Christophsen* (a pupil of Hubert van Eyck, 1447), Madonna; 62. *Rogier van der Weyden, the Elder*, Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; 63. *Memling* (?), Portrait of a man; 65. *R. van der Weyden, the Younger*, Three wings of an altar-piece, the Trinity (in grisaille), St. Veronica, and Madonna and Child; 71. *Q. Massys*, Portrait of a man; 76–82. *Holbein the Elder*, Seven scenes from the Passion; †83. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a man with a sick child; *Dürer*, 86. Portrait (on canvas, a tempera), 87. Portrait of his father (inscription spurious); 99. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Mourning over the body of Christ, St. Veronica, and Joseph of Arimathea, a triptych. — Fresco Room. (N.) 357. *Veit*, The arts introduced into Germany by Christianity, with Italy and Germany at the sides. Casts of mediaeval works, e. g. (E. side) the bronze doors of the baptistery at Florence by *Andrea Pisano* and *L. Ghiberti*. — IV. Room. Netherlands masters (most of them mediocre): *Rubens*, 112. King David playing on the harp, 115. Child in a small chair, 117.

Portrait of a young man; 134. *D. Teniers*, The smoker; *Rembrandt*, †144. Parable of the labourers and the vineyard (purchased from William II. of Holland for 15,729 fl.), 145, 146. Portraits of ladies; 160. *Hals*, Portrait of a young lady; 183. *Van der Neer*, Landscape by moon-light; 190, 191, 193. *Ruysdael*, 198. *Wynants*, 199, 201. *Everdingen*, Landscapes; 203. *Hobbema*, Forest scene; 231. *J. Steen*, Man jesting with a maid; 233, 234. *Brouwer*, Operations on peasants; 235. *Terburg*, Young lady drinking wine; 238. *Mieris*, Old woman with a phial; 259. *W. van de Velde*, Quay. — The adjoining large room in the WING contains an extensive collection of the earlier masters of the modern German school (1800—1840): 401. *Overbeck*, Joseph sold, and 402. *Ph. Veit*, The seven years of plenty, two cartoons of the frescoes in the Casa Bartoldi at Rome; 415—424. *Ramboux*, Ten coloured sketches from Dante; 368. *W. Schadow*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins; 351, *352, 353. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes; 359. *K. Fohr*, Cascades of Tivoli; 364. *Ramboux*, Capuchin preaching in the Colosseum at Rome; 365. *F. Pforr*, Rudolph of Hapsburg presenting his horse to the priest; 366. *J. D. Passavant*, St. Hubert; 367. *Passavant*, Pilgrims in the desert.

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. 57; adm. p. 148), on the Bockenheim road, 1/4 M. from the gate, is tastefully laid out, and contains a valuable collection of animals. Music on Wed., Sat., and Sund.

About 3/4 M. farther, to the r. of the Bockenheim road, is the ***Palm Garden** (Pl. 45), a pleasant park containing the hot-houses of the Duke of Nassau, formerly at Biebrich, and purchased by the city in 1869. Concert every afternoon, adm. 30 kr. (*Restaurant). Tramway-cars to this favourite resort start from the Hauptwache (Pl. 30) every 1/4 hr.

Near the Palmengarten is *Leven's Zooplastic Museum*, a collection of stuffed animals in characteristic groups (adm. 18 kr.).

27. From Frankfort to Mayence and Wiesbaden.

Excursion to the Taunus.

Railway to Castel (Mayence) in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 48, 1 fl. 9, 42 kr.); to Wiesbaden in 1 1/4 hr. (fares 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 24, 51 kr.). Views to the r. Omnibuses and cabs, see p. 147.

Direct Railway to Mayence in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 54, 1 fl. 12, 45 kr.), by *Schwanheim*, *Kelsterbach*, *Raunheim*, *Rüsselsheim*, and *Bischofsheim*. Near the last station is the junction of the Darmstadt and Mayence line (p. 169).

The *Taunus Railway*, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town, the train passes the *Gallenwarte* on the l., one of the towers which mark the ancient territory of Frankfort, and *Bockenheim* on the r. The Homburg line diverges to the r. (p. 163). Stat. **Höchst** (*Frankfurter Hof*; *Goldner Adler*; *Landsberg*, at the station), a thriving little town, possesses an interesting church of *St. Justinus*, erected in 1090, with a Gothic choir added in 1443. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower is still standing.

From Höchst to Soden (p. 162) railway in summer only, in 12 min. (fares 30, 18, 12 kr.).

Stat. **Hattersheim** (p. 161). As the train proceeds, a good view to the N. is obtained of the principal peaks of the *Taunus Moun-*

tains (Celtic *Dun*, Latinised *Taunus*), viz. the *Altkönig*, the *Great Feldberg* behind it to the r., and the *Little Feldberg* to the l. (p. 161). The *Hofheimer Chapel* (752 ft.), visited by pilgrims, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Hattersheim, is also conspicuous.

At stat. *Flörsheim* omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the (1½ M.) baths of **Weilbach** (sulphur-springs), with its Curhaus and pleasant grounds. Pleasing view from the '*Kanzel*' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, ½ M. above *Diedenbergen*, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach. To the N. rise the peaks of the Taunus, S. the Melibocus, S.W. tbe long Donnersberg, part of tbe Rheingau and Frankfort, Worms, Oppenheim, and Mayence; N.W Johannisberg and the towers of Geisenheim.

The line now skirts the long range of vine-clad hills of **Hochheim** (407 ft.) *(Schwan)*, where, in tbe best vineyards, each plant is frequently valued at a ducat (9s. 6d.). The most esteemed wine is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau.

On entering **Castel** (p. 102) the line intersects the fortifications. The station is near the bridge.

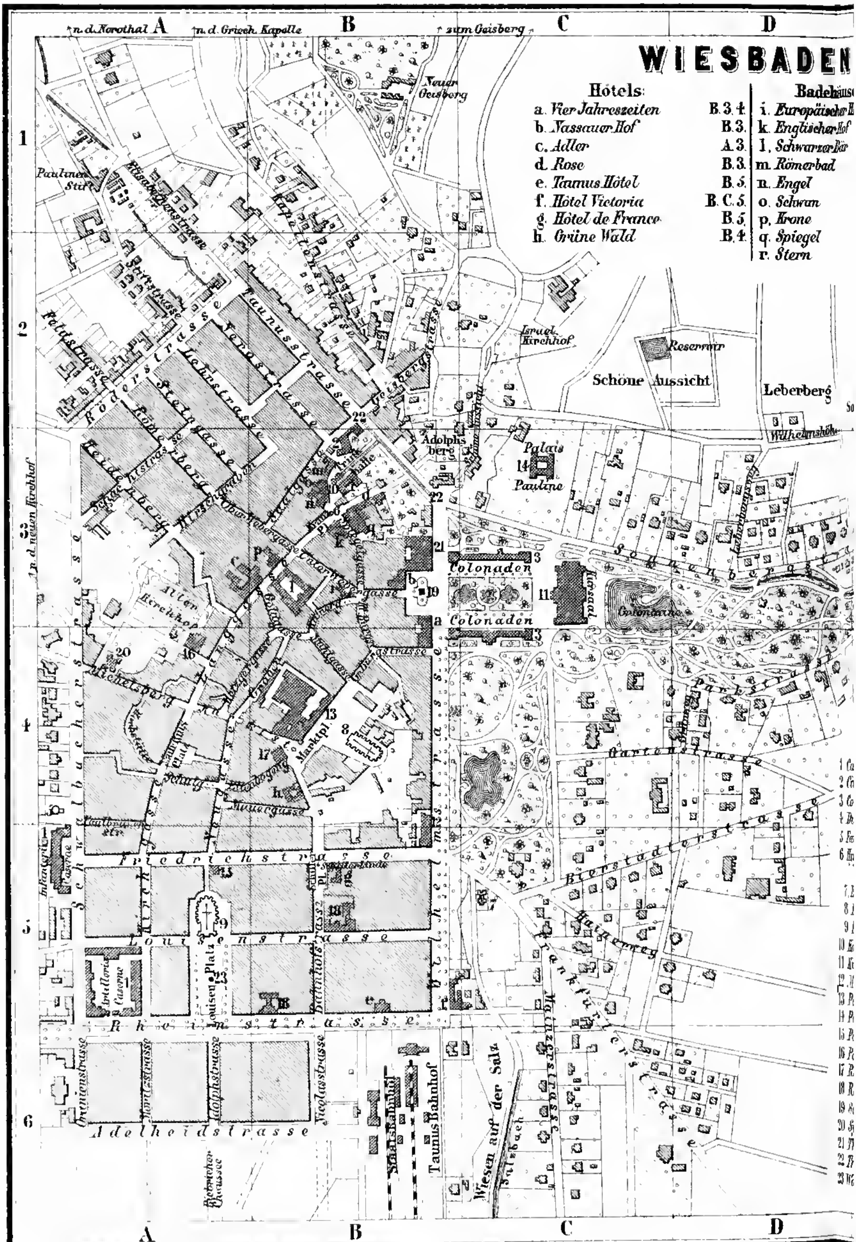
Omnibus to Mayence, without luggage, 18 kr. — *Cab* for 1 pers. 30, 2 pers. 36, 3 pers. 42, 4 pers. 50 kr.; each box 6 kr.; these fares incl bridge-toll. — *Steamboat* from Castel to Mayence (fares 4 and 2 kr.), on the arrival of each train. (Tickets for the Taunus line may be procured at the Mayence booking-office.) *Porterage* from the station to the pier: each box 6, travelling-bag 3 kr.; from the station to a cab 3 kr. for each package; from Castel to Mayence, each box 10, travelling-bag 6, several smaller packages together 10 kr.; bridge-toll (2 kr.) extra.

The train again intersects the fortifications of Castel, passes *Fort Montebello* on the l., stops at stat. *Curve*, and a few minutes later at Wiesbaden. The station (adjoining that of the Right-Rhenish line) is at the S. end of the *Wilhelms-Strasse*, which consists of handsome houses on the l. and an avenue on the r., and terminates in the square in front of the *Cursaal*.

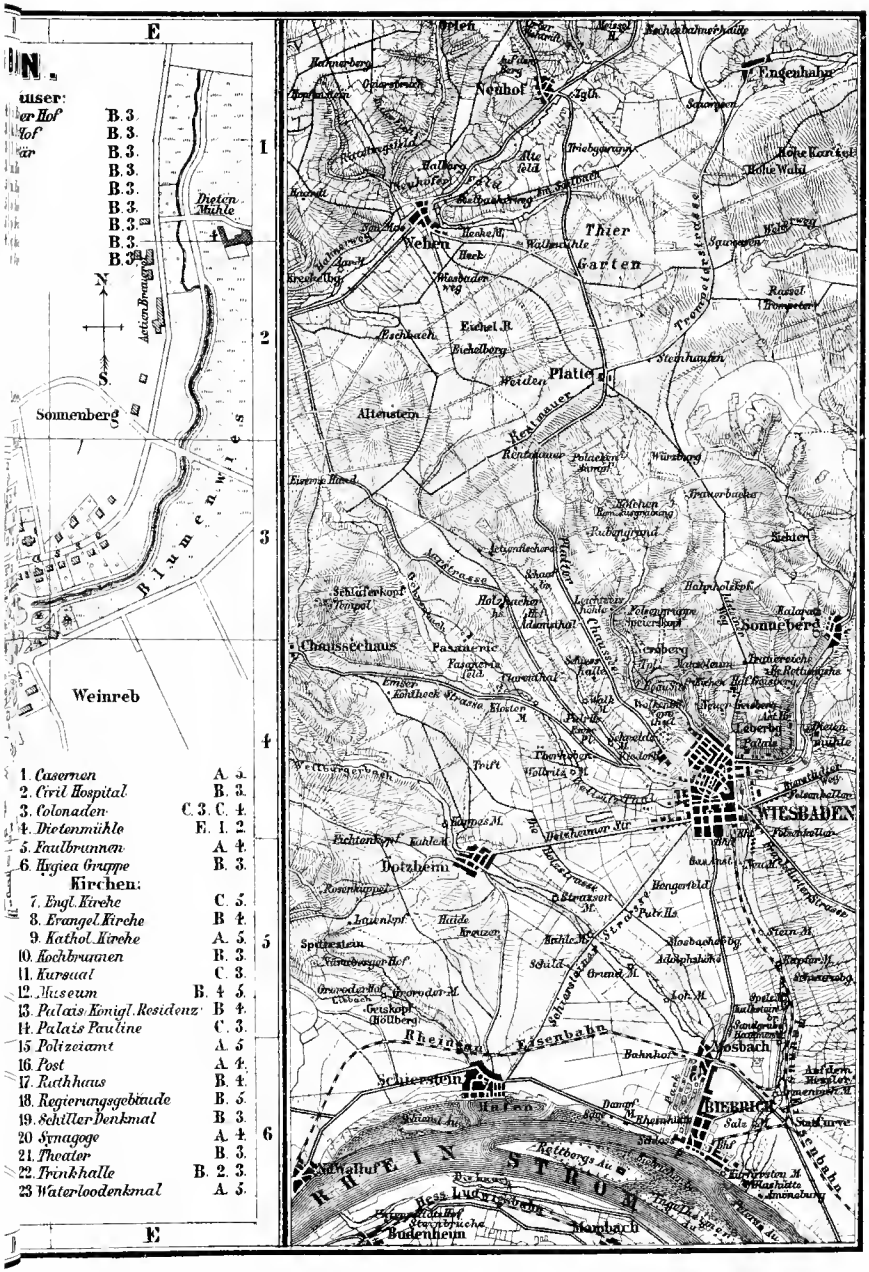
Wiesbaden. **Hotels.** *Nassauer Hof (Pl. a) and *Four Seasons (Hôtel Zais, Pl. b), in the Theater-Platz, good and expensive; *Adler (Pl. c), *Rose (Pl. d), all first-class and with baths. *Bear (Pl. l), with pension; *Grand Hôtel, opposite the post-office, with good baths; *Rhein-Hôtel, to the l. on leaving the station, R. 1½ fl., A. 21 kr.; Hôtel Weins, Bahnhof-Str. 7, R. from 48, D. 48 kr.; Taunus Hôtel (Pl. e), R. from 1 fl., B. 30, L. 12 kr., D. 1 fl. (starting-point of the Schwalbach omnibus); Victoria (Pl. f); Railway Hôtel; these four near the stations. — *Hôtel de France (Pl. g); Holländischer Hof; *Grüne Wald (Pl. h); Alter Nonnenhof; Einhorn, unpretending.

Bath-Houses. **European Hotel*, at the Kochbrunnen, well fitted up; *English Hotel* (Pl. k); **Bear* (see above), **Römerbad* (Pl. m), *Engel* (Pl. n), **Schwan* (Pl. o), *Krone* (Pl. p), *Spiegel* (Pl. g), **Stern* (Pl. r), &c. Charges vary with the season. Tea and coffee are the only refreshments supplied in these houses.

Restaurants. At the *Cursaal*; **Christmann* and *Lugenbühl*, both in the Untere Webergasse; **Dalheim*, Taunus-Strasse; *Restaurant Français*, Wilhelms-Str.; *Weins*, Mühlgasse; *Bauer*, Nero-Str. Table d'hôte at all during the season. — **Beer.** *Nonnenhof; Poths*, Langgasse; *Engel*, Lang-



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



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1. *Casernen*	A. 3.	
2. *Civil Hospital*	B. 3.	
3. *Colonaden*	C. 3. C. 4.	
4. *Dietenmühle*	E. 1. 2.	
5. *Faulbrunnen*	A. 4.	
6. *Hygiea Gruppe*	B. 3.	
Kirchen:		
7. *Engl. Kirche*	C. 3.	
8. *Evangel. Kirche*	B. 4.	
9. *Kathol. Kirche*	A. 5.	
10. *Kochbrunnen*	B. 3.	
11. *Kursaal*	C. 3.	
12. *Museum*	B. 4. 5.	
13. *Palais Königl. Residenz*	B. 4.	
14. *Palais Pauline*	C. 3.	
15. *Polizeiamt*	A. 5.	
16. *Post*	A. 4.	
17. *Rathhaus*	B. 4.	
18. *Regierungsgebäude*	B. 5.	
19. *Schiller Denkmal*	B. 3.	
20. *Synagoge*	A. 4.	
21. *Theater*	B. 3.	
22. *Trinkhalle*	B. 2. 3.	
23. *Waterloodenkmal*	A. 5.	

gasse, not far from the Kochbrunnen; *Duensing* (Taunus Hôtel), at the station, &c. — **Confectioners.** **Röder*, Webergasse; *Wenz*, Spiegelgasse.

Newspapers in the *Reading-room* of the Cursaal; admission gratis.

Concerts in the Curgarten in summer daily at 6 a. m. and 3—6 p. m.; on Mond., Wed., and Frid. also 8—10 p. m.

Cursaal (Pl. 11). '*Réunions dansantes*' on Saturdays, during the season; tickets issued by the bath-authorities. *Concerts* on Fridays, musicians of the highest class, adm. 1—3 fl.

Tax payable by visitors: 1 pers. for a *year* 6, family of 1—4 pers. 9, upwards of 4 pers. 12 Thlr.; for the *season* (stay of six weeks) for 1 pers. 2, family of 1—4 pers. 4, upwards of 4 pers. 6 Thlr. (children and servants included). *Day* ticket of admission to the reading-rooms, music-balls, etc. 5 Sgr.

Theatre (Pl. 21), one of the best in the Rhineland, daily except Mond. and Frid., at 6½ o'clock (closed in May).

Bath Office of the 'Curverein' at the 'Bear', where visitors may apply for information. The 'Badeblatt' is published here.

Cabs. From the station to the town 1—2 pers. 9, 3—4 pers. 14 Sgr. (incl. trunk, travelling bag, and hat-box); each additional trunk 2 Sgr. Drive in the town 1—2 pers. 5, 3—4 pers. 7, ½ hr. 7—10, 1 hr. 14—17. Sgr. — Two-horse carriage 7—9 Sgr. per drive, for ½ hr. 10—14, 1 hr. 20—24 Sgr. — The hotels charge about one-third more than these fares.

Donkeys, on the Sonnenberg road, opposite the Berliner Hof, 8½ Sgr. per hour (incl. fee); to the *Platte* and back 24 Sgr.

Railway-Stations of the *Taunus* and the *Right-Rhenish* (or *Nassovian*) lines at the E. end of the Rhein-Strasse.

Telegraph Office at the Rathhaus (Pl. 17) in the Markt.

The **Waters** are drunk from 5 to 8 a. m., seldom in the evening.

English Church in the Wilhelms-Strasse.

Wiesbaden (377 ft. above the sea-level, 92 ft. above the Rhine), with 35,463 inhab., formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and now the chief town of the Prussian province of Wiesbaden, lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts. (p. 161), in a basin watered by the *Salzbach*, and is surrounded by handsome villas, and productive orchards and vineyards. It is a very pleasant, and for the most part well built town. A number of handsome streets have sprung up within the last forty years in the neighbourhood of the Cursaal and the railway stations, while the public grounds together with the gardens of the 'Landhäuser', or villas where apartments are let, greatly enhance the attractions of the place. Wiesbaden was visited in 1872 by upwards of 60,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanitary establishments, coupled with the healthiness of the climate, render Wiesbaden a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer. Many of the neighbouring villas are private residences.

Wiesbaden is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. '*Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet*' is Pliny's account of Wiesbaden (*Hist. Nat. XXXI. 2*). On the *Heidenberg*, which rises to the N. of the town, traces of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, in which fragments of ruined temples, votive-tablets, &c. may be recognised, forming a sort of town-wall on the N.W., was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Urns, implements, weapons, and Roman tombstones are exhibited in the Museum (p. 159).

From the *Railway Stations* (Pl. B, 6) the traveller enters the *Withelms-Strasse*, planted with trees, and about 1/2 M. in length, bounding the E. side of the town, and adjoined by the Anlagen, or public pleasure grounds. Near the junction of street with the Frankfurter Strasse is situated the **English Church** (Pl. 7). At the end of the avenue, to the l., lies the *Theater-Platz*, adorned with a *Bust of Schitter* (Pl. 19). Three sides of this Platz are occupied by the *Four Seasons Hotel*, the *Nassauer Hof*, and the *Theatre*. On the r. is the square in front of the *Cursaal*, embellished with flower-beds and two handsome fountains, and flanked by spacious *Cotonnades* (Pl. 3), which serve as a bazaar.

The ***Cursaal** (Pl. 11) is the chief resort of visitors. The principal hall is 132 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high. The orchestra galleries are supported by handsome Corinthian columns of the red and grey marble of the country. On the N. side is the Restaurant, on the S. side the concert, ball, and reading rooms.

The *Garden* at the back of the Cursaal is the favourite after-dinner lounge of visitors to the baths, as well as of numerous excursionists from Mayence and the neighbourhood, who, especially on Sunday afternoons, flock to these shady grounds to sip their coffee and enjoy the music. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the great pond every afternoon. The *Park is very extensive. Paths in a pleasant grassy dale lead past the *Dietenmühle* (*Inn; Pl. 4), where Dr. Genth's *Hydropathic Establishment* is situated, to the (1 1/2 M.) ruin of *Sonnenberg*, and the *Rambacher Capelle*, 1 1/2 M. farther, where remains of a Roman camp were excavated in 1859.

The **Kochbrunnen** (Pl. 10), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.), the most important of the thermal springs (of which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient), is connected with the Curgarten by a long iron *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 22) in the form of a verandah. The marble **Hygeia Group* (Pl. 86) in the Kranz-Platz, near the Kochbrunnen, is by Hoffmann of Wiesbaden (1850). The warm spring (147° Fahr.) in the garden of the *Adler Hôtel* is also used for drinking. The waters are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, and many other ailments.

The Gothic ***Prot. Church** (Pl. 8) with its five lofty towers, opposite the palace, built of polished bricks in 1852—1860, is the most conspicuous edifice in the town. The choir is adorned with colossal marble statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by Hopfgarten. — The **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 9) is a handsome modern structure in the Romanesque style, with groined vaulting. Altar-piece on the r., Madonna and Child, by Steinle; l. St. Boniface, by Rethel. In the Louisen-Platz in front of the church an *Obelisk* (Pl. 23) was erected in 1865, to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo.

The other buildings of note are the *Palace* (Pl. 13); the *Palais Pauline* (Pl. 14) on the slope near the Cursaal, in the Moorish style;

Government Buildings, in the Florentine palatial style; the new *Schools*, and the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 20), the latter in the Oriental style, both on the Michaelsberg.

The **Museum** (Pl. 12) at the '*Schlösschen*' in the Wilhelms-Strasse contains a collection of Roman and other antiquities on the ground-floor (open Mond., Wed., Frid. 3—6 p. m.), among which an altar of Mithras with remarkably well preserved sculptures, discovered at Heddernheim *(Novus Vicus)* on the Nidda, $4^1/_2$ M. to the N.W. of Frankfort, deserves particular inspection. Among the mediæval curiosities is a gilded and carved wooden altar of the 13th cent. On the ground-floor, to the r. is a *Picture Gallery* (Sund., Mond., Wed., Frid., 11—4). — The first floor contains an admirably arranged *Natural History Collection*, and Gerning's celebrated *Collection of Insects* (Mond., Wed., Frid. 2—6, also Wed. 11—1). — The *Library* in the upper storey (Mond., Wed., Frid. 9—12 and 2—5), contains valuable old MSS., among which may be mentioned 'The Visions of St. Hildegard', a parchment illuminated with curious miniatures of the 12th cent., 'The Visions of St. Elisabeth of Schönau', with painted and gilt letters, and an autograph of Sallust.

Wiesbaden possesses excellent educational establishments, the chief of which are the *Chemical Laboratory of Fresenius*, the *Agricultural Institution* on the old Geisberg, and the *Grammar School*.

About halfway up the *Neroberg*, 1 M. to the N. of the Cursaal, is situated the ***Greek Chapel**, erected by the Duke of Nassau as a Mausoleum for his first wife, the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). The terrace in front of it affords a fine view of Wiesbaden and Mayence; to the S. rises the Melibocus, to the S.W. the long Donnersberg.

The richly decorated Chapel, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; the highest is surmounted by a Russian double cross, 190 ft. from the ground, secured by gilded chains. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen *(Ikonostas)*, with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests and their attendants alone have access. The altar, above which is a window with a stained glass figure of the Saviour, is only visible during divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. side contains the beautiful **Monument of the Duchess*. The recumbent figure of white marble, resting on a sarcophagus, at the sides of which are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles, and at the corners Faith, Hope, Charity, and Immortality, was executed by Prof. Hopfgarten of Berlin. Divine service according to the Greek ritual on Sundays at 10 a. m.; the public are not admitted. At other times the chapel is shown by the sacristan who lives near (fee for 1 pers. 24 kr., 3—4 pers. 1 fl.). At the back of the chapel is a *Russian Burial-ground*, prettily laid out.

On the *Neroberg*, to the N.W. of, and $^1/_4$ hr. above the chapel, is an open *Tempte* (725 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect (Restaurant). Promenades intersect the wood in every direction, and extend as far as the *Platte* (see below). At the foot of the hill on the S. side is the *Hydropathic Establishment of Nerothal*.

The **Cemetery**, on the slope opposite the Neroberg, on the old

Limburg road, 1 M. from the Cursaal, contains several handsome monuments. The Hanoverian General *von Baring*, defender of La Haye Sainte at Waterloo, is interred here, and a simple chapel marks the grave of the *Duchess Pauline* (d. 1856).

The ***Platte** (1640 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke, on a height 1½ hr. to the N. of Wiesbaden, is frequently visited for the view. The walks on the *Neroberg* extend as far as the Platte, and are provided with finger-posts. The carriage drive to the Platte is the old Limburg road, on which an omnibus to Idstein runs every afternoon. (Far below in the valley to the l. lies the ancient nunnery of *Clarenthal*, founded in 1296 by the Emp. Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg; above it is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry*. In a valley between the latter and the Platte, to the r. of the Schwalbach road, is the extensive fish-rearing establishment of the Nassovian fishery association.) The platform of the shooting-lodge commands a very extensive prospect (finest by evening light), embracing the Westerwald, Spessart, Odenwald, and Donnersberg, and the valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The telescope enables the spectator to distinguish persons crossing the bridge of boats. The interior contains nothing worthy of note. *Inn adjacent. The wild boars kept in the neighbouring *Saupark* are fed daily at 5 p. m., when they are summoned to their repast by the blast of a horn. Pedestrians may descend from the Platte to the S.E. to the Sonnenberg (p. 158), 3 M. distant. The path, which diverges from the main road to the l. by a plantation of oaks, is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies 1½ M. to the S.W. of the Sonnenberg.

Wiesbaden is connected with *Mosbach* (p. 164) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Half-way to the village is the *Adolphshöhe*, a restaurant which affords a beautiful survey of the Rheingau as far as the Rochus-Capelle near Bingen.

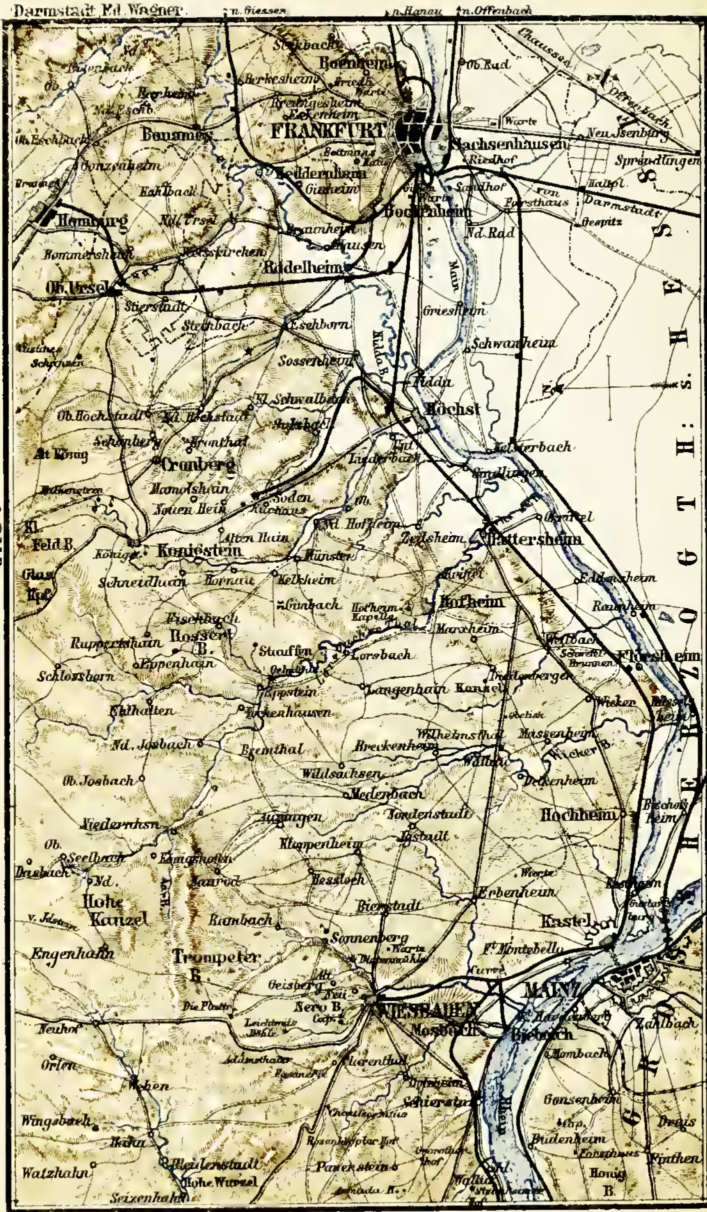
Another fine view is obtained from the *Chausseehaus*, a forester's house, on the old Schwalbach road, 3 M. from Wiesbaden, at the point where the road to Georgenborn and Schlangenbad diverges. Near it rises the *Schläferskopf* (1492 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect.

Excursion to the Taunus.

In two days a pedestrian may visit the finest points of this pleasant and fertile hill-district. From stat. *Hattersheim* first visit *Hofheim* (2¼ M.) and the chapel (½ hr.), and proceed to *Eppstein* (5¼ M.); next to *Königstein* (5 M.); in the evening to the castle and the *Falkenstein* (or with guide from Eppstein to the *Rossert* and Königstein, 2½ hrs.). — Early next morning to the summit of the *Grosse Feldberg* (¾ hr.) by the smaller mountain of that name; then to the *Altkönig* (1¼ hr.), and back to Königstein (1¼ hr.); dine, and in the afternoon walk to *Soden*, 3 M. distant; thence by train to *Frankfort* (½ hr.). — *A third day* may be pleasantly spent in walking from Soden to *Cronthal*, *Cronberg*, *Ober-Ursel*, and *Homburg*, about 10 M.; thence by railway to Frankfort in ¾ hr. — In *half a day* a glimpse at this district may be obtained by proceeding

TAUNUS.

Darmstadt Ed. Wagner.



English miles 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 : 300,000.

from Frankfort immediately after an early dinner by railway to *Soden* (½ hr.); visit the grounds, ascend to *Cronberg* (1 hr.), coffee at the Schutzenhof under the chestnut trees, visit the *castle, and, quitting it on the N. side, proceed to (2 M.) *Königstein*; thence return on foot or by omnibus to (3 M.) *Soden*, and by train to *Frankfort* in ½ hr.

The road from **Hattersheim** *(Schützenhof*; *Nassauer Hof)*, a station on the Taunus Railway, to *Hofheim* (Krone) is destitute of shade, but the view from the *Chapel* (p. 156) repays the ascent.

The road through the *Lorsbacher Thal* to Eppstein traverses luxuriant meadows, enclosed by shady slopes, and watered by the rapid *Schwarzbach*. On a precipitous rock at the end of the valley, above the old village of **Eppstein**, stands the castle of that name. It was anciently the seat of a powerful family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. The Protestant church contains monuments of the family, which became extinct in 1535. The grounds connected with the castle are tastefully laid out. Near Eppstein is the inn *Zur Oelmühle* (high charges).

The *Rossert (1683 ft.), best ascended from Eppstein, affords a fine prospect of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. — Ascent of the *Staufen* (1482 ft.), ¾ hr. to the E., not recommended; view intercepted by trees.

The road from Eppstein to Königstein leads through a picturesque ravine to (1½ M.) *Fischbach*, then crosses a lofty plain to (2 M.) *Schneidhain*, and ascends to (1½ M.) **Königstein** *(Löwe*; *Stadt Amsterdam)*, above which rises the ruined fortress of that name (1492 ft.), demolished by the French in 1796. From 1581 it belonged to the electors of Mayence, whose arms are over the entrance. After the re-capture of Mayence in 1793 (p. 102), it was employed as a stateprison. *View from the platform similar to that from the Falkenstein (see below). A handsome villa of the Duke of Nassau adjoins the ruin. A hydropathic establishment is in the vicinity. Omnibus to Soden, see p. p. 162.

The ruin of *Falkenstein* (1577 ft.), crowning a well wooded hill, 1½ M. E., also commands a fine view. It was the family seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves (p. 75), built at the beginning of the 13th cent., and named after an older castle on the Donnersberg.

Guide (unnecessary) to the Feldberg 12 Sgr.; donkey with guide 20, incl. Falkenstein 24 Sgr.; carriage and pair 5, with three horses 8 fl. The pedestrian diverges from the Frankfort and Limburg road, 1½ M. from Königstein, to the r., crosses the *Little Feldberg* (2713 ft.) in 1 hr., and in ¼ hr. more reaches the *Great Feldberg*. The traveller who is attended by a guide should quit the high road immediately beyond the church of Königstein, cross the meadow to the r., and after ¼ hr. enter the wood. Or, better still, this shorter, but more precipitous path may be taken in returning, and the castle of Falkenstein visited on the way.

The summit of the ***Great Feldberg** (2887 ft.), the highest of the Taunus Mts., consists of quartzose rock, and the slopes of talc

and clay-slate. In clear weather the view is very extensive (see Ravenstein's Panorama, price 30 kr.), embracing the Rhine and the Main; to the E. the Inselsberg, the Rhöngebirge, and Spessart; S. the Melibocus, Königsstuhl, the Mercurius near Baden, and the Vosges; W. the Donnersberg, Hunnsrück, and mountains of the Moselle; N. the Seven Mts., and those of Westphalia. Inn at the top. The block of quartz on the summit is mentioned in a document of 812, as the *Brunhildenstein*. On the N. slope is situated the ruin of *Ober-Reiffenberg*. (From the Feldberg to Homburg, with guide, in 3 hrs.).

The **Altkönig** (2617 ft.) is 1¼ hr. to the S. of the Grosse Feldberg. Ascent somewhat fatiguing, but interesting to the antiquarian. The summit is surrounded by a gigantic double wall of loose stones, once ascribed to the Romans, but probably erected by the aboriginal inhabitants as a refuge in time of war, or as a place of worship.

A good road descends to the S. from Königstein to *Neuenhain* and (3½ M.)

Soden (* *Curhaus*; **Europ. Hof*, with baths; **Frankfurter Hof*, quiet; *Holländ. Hof*; *Hôtel Garnizum Stolzenfels*; *Hôtel Colosseus*, with restaurant), a thriving little watering-place (3000 patients annually) with a handsome *Curhaus* and pleasant grounds tastefully laid out. The thermal water (81°) is used for baths. Most of the villas in the environs belong to citizens of Frankfort. The *Drei Linden*, 20 min. to the N. of Neuenhain, command a fine view of the Main Valley, Frankfort, etc., and of the Melibocus and Donnersberg towards the S.

Omnibus between *Königstein* and *Soden* in the morning only; diligence 3 times daily in 35 min., fare 18 kr.; between *Höchst* and *Königstein* 3 times daily, fare 35 kr. Railway between *Soden* and *Höchst*, see p. 155).

Cronberg (* *Schützenhof*; *Frankfurter Hof*), 2 M. to the E. of Königstein, and 3 M. to the N. of Soden, is noted for the productiveness of its orchards. The ruined castle above the town commands a magnificent *view (tower ascended by 132 wooden steps, the highest point by a ladder). Cronberg, like Königstein and Soden, being situated in the heart of the Taunus, is an excellent starting-point for excursions in this beautiful district. A number of country houses have recently been erected here by citizens of Frankfort. Omnibus 3 times daily to Weiskirchen, a station on the Homburg railway. The baths of **Cronthal** (1 M. to the S., on the road to Soden, which is 2 M. farther), now little frequented, are delightfully situated in a chestnut plantation, and noted for the salubrity of the air.

About 10 M. to the E. of Königstein or Soden lies **Homburg** (*Four Seasons*, *Russian*, *English*, *European*, *Victoria*, and *Hessian Hotels*), formerly the capital of the Landgrafschaft of Hessen-Homburg, and now a much frequented watering-place (8000 visitors annually), situated on a spur of the Taunus. Independently of the baths, it is a place of no importance. The **Curhaus*, and the charm-

ing walks which lead to the chalybeate and saline springs, 3/4 M. distant, are the chief attractions. — The *Theatre*, which is richly decorated, has room for 1200 spectators. — The *Schloss* is uninteresting. Over the door of the W. wing is a bust of *Prince Frederick* of Homburg, who by a spirited charge at Fehrbellin in 1675 decided the battle in favour of the Brandenburgers against the Swedes. The lofty round tower in the middle of the court-yard commands an extensive view.

The **Saalburg,** an object of interest to the antiquarian, is the remnant of an old Roman fort, situated on a wooded saddle of the Taunus (1341 ft.), 1 3/4 M. to the N. of Homburg, a short way to the l. of the road to Usingen. It belonged to the extensive line of fortifications, known as *Limes Imperii Romani*, which protected the Roman territory from the incursions of the Germans, and was doubtless built by Germanicus to replace one erected by Drusus, and destroyed A. D. 9, after the defeat of Varus (*posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii in monte Tauno expeditum exercitum in Cattos rapit. Tac. Ann. I. 56*). Ptolemy mentions it as *Arctaunon*. It consists of a parallelogram, 243 yds. by 160 yds., with rounded corners, and enclosed by two deep fosses. In the centre is the *Praetorium*, 52 yds. by 45 yds., with foundations of sandstone; two large blocks of sandstone here were probably the pedestal of a colossal bronze statue, traces of which were found among the ruins. — From Homburg to the *Grosse Feldberg* (p. 161), 3 hrs.; beyond the Schlossgarten follow the high road to the N.W. for 6 1/2 M.; then at the finger-post ascend to the l.

Railway from Homburg to Frankfort in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 fl., 36 kr., 21 kr.).

28. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 82, 98.

Railway, crossing the Rhine at Coblenz, in 3 hrs. (fares 2 Thlr. 21 1/2, 1 Thlr. 17 1/2, 1 Thlr. 1 Sgr.). Views of the Rhine to the *right*. — Return-tickets must be stamped at the ticket-office before they are available for the return journey.

The following places as far as Wiesbaden are more fully described in RR. 16, 18.

From Coblenz to *Oberlahnstein*, see R. 16.

Oberlahnstein (p. 82) is the junction for Ems and Wetzlar; carriages changed here. As the train proceeds, a view of *Rhense* and the picturesque slopes beyond is obtained. Stat. **Braubach**, at the foot of the *Marksburg*, lies opposite *Brey*, above which are situated *Nieder-* and *Ober-Spay*. Above stat. **Osterpay** rises the château of *Liebeneck*; on the opposite bank, high above the river, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*. The train next passes *Filsen*, opposite the *Mühlbad*, commands a fine view of *Boppard*, and reaches stat. **Camp.** The convent of *Bornhofen* and the foot of the 'Brothers' *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* are now skirted. Above stat. **Kestert,** lies the pleasant village of *Hirzenach* on the opposite bank. Beyond stat. *Welmich*

at the foot of the '*Mouse*', the imposing ruins of *Rheinfels* and the small town of St. Goar on the l. bank come in sight.

Stat. **St. Goarshausen,** at the entrance to the *Swiss Valley*, and commanded by the '*Cat*', is next reached. The train then penetrates the rocks of the *Lurlei* and *Ross-Stein* by means of tunnels, beyond which *Oberwesel*, on the opposite bank, commanded by the *Schönburg*, comes into view. Opposite stat. **Caub,** at the foot of *Gutenfels*, is situated the *Pfalz* in the middle of the Rhine. Farther up the river, on the l. bank, lies the ancient town of *Bacharach*, with the ruins of *Stahleck*. The next ruin on the opposite bank is *Fürstenberg*, beyond which lies *Rheindiebach*. The train now intersects *Lorchhausen*, skirts the base of the ancient castle of *Nollingen*, at the entrance to the *Wisperthal*, and stops at

Stat. **Lorch.** On the opposite bank, above *Niederheimbach*, rises the round tower of *Heimburg*, and farther on, the castle of *Sooneck*. Again on the l. bank *Trechtlingshausen*, beyond it the *Falkenburg*, at the entrance to the *Morgenbachthal*; then the *Clemenskirche*, and above it the picturesque *Rheinstein*. **Assmannshausen** is the station for the Niederwald. Skirting the base of *Ehrenfels*, and passing the *Binger Loch*, the *Mouse Tower* on an island, and *Bingen*, at the mouth of the *Nahe*, the train stops at

Stat. **Rüdesheim.** Steam-ferry to *Bingerbrück* (2 or 1 Sgr.). On the opposite bank rises the wooded *Rochusberg* with its chapel. To the l. of stat. **Geisenheim** rises the château of *Johannisberg*, with the village of that name, $1^1/_2$ M. distant, usually visited from stat. **Winkel.** To the l. the castle of *Vollraths*, another celebrated wine-growing locality, and r. the village of *Mittelheim*. Opposite stat. **Oestrich**, a little inland, is *Nieder-Ingelheim*. To the l. of the line lies *Hallgarten*, amidst vineyards of high repute; r. the château of *Reichartshausen*; l. the lunatic asylum of *Eichberg*, the abbey of *Eberbach*, and the celebrated *Steinberg* vineyard. Beyond stat. **Hattenheim** the train passes the *Marcobrunn* vineyards, opposite which are two picturesque and fertile islands.

From stat. **Eltville** (p. 99) to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see below.

On the opposite bank, farther on, rise the *Lenaberg* and the chapel of *Budenheim*. On the hill to the l. of stat. **Niederwalluf** stands the church of *Rauenthal*, and on the l. above stat. **Schierstein** lies the *Nürnberger Hof*. The *Rheinhütte* foundry is next seen on the r., beyond which the line runs more inland.

Stat. **Mosbach.** The N. entrance to the *Park* of Biebrich is close to the station. The *Schloss* is then passed, the handsome barracks of Biebrich are observed to the r., and beyond them the towers of *Mayence* on the opposite bank. The line now turns to the l. and affords a pleasant view of Wiesbaden, the Platte, the Neroberg, and the Greek chapel. **Wiesbaden**, see p. 156.

Schlangenbad and *Schwalbach* are most conveniently visited from Eltville, Wiesbaden, or Dietz (p. 146).

From *Eltville* to *Schlangenbad* 5 M. (omnibus 4 times daily in summer in connection with the trains, in 1¼ hr., fare 13 Sgr.), to *Schwalbach* about 4½ M. farther (omnibus 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs., fare 20½ Sgr.). Carriage from Eltville to Schlangenbad with one horse 1 Thlr. 20, with two 2 Thlr. 26 Sgr., to Schwalbach 2 Thlr. 26 or 4 Thlr. 16 Sgr.; return-fare, with 3 hrs. stay, one-half more.

From *Wiesbaden* to *Schwalbach* diligence twice daily in 2¼ hrs., fare 15 Sgr.

The road from Eltville traverses the plain of the *Sulzbach* (to the l. in the distance rises the lofty tower of *Scharfenstein*, near Kiedrich, p. 100), and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the Rauenthal vineyards, to (1¼ M.) *Neudorf* (Krone), where it unites with the road from Niederwalluf and Schierstein. It next passes the suppressed monastery of *Tiefenthal* (now a mill), and leads through an attractive, shaded valley, enlivened by numerous mills, to (3¾ M.) *Schlangenbad*.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal. The high road is quitted 1 M. from Eltville, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the l.; on reaching the summit of the plateau, turn again slightly to the l.; (25 min.) the **Bubenhäuser Höhe* (846 ft.) commands a magnificent view of the entire Rheingau from Mayence as far as below Johannisberg; in the foreground lies the handsome town of Eltville. About ¾ M. farther N., on the summit of the hill, is situated **Rauenthal** (*Nassauer Hof*, with garden and view; **Rheingauer Hof*), a village with an ancient church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from *Neudorf* (see above) ascends to the l. at a direction-post ¼ M. beyond the village, leading to Rauenthal in ¼ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to Schlangenbad in ¾ hr. Those who prefer the high road descend to the r. by a way-post about ¼ M. from the village. To the road ¾ M., to Schlangenbad 1½ M. more.

Schlangenbad (826 ft.) (Nassauer Hof, R. from 15, D. 25, B. 10 Sgr.; Hôtel Victoria, D. 20 Sgr.; Hôtel Planz; Pariser Hof. The others — Englischer Hof, Stadt Wiesbaden, Russ. Hof, Grüner Wald, Russ. Kaiser, Deutsches Haus, &c. are mere lodging-houses, where breakfast only is supplied. — Baths 15 Sgr.; those at the new bath-house better, 20 Sgr. — A *tax* of 3 Thlr. is exacted from a single patient, 6 Thlr. from a family of 3 pers, and so on. The Landrath at Schwalbach is the director of the baths. — *Carriages*, two-horse 1 Thlr. 20 Sgr., one-horse 1 Thlr. per hour, after 10 p. m. 20 Sgr. more; to *Eltville* in the forenoon 2 Thlr. 10 or 1 Thlr. 15 Sgr., in the afternoon 2 Thlr. 20 or 2 Thlr., according to tariff) is charmingly situated in a richly wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water (84—90° Fahr.), which is only used externally, and is clear and free from odour, and smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and similar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. According to a tradition, the springs were discovered by a cow-herd, 200 years ago, who going in search of his truant animals found them luxuriating in the warm spring. The old bath-house, or *Curhaus*, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the spacious new *Bath-House* (with 22 baths) was com-

pleted in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. The environs afford a great variety of well-shaded wood walks. The *Wilhelmsfelsen* (walk of 1/2 hr.), ascended to the l. in 1/4 hr. from the Georgenborn road (see below), commands a fine view of Schlangenbad, Rauenthal, and the Rheingau, with the Donnersberg in the distance. The *Graue Stein* (1115 ft.), another rocky eminence, 1/2 hr. to the r. of the Georgenborn road, is also a fine point of view.

The reader will find an interesting description of this locality in Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.'

From Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden the carriage-road by (7 1/2 M.) **Georgenborn** (1187 ft.) is the best route for pedestrians. From the highest point there is a magnificent prospect, extending from the neighbourhood of Frankfort as far as the confluence of the Main and Rhine, embracing the Rhine from Worms to Bingen, and the Donnersberg in the background. To the *Chausseehaus* (p. 167) 2 1/4 M., thence to Wiesbaden by the old Wiesbaden and Schwalbach road 3 M.

The high road from Schlangenbad by *Wambach* to Schwalbach (4 1/2 M.) rises considerably for 2 1/2 M., commanding a fine view from the culminating point, and then descends to (2 M.)

Schwalbach. **Hotels:** *Alleesaal; *Post; *Duke of Nassau, R. from 20 Sgr., D. 1 Thlr., L. 7 1/2, B. 10, A. 5 Sgr.; Taunus Hotel, D. 20 Sgr.; Wagner; *Russischer Hof; Mainzer Hof, D. 17 Sgr. — **Restaurants:** *Dille*, D. from 10 Sgr.: *Gundersheim; Burg Rheinstein.*

Lodging Houses: *Neglein, Kranich, Concordia, Prinz v. Preussen, Meilinger, Scheuermann, Dorsethouse, Somersethouse, Felsenburg, Darmstadt, Wiener Hof, Stadt Hanau, Einhorn, Bellevue, Tivoli* (large and well fitted up), *Panorama, Widow Grebert, Villa Werner, Pariser Hof, Hôtel Walter, Gutenberg, Stadt Coblenz, Englischer Hof*, &c. — Dinner may be procured from the Duke of Nassau Hotel, Wagner, Pariser Hof, and the Restaurants at 20, 15, and 10 Sgr.

Reading Room in the Alleesaal.

Baths in the *Badhaus* (5 a. m. till 1 1/2 p. m., 10 Sgr.). At the *Darmstädter Hof, Kranich, Stadt Coblenz, Engl. Hof, Einhorn, Baltzer, Linde*, and *Russie*, 18 Sgr. per bath. *Bath Tax* 2 Thlr. for 1 pers., 3—6 Thlr. for families. — *Music* in the morning and afternoon, at the Stahlbrunnen and Paulinenbrunnen alternately. — *Fee* to the girl at the wells 1 Thlr.

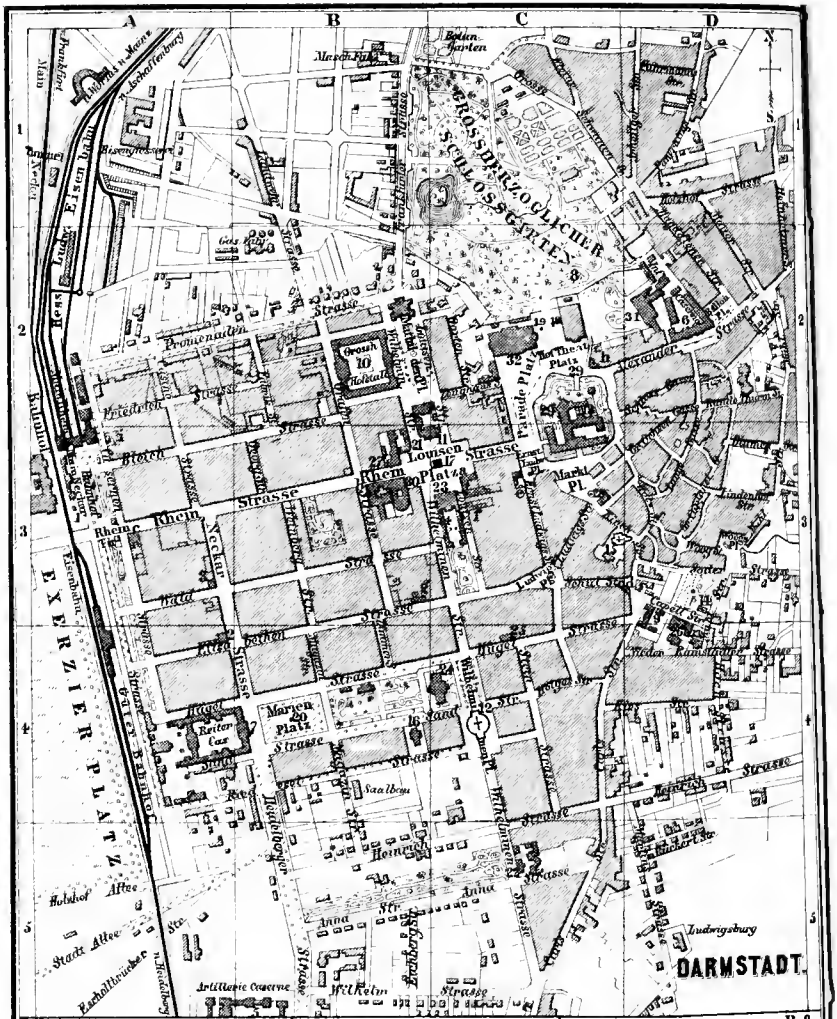
Carriages. One-horse 1 Thlr., two-horse 1 1/2 Thlr. per hour, after 10 p. m. 15 Sgr. more; to *Eltville* or to *Wiesbaden* 3 and 4 2/3 Thlr. — *Donkeys* 12 Sgr. per hour; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

English Church Service in the Lutheran Church during the season.

Schwalbach (951 ft.) is situated on the Wiesbaden and Coblenz road, 10 1/2 M. N.W. of Wiesbaden, 9 1/2 M. N. of Eltville, and 20 1/2 M. S. of Dietz. The three principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen* in one of the valleys, and the *Weinbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* in the other, are connected by promenades. The principal Bath-House is at the Weinbrunnen; the water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints.

The village, 3/4 M. in length, lies in a beautiful wooded ravine. Annual number of visitors upwards of 5000. The *Paulinenberg, Platte, Bräunchesberg*, the ruins of (2 M.) *Adolphseck* (Kling), and (6 M.) *Hohenstein* (Ziemer) are favourite resorts. — Good road from



1. *Main Neckar Bahnhof* A. 2. 3
   Main Rhein Bahnhof A. 4.
2. *Bank für Handel u. Industrie* A. 4.
3. *Bank für Süddeutschland* A. 3.
4. *Cabinets Bibliothek des Grossh.* C. 3.

Casernen

5. *Artillerie* B. 5.
6. *Infanterie* D. 2.
7. *Reiterei* B. 4.
8. *Graihm d. Landgräfin Henriette Caroline* C. 2.
9. *Gymnasium* D. 3.
10. *Hofstall* B. 2.
11. *Kanzlei Gebäude* B C 2. 3.

Kirchen:

12. *Katholische K.* C. 4.
13. *Schlosskirche* C. 2.
14. *Stadtcapelle* D. 3.
15. *Stadtkirche* C. D. 3.
16. *Freimaurerloge* B. 4.

Monumente:

17. *Ludwigssäule* C. 3.
18. *Philipp d. Grossm.* C. 2.
19. *Georg d. Frommen* C. 2.
20. *der Veteranen* B. 4.

Palais:

21. *d. Prinzen Alexander* B. 3.
22. *Carl* C. 5.
23. *des Grossherzogs* C. 3.
24. *d. Prinzen Ludwig* C. 4.
25. *Polizeiverwaltung* C. 4.
26. *Polytechnicum* D. 3. 4.
27. *Post* B. 3.
28. *Rathhaus* C. 3.
29. *Schloss* C. 2. 3. B. 3.
30. *Ständehaus* D. 2.
31. *Theater* C. 2.
32. *Zeughaus* C. 2.

Hotels:

a. *Traube* C. 3.
b. *Darmstädter Hof* B. 3.
c. *Köhler* A. 3.
d. *Prinz Carl* D. 3.
e. *Hotel de la Poste* C. 3.

Restaurationen u. Caffée:

f. *Bühler* C. 3.
g. *Fink* B. 3.
h. *Stumm* C. 2.
i. *Stengel* A. 3.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Schwalbach through the *Wisperthal to Lorch* (19 M.) on the Rhine (see p. 92).

From Schwalbach to Wiesbaden (diligence twice daily, 15 Sgr.; omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs., 1 fl.) there are two roads. The new road, now almost exclusively used, ascends by the course of the Aar to *Bleidenstadt* and *Hahn*, then quits the valley, and traverses wooded heights towards the S.E. The old road crosses the *Hohe Wurzel* (near which is the *Rothekreuzkopf*, 1673 ft., a fine point of view) and passes the *Chausseehaus* (1184 ft.), where it unites with the road from Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden (p. 166).

29. From Frankfort to Heidelberg.

Railway (station, see p. 147) to *Darmstadt* in 1/2—3/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 6, 42, 30 kr.), to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim* in 2—3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 33, 2 fl. 21, 1 fl. 33 kr.). Express fares higher. Omnibuses and cabs, see p. 147. Seats on the *left* (E.) side of the train should be selected for the view.

The country between Frankfort and Darmstadt is unattractive.

Darmstadt (*Traube (Pl. a); Darmstädter Hof (Pl. b); *Post (Pl. c), near the theatre; *Hôtel Köhler (Pl. e), at the station; Prinz Karl (Pl. d). **Jochheim's Baths*, adjoining the last hotel. — Restaurants: *Stengel's*, opposite the station; *Bühler; Finck; Stamm*), the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hessen, with 39,605 inhab. (chiefly Protestants, including the suburb of *Bessungen*), was the capital of the Grafschaft of Katzenelnbogen, and a place of no importance, down to the close of the 18th cent. The Grand Duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town with its handsome streets, and to him Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. In 1844 a Statue (Pl. 17), was erected to him by his 'grateful people.' It is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a survey of the town and the flat environs (fee 18 kr.).

The *Schloss* (Pl. 29), most of which dates from the middle of last century, is at the end of the Rhein-Strasse, which leads from the station into the town. The tower contains musical bells, which play every hour. The valuable *Library* consists of 450,000 vols., some MSS., and typographical curiosities (open 9—12 a. m. and 2—4 p. m.). The other **Collections* (pictures, antiquities, natural history, costumes, and coins) are open on Tuesd., Wed., Thursd., and Frid. 11—1, on Sund. 10—1.

Upper Floor. The **Picture Gallery* contains about 700 paintings (catalogue 45 kr.), many of which are of great value. Room I.: Modern pictures from the middle of last century to the present day, by *Schmidt*, *Seekatz*, *Schütz*, *Morgenstern*, &c., the earlier of which should be inspected in order to contrast them with the most modern school. To the l. on entering (1st transverse partition): 126. *Schilbach* (d. 1851), Roman landscape. Second partition: *136. *Schirmer* (d. 1863), Heidelberg Castle; 148, 149, 150, 151. *Achenbach*, Four small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: (W.) 56. *Seekatz* (d. 1768), Twelfth Night; *157. *H. Hofmann*, Betrayal of the Saviour; *129. *Steinbrück*, Genovefa; 145. *Schön* (d. 1867), Sunday morning in the Black Forest; (N.) *Radl* (d. 1852), 121. Cronberg, and 122. Falkenstein, both from the Taunus Mts. (pp. 161, 162); 59. *Seekatz*, Children at the poultry yard; (E.) *Schönberger*, Sunset. — Room II.: Partition: *46. *Enhuber* (d. 1867), Court day; *137. *Lessing*, Evening scene on the Moselle. Principal wall: (W.) *134. *Morgenstern* (d. 1867), Scene on the Isar; 155. *Noack*, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli

at Marburg; (N.) *Lucas* (d. 1863), 132. Italian harvest scene, 130. The Melibocus seen from the Odenwald; 156. *Schweich*, Autumn morning; 154. *Becker*, Glacier lake in Norway. — Room III. Old German School. Partition: *Lucas Cranach* (d. 1553), 244. Portrait of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg in the character of St. Jerome; 249. Virgin and Child. 226. *Holbein the Younger* (d. 1543), Bust of a youth; 188. *Claeisseus*, Mary and Child. Principal wall: (W.) 189. *School of Memling*, perhaps *Gerard Horebout* (1538), Enthroned Mary and Child; 185. Unknown master, Dying Mary; 168. *Stephan Lochner* (d. 1451), the master of the Dombild at Cologne, Presentation in the Temple; 190. Unknown master, Mary on a seat of turf; (N.) 216. Reliquary from the church of Wolfskehlen, date 1500; (E.) 217. *Schöngauer* (d. 1488), Scourging of Christ; 224. *Holbein the Elder* (d. 1524), Body of Christ under the cross. — Room IV. Netherlands masters. Partition: 273. *Quintin Massys*, Portrait of a man and child; 328. *Van Dyck* (d. 1641), Portrait of the painter Erasmus Quellyn; 275. *Nic. Neuchatel* (d. 1600), Portrait of a surgeon; 271. *P. Brenghel* (d. 1569), Landseape. Next partition: 337. *Ph. de Champaigne* (d. 1674), Bust of a man; 395. *Paul Potter* (?) (d. 1654), Interior of a stable. Principal wall: (W.) 385. *Wuchters* (?), Portrait of a jeweller; 327. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady; *296. *Rubens* (d. 1640), Diana with her nymphs returning from the chase; the nymph with the red robe is the master's first wife, the one with the hare his second; 386, 387. *Eckhout* (d. 1674), Portraits; (N.) 415. *Erasmus Quellyn* (d. 1715), Alexander and Diogenes; (E.) 301. *Snyders* (d. 1657), Hunting scene. — Room V.: (N.) 286. *Mierevelt* (d. 1651), Bust of a woman; *348. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669), Portrait of his wife Saskia; 363. *Teniers*, Old man; (S.) 336. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 297. *Rubens*, Portrait of a clergyman; 340. *Albert Cuyp* (d. 1691), Shepherd-boy. — Room VI. Front of partition: 370. *Van der Helst* (d. 1670), Bust of an old man; 315. *Honthorst* (d. 1668), Portrait of a lady. Back of partition: 378. *Rembrandt* (?), Woman cleansing her boy's head. Prineipal wall: (N.) *347. Christ about to be scourged; *369. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a lady; 350. *A. van Gelder*, Presentation in the Temple; (S.) 424. *Schalken* (d. 1706), Portrait of William III. of England by toreh-light; 349. *Eckhout*, The disciples at Emmaus. — Room VII. French works of inferior value: (E.) 489, 490. *Van Loo* (d. 1745), Portrait of Louis XV. and his Queen Maria Lesczinska; 511. *Sonntag*, View of Darmstadt in 1746 (taken from the window opposite); (N.) 488. *Rigaud* (d. 1743), Bust of Cardinal Fleury; *Scheffer* (d. 1809), 501. Bust of a clergyman, 502. Bust of Péthion, mayor of Paris. — Room VIII. Spanish and Italian masters: (N.) 472. *Poussin* (d. 1675), Landscape; *520. *Titian* (d. 1576), Sleeping Venus; (E.) 638. *Velasquez*, A child; (S.) 538. *Lod. Caracci* (d. 1619), Madonna instructing the Infant Jesus; 527. *Correggio* (d. 1534), Young shepherd. — Room IX. First partition (front): *641. *Murillo* (?) (d. 1682), Carthusian monk; 531. *Da Novellara* (d. 1587), Holy Family, formerly attributed to Perino del Vaga; 549. *Guido Reni* (d. 1624), Penitent Magdalene; 514. *Perugino* (d. 1524), St. Michael; 554. *Bartol. Schidone* (d. 1616), St. John in the wilderness; 470. *Claude Lorrain* (1682), Landscape by sunset. Back of partition: 555. *Domenichino* (d. 1641), Peter denying Christ. Second partition: 570. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Cosmo II. de Medicis; 529. *Bordone* (d. 1571), Portrait of a general; 519. *Titian*, Portrait of an elderly man. Principal wall: (N.) 639. *Velasquez*, Mother of a dead child kneeling before a bishop; 560. *Feti* (d. 1624), St. Paul; *523. *Raphael*, (d. 1520), St. John in the wilderness; 525. After *Raphael*, Madonna and Child; 469. *Valentin* (d. 1634), Musical party; 642. Unknown master, Angel escorting a maiden (ascribed to Primaticcio); (E.) 556. *Domenichino*, Nathan before David; 532. *Paolo Veronese*, Marriage at Cana, an old reduced copy of the large picture in the Louvre, perhaps by Paolo Farinati; *Guercino*, (d. 1666), 564. Penitent Magdalene, and (S., by the window) *563. St. Francis of Assisi.

First Floor. 1st Room: *Roman Antiquities;* a *mosaic pavement, 30 ft. in length, 20 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vilbel in 1849; tools from the ancient lake-dwellings, &c. — 2nd Room: *Cork Models* of Roman edifices and Rhenish castles, ancient ornaments in gold and silver,

goblets, enamel, *ivory and alabaster carving, stained glass, coins. — 3rd Room: *Armour* and weapons. — 4th Room: Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations, &c. — 5th Room: *Drawings* and engravings, ancient and modern; among the former are the sketches of Rottmann for the Italian landscapes in the arcades at Munich.

Other rooms contain the valuable *Collection of Minerals*, *Conchylia*, and **Fossils:* e. g. antediluvian animals found near Eppelsheim in Rheinhessen, and the skeleton of a mastodon, 13 ft. in height, purchased at London in 1857. — Two side-rooms contain the *Natural History Cabinet* (admirable *collection of butterflies).

To the N. of the Palace is the *Herrengarten*, or public grounds. To the r. on entering it is the *Theatre* (Pl. 31), burned down in 1871, to the l. a military magazine. Between these are *Statues* (Pl. 18, 19) of the Landgrave *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567), and his son *George I.* (d. 1590), founder of the Grand-ducal family. In the *Herrengarten* to the r. is the tomb of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774), mother of the queen of Frederick William II. of Prussia; the unpretending urn erected by Frederick the Great bears the inscription; '*Femina sexu, ingenio vir*'.

The modern *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 12) in the *Wilhelminen-Platz* contains the well executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with recumbent figure of the princess by *Widnmann*. On the W. side of the Platz is the handsome *Palace of Prince Ludwig* (Pl. 24).

To the S., in the Wilhelminen-Strasse, is the *Palace of Prince Charles* (Pl. 12), containing the celebrated *Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein*, ascertained since the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden in 1871, to be the original work of the master.

To the E. of Darmstadt are beautiful and extensive woods. Picturesque walks (N.E.) to the shooting-lodge and park of *Kranichstein* (3 M.); (S.E.) to the **Ludwigseiche*, or Ludwig's Oak (4½ M.), whence an extensive view of the Odenwald, Spessart, Vogelsberg, Taunus, and Melibocus is obtained; (S.) to the **Ludwigshöhe* and *Marienhöhe* (2 M.), and to **Frankenstein* (7 M.); farther S.W. to *Sreheim* and (1½ hr.) *Jugenheim* (p. 172), or S. to the (6 M.) *Felsberg* (p. 173).

From Darmstadt to Mayence by direct railway in ¾—1¼ hr. (fares 1 fl. 42, 1 fl., or 36 kr.). Stations *Weiterstadt*, *Grossgerau*, *Nauheim*, *Bischofsheim*, *Gustavsburg*. Country sandy and flat. The railway crosses the Rhine near the Mainspitze (p. 102) by an iron bridge in an oblique direction, intersects the Mayence and Ludwigshafen line at *Weissenau* (p. 102) on the l. bank, and finally descends in a curve through the Neue Anlage (p. 107) to the station of Mayence (p. 101). — From Darmstadt to *Aschaffenburg*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

From Darmstadt to Worms by railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fl. 30, 1 fl. 50, or 51 kr.). Several small stations; then **Gernsheim** (*Karpfen; Weisses Ross*), a busy little town on the Rhine, the birth-place of *Peter Schöffer*, one of the inventors of printing, to whom a statue in sandstone was erected in 1836. From stat. *Hofheim* a branch-line diverges to *Lorsch* and *Bensheim* (reached in 25 min.; p. 171). Stat. *Rosengarten*, the terminus, is connected with stat. *Worms-Hafen* by a bridge of boats and a steam-ferry, and is 1½ M. distant (rail. in 6 min.) from the station of the Mayence-Worms line (p. 226).

From Darmstadt to Erbach railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 18, 1 fl. 24, 57 kr.). Stations *Nieder-* and *Ober-Ramstadt*, *Reinheim*, *Lengfeld*, *Wiebelsbach* (branch line hence to *Babenhausen* and *Aschaffenburg*), *Höchst*

(the line now traverses the pretty *Mümlingthal*), *Mümling-Grumbach*, *König*, *Zell*, *Michelstadt* (water-cure estab., terms 18—30 fl. per week), **Erbach** (see p. 175).

On the mountains to the l. of stat. **Eberstadt** rises the handsome ruin of *Frankenstein*; beyond **Bickenbach** (p. 172, station for *Jugenheim*), the zinc-covered tower of the *Alsbacher Schloss* is visible.

At stat. **Zwingenberg** (**Löwe*, moderate) begins the picturesque *Bergstrasse*, the road leading hence to Heidelberg.

The ***Bergstrasse** runs through orchards and pleasant villages, along a range of hills, partly wooded and partly covered with vineyards, and here and there crowned with ruined castles. To the W. between the road and the Rhine, a distance of 10—12 M., extends a wide and fertile plain. Though wanting in water, this district is one of the most beautiful in Germany; but the railway-traveller will scarcely be able to appreciate it. The name of 'Bergstrasse' applies to the W. slopes of the Odenwald, and is not confined to the road *(Strasse)*. One of the highest points is the ***Melibocus**, or **Malchen** (1679 ft.), easily ascended from Jugenheim (1½ hr.) or Zwingenberg (1 hr.). Guide (unnecessary) 24 kr., for the whole day 1 fl. The traveller should ascend by Jugenheim, and descend by the Auerbacher Schloss and Auerbach; or proceed from the Auerbacher Schloss by the route described at p. 173, viâ the Fürstenlager and Schönberg, to Bensheim. The former excursions, allowing for a short stay on the Melibocus, will take about 3½, the latter, from the Auerbacher Schloss onwards, 2½ hrs. The ascent of the Melibocus may also be made by carriage (4 fl.); the traveller may then drive to the Felsberg (p. 173), and back by Reichenbach (p. 173) to Zwingenberg (whole round 6 fl.).

Pedestrians without a guide should attend to the following directions: The road leads E. from the '*Löwe*' at Zwingenberg and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the r., leads over the *Luzieberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts. Where the high wood terminates, a path leads to the l., by a young beech-wood, to the tower (80 ft. high) on the summit, erected in 1777 by Lewis IX., Landgrave of Hessen.

The Melibocus consists entirely of granite. The view embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to Mayence, the Vosges, the Donnersberg, and the Main as far as the Taunus and Vogelsberg. A little to the W. of, and about 20 ft. lower than the tower is the best point of view, which commands a prospect of the entire plain from Mannheim to Darmstadt. Key of the tower at the forester's at Zwingenberg, where enquiry should be made, but in fine weather he is generally on the spot (fee for 1 pers. 9, a party 30 kr.). — From the Melibocus to the Auerbacher Schloss direct in ¾ hr.

Next stat. **Auerbach** (**Krone*, R. 48, D. 48 kr.; *Nack's* restaurant at the mill in the village, and at the 'Schloss' in favourable weather; refreshments at the *Fürstenlager)*, a picturesque village with a small château and park in the vicinity, the property of the Grand-Duke, is a favourite summer resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald (p. 172).

The ***Auerbacher Schloss** (¾ hr. from the Melibocus, same distance from Auerbach), situated on an eminence (1053 ft.), is said to have been founded by Charlemagne. It was afterwards the property of the monastery of Lorsch (see p. 171), then of the Electorate of Mayence. In 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. The two towers stood till 1806, when one of them fell, but it was rebuilt in 1853. View less extensive, but more picturesque than that from the Melibocus. The custodian (usually on the spot) opens the door of the tower (fee 9—30 kr.).

A broad road leads through a beech-wood from the castle to the *Hochstätter Thal*, by a mineral spring and a mill, to the *Neun Aussichten* (9 views), the *Champignon*, and the *Fürstenlager* (3½ M.); thence to *Schönberg* (1½ M.); delightful view from the garden of the château and the church. Then through the Schönberg valley to Bensheim (1½ M.).

Bensheim *(Sonne; Post; Traube)*, a busy town in a picturesque situation, was besieged unsuccessfully during eleven days in 1504, as an inscription on the gateway records.

From Bensheim to Rosengarten (Worms) railway in 35 min. (comp. p. 169). First stat. **Lorsch**, on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a Monastery, founded by Charlemagne, to which in 788 he banished Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. The *Church*, was consecrated in 1130, but portions of the nave only are now extant. In front of it is the old entrance to the monastery, now a chapel, erected between 876 and 882 by Lewis III., son of Lewis the German, with curiously formed imposts and inlaid walls. King Lewis the German, his son Lewis III., and the Empress Cunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I. are interred at Lorsch, but the spot is unknown. The 'Bunte Capelle' at Lorsch, being the last resting-place of the founder of the German Empire, was highly revered in the middle ages, and was solemnly consecrated in 1053 by Pope Leo IX. in person. The Nibelungen-Lied represents these vaults as the burial-place of Sigfried and Queen Ute, mother of Chriemhilde).

Near **Heppenheim** *(*Halber Mond)* to the l., on the road side, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the Counts of Starkenburg held their tribunals. The church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an inscription bearing the date 805.

The **Starkenburg** (932 ft.) is ascended by a good path from Heppenheim in ½ hr. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, besieged in vain by Turenne in 1645 and in 1674, and was only recently quite abandoned. It gives its name to a province of Hessen. Fine view from the lofty square tower.

Beyond Heppenheim is the large *Lunatic Asylum* of the district. The train now enters the dominions of Baden. Stat. **Hemsbach**, with a villa of Baron Rothschild. Near **Weinheim** (**Pfälzer Hof*, ½ M. from the stat.; *Carlsberg*, in the market-place) the train crosses the *Weschnitz*. The town, with a handsome new church, is the most beautifully situated on the Bergstrasse. Its towers and fosses, and the old buildings of the Templar and Teutonic knights, bear testimony to its former importance. The conspicuous new building is a manufactory of leather wares. Higher up is *Bender's School for Boys*. *Bender's Hydropathic Establishment* and a *Reformatory for Children* are thriving institutions. — *Hubberger*, the best wine of the Bergstrasse, is produced near Weinheim.

To the E. rises the old castle of **Windeck** (685 ft.), the property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards that of the Palatinate, commanding a remarkably beautiful view. Delightful walks through the valleys of *Gorxheim* and *Birkenau*. At the entrance to the village of Gorxheim, to the l. of the road, 3 M. from Weinheim, is a stone to the memory of peasants of the district, who were driven out of their valleys and cruelly massacred by the French in 1799.

At **Gross-Sachsen**, a village said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the line leaves the Bergstrasse and turns S.E. to **Ladenburg** *(Adler)*, the Roman *Lupodunum*, the walls, towers, and fine old

Gothic church of which give it an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone. Then stat. *Neckarshausen.*

Stat. **Friedrichsfeld** is the junction for Mannheim (p. 182). Heidelberg, see p. 176.

The Bergstrasse is most attractive between Weinheim and Heidelberg (12 M.), and is recommended to the notice of pedestrians. The **High Road* leads through (3 M.) *Gross-Sachsen* (good red wine) and (3 M.) *Schriesheim*, where the *Strahlenburg* is seen in the background. A column to the r. in the plain marks the site of a Roman villa discovered in 1766. Then ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Handschuchsheim* (*Ochs) and ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Neuenheim* (Rose), where the *Neckar* is reached, and Heidelberg (R. 31), with its imposing castle and the Königsstuhl in the rear, first becomes visible. To the l. of the road rises the *Heiligenberg* (p. 182). *Bridge* over the Neckar, see p. 181.

30. The Odenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 170.

One day: From *Bickenbach* to the *Felsberg* 2 hrs., thence to *Lindenfels* $3^1/_2$ hrs., and drive in $2^1/_2$ hrs. through the valley of the *Weschnitz* to *Birkenau* and *Weinheim;* or, if possible, walk from Birkenau to Weinheim over the *Wagenberg*, $1^1/_2$ hr.

Three days: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels;* 2nd. Cross the *Dromm* to *Waldmichelbach* in $3^1/_2$ hrs., thence by *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönmattenwag* to *Hirschhorn* $3^1/_2$ (or by *Schönau* to *Neckarsteinach* 5 hrs.); 3rd. From *Hirschhorn* to *Neckarsteinach* 2 hrs., thence to *Heidelberg* $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Four days: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels;* 2nd. By *Gumpen* to *Reichelsheim* $1^1/_2$ hr., drive through *Gersprenz* and *Michelstadt* in 3 (or walk through *Ostern* and *Mossau* in $3^1/_2$ hrs.) to *Erbach;* 3rd. To *Beerfelden* $2^1/_2$ hrs. (better drive thus far), then through the *Gammelsbacher Thal* to *Eberbach;* 4th. To *Hirschhorn* 2, *Neckarsteinach* 2, and *Heidelberg* $2^1/_2$ hrs.

The *Odenwald*, the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, is about 40 M. in length and 24—30 M. in breadth. Its finest points are well worth visiting, although, like its inns, they are inferior to those of the Black Forest.

The best known summit of the Odenwald is the **Melibocus** (p. 170), usually ascended from Jugenheim or Zwingenberg.

Bickenbach (next station to Zwingenberg) is the best starting point for a ramble in this district. Thence to the E. to ($1^1/_2$ M., post-omnibus 3 times daily, 9 kr.) **Jugenheim** (**Rindfuss*; **Loos*), picturesquely situated, and a favourite summer resort, in the middle of which a road through a gate to the r. ascends through well kept grounds, past the ruins of a monastery, to the château of *Heiligenberg*, the residence of Prince Alexander of Hessen (fine view from the terrace). The pedestrian should next ascend to the r. through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way ('*Wilhelminenweg*') to the *Felsberg*, turn to the l. round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained. After $^1/_4$ hr. more, at another finger-post, the path to

ODENWALD UND BERGSTRASSE.
Darmstadt. Ed. Wagner
DARMSTADT
Gr. Umstadt
Kl. Zimmern
Reinheim
Gr. Bieberau
Lützelsachsen
Birkenau
Fürth
Hammelbach
Rimbach
Mörlenbach
Waldmichelbach
Weinheim
Ladenburg
Hirschhorn
Neckarsteinach
Schönau
HEIDELBERG
Neckargemünd
Bensheim
Heppenheim
Zwingenberg
Lindenfels
Michelstadt
Erbach
Beerfelden
Neustadt
Eberbach
Sechheim
Laudenbach
Edingen
Friedrichsfeld
Schriesheim
Leutershausen
Reddesheim
Firnheim
Hemsbach
Lorsch
Viernheim
Mannheim
Worms
Frankfurt
Aschaffenburg
Heidelberg
Karlsruhe
Speyer
Darmstadt
Offenbach
Hanau
Dieburg
Erbach
Michelstadt
Heppenheim
Weinheim
Ladenburg
Hirschhorn
Neckarsteinach
Schönau
Eberbach
Neustadt
Beerfelden
Waldmichelbach
Mörlenbach
Rimbach
Fürth
Lindenfels
Bensheim
Zwingenberg
Sechheim
Reinheim
Gr. Umstadt
Kl. Zimmern
Darmstadt
1 : 350000
1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres
1 2 3 4 Engl. miles
Geogr. Meile

the l. must be ascended, which in 1/2 hr. leads to a third post. About 300 yds. farther a path diverges to the r. from the carriage-road, passes a pine-wood, and leads (in 20 min.) to the forester's house on the ***Felsberg** (1624 ft.) (refreshments and a few beds). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart and Aschaffenburg (much more extensive than from the Melibocus); to the W. and N. lie the plains of the Rhine and Main as far as the Donnersberg and Taunus, but partially hidden by the Melibocus and Frankenstein. Good path from the Felsberg to the Melibocus (1 1/2 hr.); the Auerbacher Schloss (p. 170) may also be reached hence in 1 1/2 hr. The beautiful road to it (the '*Neun Krümme*') leads first through wood, then across fields to *Balkhausen*, then to the l. through a wood which it finally skirts.

Near the Forester's house (5 min.) lies the *Altarstein*, a nearly cubic block of syenite; lower down, in a small gully, is the '*Riesensäule*', a column of the same material, 34 ft. in length. Both must have been quarried on the spot, when and by whom is unknown. The *Felsenmeer* ('sea of rocks'), on the side of a hill on the road to Reichenbach, 5 min. from the Riesensäule, consists of weathered and rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200. This phenomenon is accounted for by the smaller and looser masses having been washed away by the rain, the larger being left behind.

The path now descends rapidly to **Reichenbach** *(*Traube)*, a village on the *Lauterbach*, 4 1/2 M. to the N. E. of Bensheim (p. 171). [Travellers wishing to return hence to the Bergstrasse should not omit to visit *Schönberg* (*Rettig) (beautiful view from the church), and the castle and grounds of Count Erbach-Schönberg.]

The traveller crosses the brook here, and follows the high road which leads up the valley to Lindenfels, but quits it again after 3/4 M., and ascends a path to the r., past some old copper mines, to the *Hohenstein*, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. After 5 min. more, ascend to the l., then (25 min.) pass some houses of *Unter-Reidelbach*, and return to the above-mentioned main road (1/4 hr.), which is not again to be quitted. The walk from Reichenbach to Lindenfels is picturesque, but without much variety.

About 1 1/4 M. from the point where the traveller regains the high road, he passes through the hamlet of *Kolmbach*, and about 3/4 M. farther reaches a group of trees with benches, whence a remarkably fine view of this wooded and fertile district is enjoyed: Lindenfels with its imposing ruin stands picturesquely in the foreground; beyond is the broad valley of the Weschnitz, thickly sprinkled with villages; while the background is formed by mountains, above which rises the tower on the Königsstuhl near Heidelberg.

The road now leads through beautiful beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to (3 M.) **Lindenfels** *(Harfe)*, pictures-

quely situated on an eminence, and commanded by a considerable ruin. The castle, formerly the property of the Palatinate, was dismantled by Turenne in 1674. Near it are black-lead mines.

On the beautiful wooded mountain to the E. is the **Ludwigshöhe*, a small temple, 20 min. from Lindenfels, which commands a fine view. The prospect is more extensive from a point 1/4 hr. higher up.

From Lindenfels to Heppenheim (p. 171) (at first with guide, 18 kr.), in 2 1/2 hrs.; the path leads by *Eulsbach*, *Erlenbach*, *Mittershausen*, and *Kirschhausen*.

From Lindenfels to Bensheim (p. 171) picturesque road by *Schlierbach*, *Seidenbuch*, *Knoden*, and *Schönberg* (p. 173) in 3 1/2 hrs.

From Lindenfels to Weinheim by drive (4 fl.) of 2 1/2 hrs. through the valley of the *Weschnitz*. Pedestrians should descend to the S. of Lindenfels; after 10 min. the path leads to the l. through the wood; in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence; and in 10 min. more reaches **Fürth** (*Löwe*; beer at *Hess's*, opposite), a small town on the *Weschnitz*, 12 M. from Weinheim. The footpath (shorter than the road) leads by *Fahrbach* in 1 hr. to *Rimbach* (*Nic. Geist); then by the road through *Mörlenbach*, *Reissen*, and *Birkenau* to Weinheim.

Between **Birkenau** *(Birkenauer Hof)* and (2 M.) Weinheim the road winds through the romantic valley of the *Weschnitz*, enclosed by granite rocks. Path over the * *Wagenberg* (1 1/2 hr.) far preferable (guide necessary as far as the point where the wood is quitted). This walk commands a series of most beautiful views, first of the entire Weschnitz-Thal to Lindenfels, with the basaltic peak of *Otzberg*, resembling a ruined castle, in the background; the broad valley of the Rhine, with Weinheim and Windeck in the foreground, and a great part of the Palatinate as far as the Donnersberg and the Haardt Mts. then gradually come in sight. The Melibocus and Felsberg at the beginning, and the Wagenberg at the end, are the finest points in the Odenwald tour.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the Odenwald, may remain the first day at Lindenfels and ascend the Ludwigshöhe (see above), and proceed next morning to (3 M.) Fürth. The footpath thence to the *Dromm* can hardly be mistaken (safer to take a guide as far as the wood, 1/2 hr.). After 20 min. turn to the r., and after 5 min. more follow a narrow footpath to the r., which for a short distance skirts the wood, crosses the brook, then enters the wood and ascends; after 25 min. a large meadow in the wood is passed; in 25 min. more the pedestrian reaches the summit of the **Dromm** (1834 ft.), one of the highest points of the Odenwald, commanding a good survey of the valley of the Weschnitz and the distant plain of the Rhine. The house on the summit must then be passed, and the top of the mountain followed (10 min. from the house there is a fine view of the valley of the Rhine from some rocks among the bushes to the r.). Then a gradual descent to *Waldmichelbach* (*Gärtner*, near the Prot. church).

From Waldmichelbach the traveller follows the high road to

Ober-Schönmattenwag, where he should leave it, and walk through the grassy valley of the *Lax* by *Unter-Schönmattenwag*, *Corsika*, and *Langenthal* to (10½ M.) *Hirschhorn*. The road cannot be missed. Another road leads from Waldmichelbach by *Siedelsbrunn*, and *Heiligkreuzsteinach* to *Schönau* (12 M.), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated Cistercian monastery, founded in 1136, and presented in 1560 by Elector Palatine Frederick III. to some French refugees who built the village. From Schönau through the romantic valley of the *Steinach* to *Neckarsteinach* 3 M.

From Waldmichelbach an interesting road leads by *Siedelsbrunn* to (4½ M.) *Oberabsteinach*, and through the *Löhrbacher Thal* to (4½ M.) *Birkenau* (p. 174).

The *Eastern* parts of the Odenwald are most conveniently visited with the aid of the railway mentioned at p. 169.

Erbach *(Burg Wildenstein; Krone)*, a town with 2500 inhab. in the Mümlingthal, is the principal place on the estates of Count Erbach. The Schloss of the Count contains a *Collection of armour, once worn by well-known historical characters (Philip le Bon of Burgundy, Emp. Maximilian I., Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, and others), old fire-arms, relics, etc. In the chapel is preserved the stone coffin in which Eginhard, son-in-law of Charlemagne, his wife Emma, and her sister Gisela once reposed. The Counts of Erbach trace their descent from this alliance of Eginhard with the emperor's daughter. An ancient helmet found on the battle-field of Cannæ is also interesting (fee 24 kr.).

From Erbach to Lindenfels (p. 173) 15 M. The traveller may make this excursion on foot via *Obermossau*, *Ostern*, and (10½ M.) *Reichelsheim*. The carriage-road to Reichelsheim leads by *Michelstadt* (p. 170) and *Gersprenz*, a drive of 3 hrs.

Reichelsheim, a prettily situated village, is commanded by the conspicuous castle of *Reichenberg*.

In a wild and sequestered spot among the mountains, and surrounded by woods, ½ hr. to the N. of Reichelsheim, are the ruins of the castle of *Rodenstein*, popularly believed to be haunted by the 'Wild Huntsman' and his associates when war is imminent. An official register of these supposed apparitions was actually kept from 1743 to 1796.

From Erbach to (7½ M.) *Beerfelden* (*Breimer), and down the *Gammelsbacher Thal* to (7½ M.) Eberbach, driving is recommended as the valley presents little variety. From **Eberbach** *(*Leininger Hof; *Krone)* the **Katzenbuckel** (2155 ft.), the highest point of the Odenwald, may be ascended. The tower (keys at the forester's at Katzenbach) commands a fine prospect of the valley of the Neckar, Baden, Wurtemberg as far as the Alb, and the Black Forest.

From Eberbach the road descends the narrow and romantic valley of the Neckar, bounded by precipitous and densely wooded mountains, to (6 M.)

Hirschhorn (**Zum Naturalisten*), a small town most picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty sandstone rock crowned with the ancient castle of the famous barons of Hirschhorn, who founded the Carmelite monastery at the foot of the hill in 1406. The tastefully constructed chapel of the latter, with its pointed towers and numerous tombstones of the noble family of the founder, is still preserved. The *Erschheimer Capelle*, standing a considerable height above the Neckar, also contains tombstones of the family. Charming retrospect of the town and castle from the road to (6 M.)

Neckarsteinach (p. 182) (**Harfe*), on the *Neckar*, commanded by four castles, one of which, the *Mittelburg*, has been restored in the ancient style, while *Schadeck*, the highest, popularly termed the 'Schwalbennest', stands on the brink of a quarry. The tower of the latter commands a beautiful view of the attractive valley of the Neckar. From Neckarsteinach by Neckargemünd and Schlierbach to the Wolfsbrunnen and the Castle of Heidelberg, see p. 182.

31. Heidelberg.

The **Railway Station** at Heidelberg is somewhat dark and confined, and a delay sometimes takes place before the trains finally stop at the platform. Express trains only have through carriages, and as these are often shifted the traveller should observe the number of his compartment on alighting. The railway which ascends the Neckarthal to Würzburg has a second station outside the Carlsthor. Omnibus and cabs, see below.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* †Europäischer Hof (Pl. a), on the Anlage; †Hôtel Schrieder (Pl. b), at the station, R. from 1 fl. 12, L. 24, B. 42, A. 30 kr.; †Russischer Hof (Pl. c), also a pension, and Victoria (Pl. g), both in the Anlage. Second class: Bairischer Hof (Pl. i), R. 1 fl., A. 24, L. 18 kr.; †Darmstädter Hof (Pl. i), similar charges; *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. l), with pension, unpretending. — *In the Town* (1 M. from the station): *Prinz Carl (Pl. e) and *Adler (Pl. d), both in the Kornmarkt; †Badischer Hof (Pl. f), Hauptstrasse; †Holländischer Hof (Pl. h), near the bridge; charges in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 30—36, D. 1 fl. 12 kr., A. 24—30, L. 12—18 kr. — Second class: *Ritter (Pl. m; p. 178), R. and A. 1 fl., D. 1 fl.; Prinz Max (Pl. n) and Pfälzer Hof in the Hauptstrasse, and Silberner Stern, in the Market, are well spoken of.

Cafés. †*Leers*, also a restaurant, W. part of the Hauptstrasse; *Wachter* and *Falke* in the Market. Beer at the *Bremeneck* on the Burgweg, and at *Maier's*, near the Hôtel Schrieder.

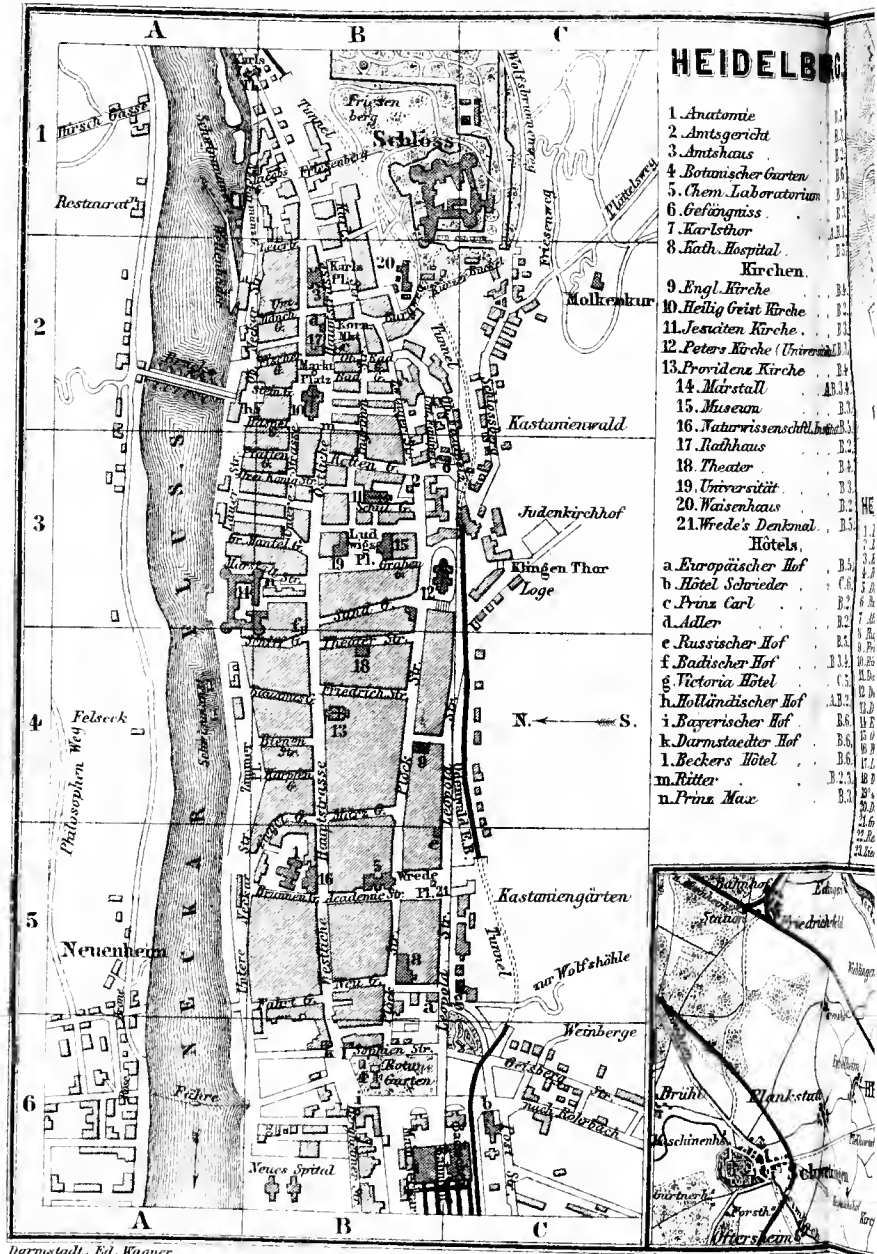
Newspapers at the *Museum* in the Ludwigs-Platz, opposite the University; visitors introduced by a member.

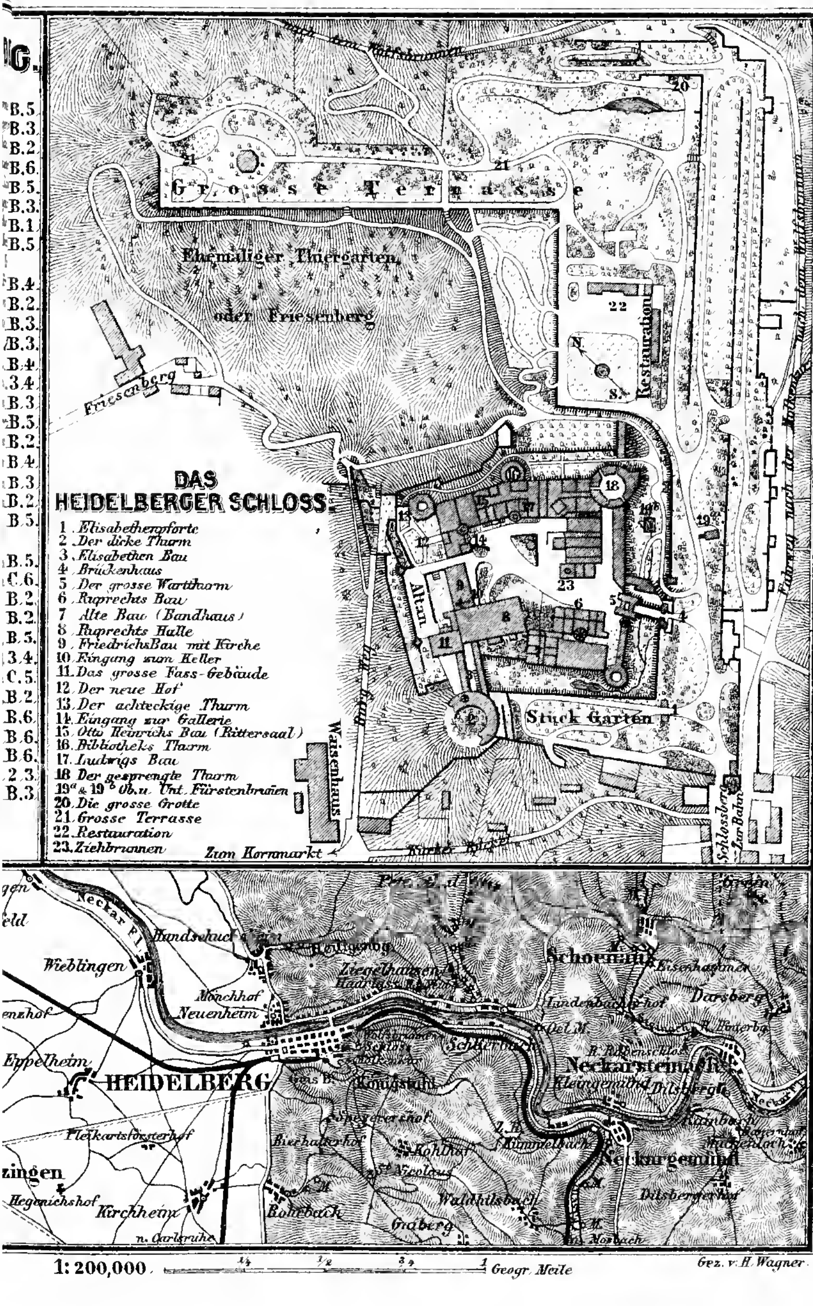
Theatre in winter (Sund., Wed., Frid.).

Swimming Baths and others above and below the bridge (12 kr.).

Omnibus to or from the station 6 kr., with luggage 12 kr.

Cabs. (Stands at the railway stations, in the Ludwigsplatz by the University, and in the Kornmarkt). To or from the *Railway-Stations*, or for a drive within the town or beyond the bridge to Neuenheim and the Hirschgasse: 1 pers. 18, 2 pers. 30, 3 or 4 pers. 42 kr. each; between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. double fares; each heavy box 6 kr. — *By time:* 1/4 hr. 1—2 pers. 18 kr. each, 3—4 pers. 12 kr. each; per hour 1 fl. 12 or 1 fl. 30 kr. — To the *Castle* (direct) 2 fl.; to *Hansacker*, the *Wolfsbrunnen*, and back by the high road, 2 fl.; to the Castle by the Hansacker road 2½ fl.; *Wolfsbrunnen* and *Castle* 3 fl.; *Castle* and *Molkencur* 3½ fl.; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 4½ fl.; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, *Königsstuhl*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, for 2 pers. 8½, 3 pers. or more 10 fl.; *Schwetzingen*, whole day


HEIDELB
1. Anatomie
2. Amtsgericht
3. Amtshaus
4. Botanischer Garten
5. Chem. Laboratorium
6. Gefängniss
7. Karlsthor
8. Kath. Hospital
Kirchen.
9. Engl. Kirche
10. Heilig Geist Kirche
11. Jesuiten Kirche
12. Peters Kirche (Universität)
13. Providenz Kirche
14. Marstall
15. Museum
16. Naturwissenschftl. Institut
17. Rathhaus
18. Theater
19. Universität
20. Waisenhaus
21. Wrede's Denkmal
Hôtels.
a. Europäischer Hof
b. Hôtel Schrieder
c. Prinz Carl
d. Adler
e. Russischer Hof
f. Badischer Hof
g. Victoria Hôtel
h. Holländischer Hof
i. Bayerischer Hof
k. Darmstaedter Hof
l. Beckers Hôtel
m. Ritter
n. Prinz Max
Schloss
Molkenkur
Kastanienwald
Judenkirchhof
Klingen Thor
Loge
Kastaniengärten
zur Wolfshöhle
Weinberge
Neuenheim
Felseck
Philosophen Weg
Restaurat.
Neues Spital
Fähre
N. S.
Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



DAS HEIDELBERGER SCHLOSS.
1. Elisabethenpforte
2. Der dicke Thurm
3. Elisabethen Bau
4. Brückenhaus
5. Der grosse Wartthurm
6. Ruprechts Bau
7. Alte Bau (Bandhaus)
8. Ruprechts Halle
9. Friedrichs Bau mit Kirche
10. Eingang zum Keller
11. Das grosse Fass-Gebäude
12. Der neue Hof
13. Der achteckige Thurm
14. Eingang zur Gallerie
15. Otto Heinrichs Bau (Rittersaal)
16. Bibliotheks Thurm
17. Ludwigs Bau
18. Der gesprengte Thurm
19a & 19b Ob. u. Unt. Fürstenbrunnen
20. Die grosse Grotte
21. Grosse Terrasse
22. Restauration
23. Ziehbrunnen
Grosse Terrasse
Ehemaliger Thiergarten oder Friesenberg
Friesenberg
Restauration
Altan
Stück Garten
Waisenhaus
Zum Kornmarkt
Schlossberg
Neckar Fl.
Wieblingen
Handschuchsheim
Neuenheim
Mönchhof
HEIDELBERG
Eppelheim
Schoenau
Ziegelhausen
Darsberg
Neckarsteinach
Neckargemünd
Königstuhl
Kohlhof
Rohrbach
Kirchheim
Waldhilsbach
Gaiberg
n. Carlsruhe
1: 200,000
Geogr. Meile
Gez. v. H. Wagner

$7^1/_2$, half day 4 fl.; *Neckarsteinach*, whole day 8. half day 5 fl.; Neckarsteinach and back by the Wolfsbrunnen and Castle 9 or 6 fl.

Donkeys to the *Castle* 24, back 12 kr.; to the *Castle*, *Molkencur*, and back 1 fl. 12 kr.; to the *Wolfsbrunnen* 1 fl., and back 1 fl. 12 kr.; to the *Königsstuhl* $1^1/_2$ fl., and back $1^3/_4$ fl.; to the *Königsstuhl*, and back by the *Wolfsbrunnen* 2 fl. 24 kr.; for waiting 30 kr. per hour. Donkey-stands in the street leading from the Kornmarkt to the Castle.

Valets de Place (unnecessary) to the Castle 48 kr.; Castle and Molkencur 1 fl. 20; Königsstuhl or Heiligenberg, half a day, $1^3/_4$ fl.

Telegraph Office in the Leopold-Strasse, Anlage.

English Church in the Plöck-Strasse, near the Anlage.

Principal Attractions. If time be limited, proceed at once from the tation to the Molkencur and Castle ($1^1/_4$ hr.) as follows: by the '*Anlagen*' (r.) opposite the station for about 240 paces, then by a path to the r. ascending through the '*Wolfshöhle*' in 20 min. to the *Rondel* ('crescent'), whence a broad road to the l. leads to the ($^1/_4$ M.) *Kanzel* ('pulpit'), commanding an excellent survey of the town and castle. A quarry is next reached (beyond which the descent to the l. is to be avoided), then (1 M.) the *Molkencur*, ($^3/_4$ M.) the *Castle*, and ($^1/_4$ M.) the *Great Terrace*. In returning, descend by the Burgweg, cross the Kornmarkt, and walk through the town past the theatre to the Anlagen, and thence to the station. A short street leads from the church in the market-place to the bridge (p. 181), another fine point of view.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach (1228—53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck (p. 91), near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became the capital of the Palatinate, and continued so for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1720, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the Grand-Duchy of Baden. After the completion of the railways the influx of visitors greatly increased, and the town was rapidly extended. This venerable seat of the Muses has therefore now lost much of that poetic charm with which it was so long invested.

Heidelberg forms, as it were, the key of the mountainous valley of the Neckar, which below the town opens into the plain of the Rhine. The castle-hill, a spur of the loftier Königsstuhl, leaves but little space for the 1200 houses situated between its base and the river. The town (19,910 inhab., $^1/_3$ Rom. Cath.) consists of the *W.* and *E. Haupt-Strasse*, a street about $1^1/_2$ M. in length, with several less important cross and parallel streets. On the N. side flows the Neckar.

On the S. side of the town, parallel with it, and extending from the *Station* (Pl. B, C, 6) to a point opposite the centre of the town, runs the *Anlage*, or public promenade, planted with trees, and flanked with modern hotels and handsome dwelling-houses. Near the W. end of this street is the old *Cemetery of St. Anne*, in which the remains of many eminent men repose. Near the E. end of the Anlage, on the l., is the Protestant *Church of St. Peter*, recently restored, where Hieronymus of Prague, the companion of Huss, expounded his doctrines in 1406.

The **University** (800 stud.), the celebrated *Ruperto-Carolina*,

the cradle of the sciences in S. Germany, and after those of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1802 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections. Most of the lectures are delivered in the *University Buildings* (Pl. 19) in the Ludwigs-Platz, erected in 1693. The *Library*, a separate building, contains 200,000 vols. and 1800 MSS. It is open daily 10—12, and on Wed. and Sat. 2—4 also. The collections and scientific institutions (*Archaeological Institute*, near the University; *Botanical Garden*, Pl. 4, near the station; *Zoological Museum*, and the extensive *Collection of Minerals*, both in the Natural History Building, or Friedrichsbau, Pl. 15) possess little interest for the passing traveller.

In the *Market Place* (Pl. B, 2) rises the Gothic *Stiftskirche*, or *Heilig-Geistkirche*, erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under Count Palatine Rupert. The nave is employed for Protestant, the choir for Rom. Catholic worship. The latter contains the tomb of King Rupert (see below) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. Opposite the church is the inn *Zum Ritter St. Georg*, erected in 1592, a picturesque old house, one of the few which escaped destruction during the devastations of 1693 (see below). As the town presents few attractions, the visitor should devote every spare hour to the magnificent

****Castle** and its environs. It is situated on a wooded slope of the Königsstuhl, 330 ft. above the Neckar, and was probably founded by Lewis the Severe, son-in-law of Rudolph of Hapsburg, about the close of the 13th century. The *Ruprechts-Bau* was erected by Elector Rupert III., who was chosen emperor by the electors at Rhense (p. 83) in 1400 as indicated by the imperial eagle above the arms of the Palatinate on this, the oldest part of the castle. Elector Frederick I., 'the Victorious', next extended the edifice. The Electors of the 16th and 17th centuries, especially Otho Henry (1555—59), Frederick IV. (1583—1610), and Frederick V. (1610—21), King of Bohemia and husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, made sumptuous additions to the castle. It suffered much during the Thirty Years' War, but was restored by Charles Lewis (1650—80). It was this prince, who during the devastations of the Palatinate in 1674 wrote to Turenne, saying that such barbarities could not be perpetrated by command of the 'most Christian king', and perhaps arose from some personal grudge which he would willingly gratify by meeting the Marshal in single combat. The Marshal, however, declined the challenge. During the Orleans war the French general Mélac, contrary to the stipulation, caused the castle to be blown up (1689).

The town met with the most cruel usage at the hands of the French in 1693. Owing to treachery or cowardice, it was surrendered after little or no resistance. The massacre of the inhabitants

and destruction of the castle immediately began. After savage and almost incredible barbarities, the town was left a heap of smouldering ruins, and the castle entirely dismantled.

After this feat of arms, so tarnishing to his fame, Louis XIV. caused a medal to be struck, bearing the words: '*Heidelberga Deleta*'. In 1764 the Castle was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. The walls are of vast extent, and form the most magnificent ruin in Germany. The towers, turrets, buttresses, and balconies, the lofty gateways and fine old statues, and the courts and grounds, have sometimes gained for it the title of the Alhambra of the Germans. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover linked with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and the instability of the proudest of human monuments has called forth many a poetic effusion.

Ascent. Several paths ascend from the town to the Castle. The shortest is the *Burgweg* (see Plan), leading from the Kornmarkt to the *Great Balcony* in 12 min.

The most beautiful route from the town, however, is the following. Leaving the Prinz Carl, or the Adler, the traveller follows the Haupt-Strasse towards the E., passes the Carls-Platz, planted with trees, and affording a good view of the castle, and then ascends by the third side street to the r., turning to the l. beyond the last house. The path ascends in well shaded windings, commanding a view of the rapid Neckar below, passes the foot of the arches, and finally leads to the Great Terrace (Pl. 11), the most celebrated point of view, situated opposite to the Castle. Thence pass the Restaurant, the 'Gesprengte Thurm' and the Schlossbrücke, and proceed through the Elisabethen-Pforte into the Stückgarten; return to the bridge, enter the court-yard, visit the balcony, and descend by the Burgweg (comp. description below).

A carriage-road, destitute of view, leads from the Klingenthor, at the E. end of the Anlage, to the Castle in $^1/_4$ hr. By this the visitor first enters the garden, and then proceeds to the l. through the *Elisabethen-Pforte*, erected by Elector Frederick V. in honour of his consort Elizabeth of England, to the *Stückgarten*, the extreme W. point of the grounds, commanding an extensive view as far as the Haardt Mts. The '*Dicke Thurm*' (Pl. 2) at the W. corner, once the festive Hall of Frederick V., whose statue, as well as that of his brother Lewis V., peer forth from ivy-clad niches, was destroyed by the French in 1689.

To the r. on entering the **Schlosshof* (castle-yard) is a fountain, with granite columns which once adorned the Palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 107). On the l. is the *Ruprechts-Bau* (Pl. 6) with the well-executed imperial eagle, and above the entrance a wreath of five roses borne by two angels, one of whom is putting a pair of half-opened compasses into one of the roses (an allegory not satisfactorily interpreted). The small hall contains a collection of armour, bullets, &c. found in the castle. The adjacent *Alte Bau* (or 'Bandhaus', Pl. 7) is restored in the interior. Those who wish to form an idea of the magnitude of the edifice, should explore the

extensive passages which connect this point with the 'Thick Tower', and inspect the castle chapel and cellar. (Fees, including the 'Great Tun', for 1 pers. 30 kr., 2 pers. 48, 3 pers. or more 18 kr. each.)

The* *Otto Heinrichs-Bau* (Pl. 15), erected in 1556, the finest example of Renaissance architecture in Germany, merits careful inspection. The principal façade towards the court, rising in three storeys above a lofty cellar floor, is richly adorned with beautiful sculpturing. Over the magnificent portal in the centre, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the twelve niches above are statues of heathen deities by Colins of Malines; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Faith, Charity, Hope, and Justice; in the four lower niches, Hercules, Samson, Joshua, and David.

The *Friedrichs-Bau* (Pl. 9), dating from 1601, seems by the exuberance of its ornamentation ambitious of surpassing the rest of the edifice in magnificence. The front is embellished with statues of 16 Electors Palatine, from Otho of Wittelbach (1183), to Frederick IV. (1607); above them to the l. is Charlemagne. In the corner to the l. is the entrance to the cellar containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask constructed in 1751, and capable of holding 49,000 gallons (adm. for 1 pers. 6, 2—3 pers. 9, 4 pers. or more 3 kr. each). By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

The ***Graimberg Gallery** in the Friedrichsbau (adm. 12 kr.; for parties of 6 and upwards 9 kr. each), contains an extensive collection of portraits of princes, chiefly of the Palatinate, documents, coins, relics, ornaments, etc., all more or less connected with the history of the castle and the town.

A vaulted passage leads under the Friedrichsbau to the **Great Balcony* constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful prospect of the Neckar. Under the balcony is a long vaulted gateway leading to the footpath *(Burgweg)* to the town.

The *'Gesprengte Thurm'* (blown-up-tower) at the E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the r. of the bridge leading into the castle-yard, is of so solid masonry, that, when the French blew it up in 1689, the result was, that one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 93 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages.

The *Schloss-Garten*, laid out 1804, affords delightful walks. One of the finest points is the **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commanding a beautiful view of the Castle itself. Between the Castle and the terrace is a Restaurant, where a band generally plays on summer afternoons.

The *Path to the Molkencur* ascends the steps opposite

the 'Gesprengte Thurm', and turns to the r. among ivy-clad walls; another flight of steps then leads to the broad carriage-road, which ascends to the *Rondel*, a few paces farther up. Here the traveller follows the road to the r., shaded by chestnut-trees, and termed the *Friesenweg* from an inscription on the rock in memory of the artist *Fries* of Heidelberg. The road passes the scanty remains of the *'Old Castle'* on the *Jettenbühl*, a spur of the *Geisberg*. It is said to have been inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa, and was blown up in 1537. At the top of the hill is the **Molkencur** ('whey-cure'), a restaurant 234 ft. above the Castle, and a very favourite resort. *View admirable, the Castle itself forming a most picturesque foreground.

The **Königsstuhl**, also called *Kaiserstuhl* in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor Francis in 1815, 905 ft. higher than the Castle, and 1847 ft. above the sea-level, is reached from the Molkencur by an easy and shaded path in 3/4 hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hr. The tower on the top, 93 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, the Black Forest as far as the Mercuriusberg at Baden, and even the cathedral of Strassburg (?).

From the Molkencur a nearly level carriage-road leads to the W. round the *Riesenstein*, and past some sandstone quarries, to the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), 1 M. distant, and, a few hundred yards farther, to the ***Rondel**, an open space in front of a covered seat, and a charming point of view. From the Rondel a path to the l. (on the r. side of the road) descends through the *Wolfshöhle* to the station (1/4 hr.). The pedestrian may continue his walk along the brow of the hill 1 1/4 M. farther to the *Speyerer Hof* (*Inn), but the view remains the same. He should then return by the road through the wood to the **Cemetery** (fine view from the chapel), 3/4 M. from the station.

To the E. of the Castle a road, with charming views, leads to the **Wolfsbrunnen** (2 M.), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife (p. 178). According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf; whence the name. The five ponds fed by the spring contain trout, a dish of which may be had at the inn.

About 1/4 M. from the Carlsthor, on the high road ascending on the l. bank of the Neckar, and on the new road to the Castle, is situated a new Gothic building (formerly known as the *Hausacker*), the property of Herr Carl Metz, containing a **Collection* of historically or artistically remarkable weapons, suits of armour, ecclesiastical and domestic utensils, instruments of torture, ancient and modern stained glass, china, wood-carving, coins, pictures, etc., many of the objects very rare and valuable (always accessible; adm. 18 kr.; for a party of 4 pers. 1 fl.).

The handsome ***Bridge** (Pl. A, 2) over the Neckar (toll 1 kr.;

carriage and pair 4 kr.), constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1788, is embellished with statues of the Elector and of Minerva. In 1799 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Austrians against the French.

On the r. bank of the Neckar is the ***Philosophenweg,** a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the slope of the *Heiligenberg* (p. 172), chiefly through vineyards, commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the beautiful outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. It is reached by a road through the first side valley to the l., 1/2 M. above the bridge, passing the well-known students' tavern '*Zur Hirschgasse*', where duels still take place; the road then descends to *Neuenheim* (p. 172); or the walk may be taken in the opposite direction. At Neuenheim a ferry (1 kr.); swimming-bath at the landing-place on the l. bank of the river, not far from the station.

Excursions. **Ziegelhausen** (*Adler*), a village frequently visited from Heidelberg, 3 M. from the Neckar Bridge, lies on the road on the r. bank of the river, passing the picturesquely situated *Stift Neuburg*. Opposite to it, on the l. bank, is stat. *Schlierbach* (see below), which is reached from the Carlsthor by railway in 10 min.

Longer excursions (carriages, see p. 176) may also be made to **Neckargemünd** (*Pfalz*), 6 M. distant, on the l. bank of the Neckar, at the influx of the *Elsenz* (reached by railway from the Carlsthor, Pl. A, B, 1, in 20 min.; fares 24, 15, 9 kr.; *Schlierbach* is a station halfway to Neckargemünd). Beyond it, on a wooded eminence to the r., rises the castle of **Dilsberg**, unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. It was used as a state-prison down to the beginning of the present century, and the following anecdote shows how rigorous was the confinement to which the prisoners were subjected. On one occasion, when the castle was visited by strangers who were desirous of seeing the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them. The next place of note is the old town of **Neckarsteinach** (*Harfe*) (p. 176), on the r. bank of the Neckar, 8 M. from Heidelberg, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land-scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. One of the castles has been restored in the mediæval style by its present proprietor Baron v. Dorth.

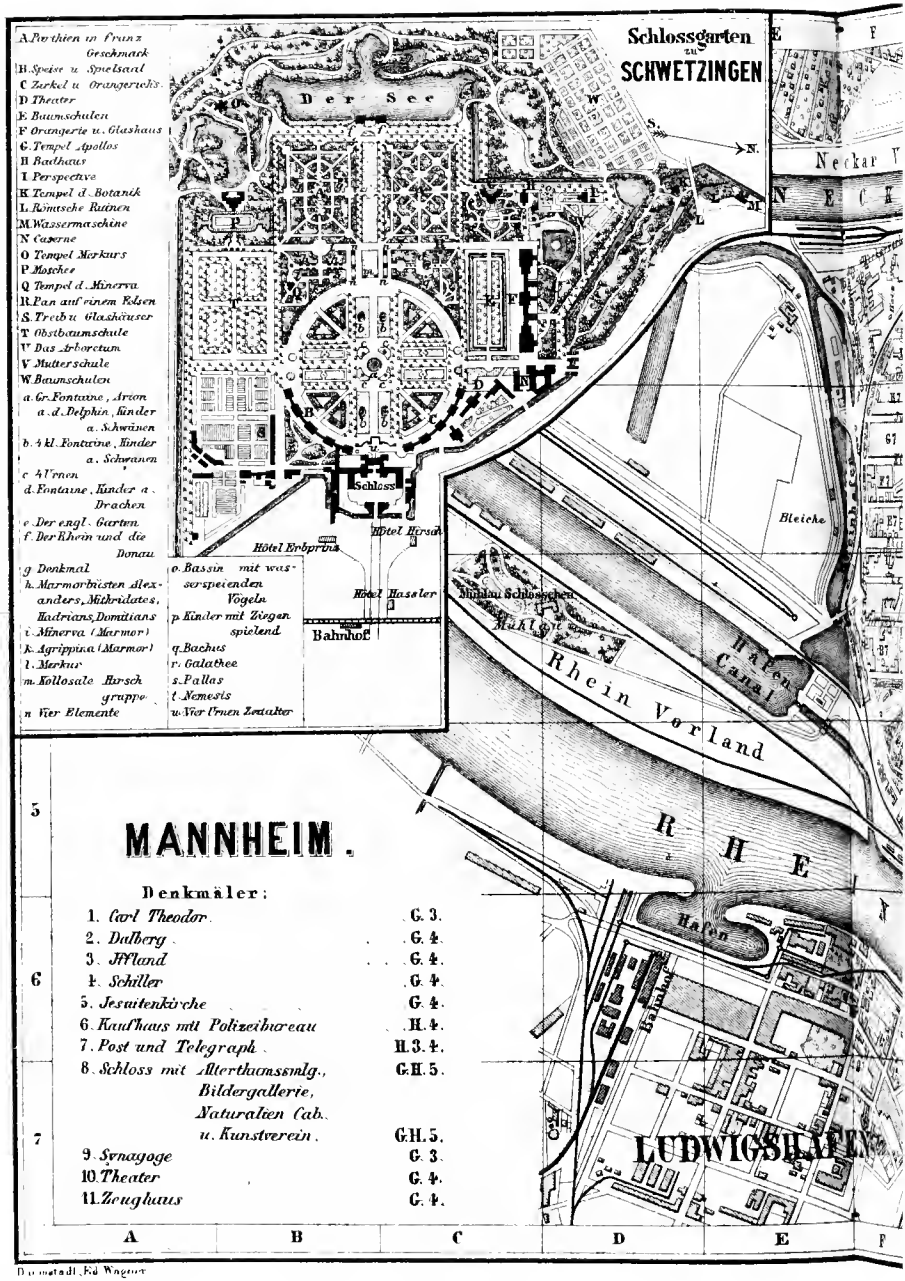
Excursions to *Mannheim*, *Schwetzingen*, and *Speyer*, see below.

32. Mannheim and Schwetzingen. Speyer.

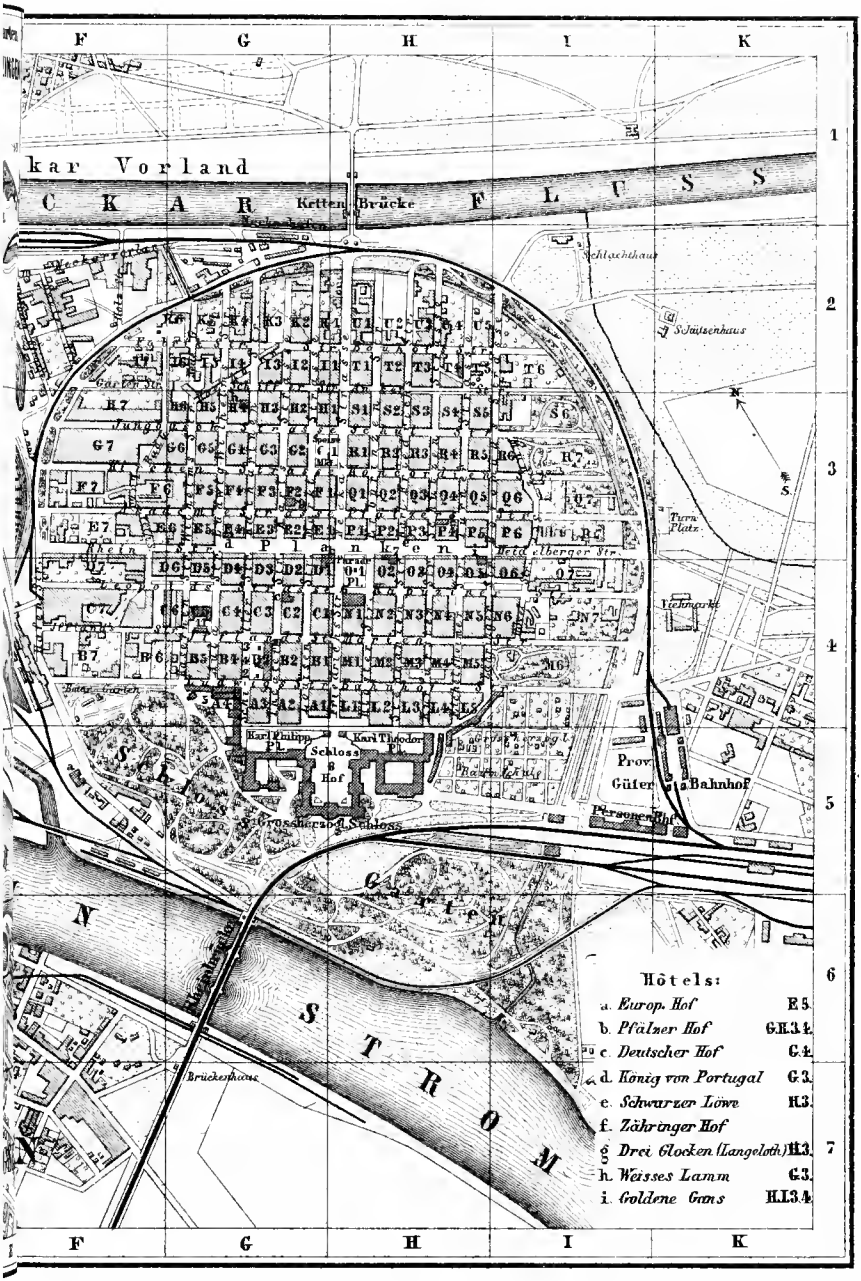
Mannheim. **Hotels.** *Pfälzer Hof (Pl. b), R. 1 fl., B. 30, A. 18 kr. *Deutscher Hof (Pl. c), commercial. — *König von Portugal (Pl. d) and Schwarzer Löwe, second class. Zähringer Hof (Pl. f); *Drei Glocken (or Hôtel Langeloth, Pl. g), near the Strohmarkt; *Weisses Lamm (Pl. h) and *Goldene Gans (Pl. i.), unpretending.

Restaurants. *Stern*, near the theatre; *Café Français; Mohrenkopf; Rosenstock.* — **Beer**: *Rothes Schaf; Maierhof; Alte Sonne; Löwenkeller*, on the way from the theatre to the station; *Bockkeller*, near the Heidelberg Gate.

Cabs per drive 12 kr. for 1 pers., 24 for 2, 27 for 3, 36 for 4 pers.
Porterage from station or pier to cab 3 kr. for each package.



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner



F G H I K
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
kar Vorland
C K A R F L U S S
Ketten Brücke
Schlachthaus
Schützenhaus
Turn Platz
Viehmarkt
Karl Philipp Pl.
Karl Theodor Pl.
Schloss Hof
Grossherzogl. Schloss
Prov. Güter Bahnhof
Personen Hof
Brückenhaus
S T R O M
Hôtels:
a. Europ. Hof E 5.
b. Pfälzer Hof G.H.3.4.
c. Deutscher Hof G.4.
d. König von Portugal G.3.
e. Schwarzer Löwe H.3.
f. Zähringer Hof
g. Drei Glocken (Langeloth) H.3.
h. Weisses Lamm G.3.
i. Goldene Gans H.I.3.4.

Telegraph Offices at the railway station and at the post-office in the town.

Mannheim (276 ft.), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV., and destroyed by the French in 1689. For its subsequent importance it was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who owing to ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1720. The town was seriously damaged by the siege of 1795, and in 1799 the fortifications were demolished.

Mannheim (pop. 39,614, 1/2 Prot.) is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 100 square sections like a chess-board. It is conveniently situated at the confluence of the Neckar and Rhine, and is the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine. Tobacco, madder, spelt, and fruit are the staple commodities. The harbours of the Rhine and Neckar and the Baden railway station are connected by rails for the goods traffic.

The spacious **Schloss** (Pl. 8), erected in 1720—1729, and partially destroyed in 1795, contains (in the gateway, l.) a number of *Roman Monuments*, with remarkable inscriptions, statues, small Etruscan sarcophagi, &c.; on the first floor of the same wing a *Picture Gallery* with a few good Dutch pictures, a considerable collection of *Engravings* and *Casts*, and a *Nat. History Cabinet*. The Grand Duchess Stephanie (d. 1860), the adopted daughter of Napoleon I., and widow of the Grand Duke Charles (d. 1818), formerly resided here.

Picture Gallery (open daily, 8—12, and 2 till dusk, adm. 30 kr.; on Wed., 11—4, gratis). Ante-Chamber: Casts of ancient busts; engravings. — Room I.: Modern Baden artists. — II.: *L. Cranach*, 34. Dying Mary; 35. Nativity; 21. *Kuntz*, Cows resting; 24. *Holbein*, Portrait; 25. *Ross*, Senator of Frankfort; 33. *Hamilton*, Game. — III.: 60. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry. — IV.: 119. *Rubens*, Portrait of his second wife; 97. *Peters*, Storm at sea; 88. *Ruysdael*, Landscape. — V.: *Rembrandt*, Christ before Pilate; 122. Two clergymen; 127. *Potter*, Cattle; 141. *Ruysch*, Fruit; 163. *Weenix*, Game; *Terburg*, 183. Singing lesson, 182. Lace-maker; 190. *Wouvermans*, Plundering. — VI.: *Teniers*, 201. Rustic wedding, 205. Boors playing, 195. Tavern scene, 196. Rustic repast; 212. *Helmont*, Alchemist; *Teniers*, 219. Scissors-grinder, 222. Peasants singing; 223. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 235. *Joseph Vernet*, Calm sea; *Ryckaert*, 221. Cobbler, 224. Tavern scene; 253. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a counsellor. — VII.: 259. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar. — VIII.: Casts of ancient sculptures.

The **Theatre** (Pl. 10), restored in 1854, and admirably decorated, is one of the best in S. Germany. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers', 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here under his own direction. — **Schiller's Monument** (Pl. 4), which adorns the Schillerplatz, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the r. and l., are the statues of *Iffland* (d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, minister of Baden, and brother of the Primate of that name (p. 148), both by Widnmann, and erected by King Lewis I. of Bavaria in 1864 and 1866.

The following buildings may also be mentioned; the *Jesuits Church*, richly decorated with marble and gilding, erected in 1733;

the *Observatory*, the *Arsenal*, and the *Kaufhaus*, all erected about the middle of last century; the long and handsome magazines of the *Freihafen;* the new *Synagogue*, in the Byzantine style, richly decorated with gilding and arabesques. The bronze fountain in front of the Kaufhaus was erected at the beginning of the 18th cent.

The *Market Place* is adorned with a *Monument* (Pl. 1) to the Elector Charles Theodore. Farther N. in the same direction is the *Suspension Bridge* over the Neckar, constructed in 1845.

The **Railway Bridge** (Pl. G, 6) across the Rhine, with its handsome portals, was completed in 1867.

From Mannheim to Carlsruhe by direct railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 42, 1 fl. 9, 42 kr.). Scenery uninteresting. First stat. **Schwetzingen** (**Erbprinz*, *Hirsch*, both opposite the entrance to the château; *Hassler*, at the station), a town with 3200 inhab. The *Schloss* was erected by the Elector Charles Lewis in 1656, destroyed by Melac in 1689, subsequently rebuilt, and occupied during the 18th cent. as an electoral residence. The poet *Hebel*, who died here in 1826, is interred in the neighbouring cemetery. The **Gardens*, laid out by Elector Charles Theodore in the middle of the 18th cent., cover an area of 117 acres, and contain fine avenues in the old French style, as well as portions laid out like an English park. The whole may be seen in 2 hrs. The objects most worthy of note are, beginning on the l. (guide unnecessary): Temple of Minerva, the Mosque (fine view from the highest minaret, 150 ft., fee 12 kr.), Temple of Mercury; view from the large pond (near the colossal statues of the 'Rhine' and 'Danube'), through an opening in the wood, of the Haardt Mts.; Temple of Apollo, Bath-house (fee 12 kr.), bird fountain, Roman aqueduct, and orangery.

Next stations *Hockenheim*, *Neulussheim*, *Waghäusel*, *Wiesenthal* (where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated on 21st June, 1849). Post-omnibus three times daily from Wiesenthal (in ½ hr.) to the ancient imperial fortress of *Philippsburg*, which after numerous vicissitudes was dismantled by the French in 1800. About 3 M. farther W. lies *Germersheim* (p. 186). Next stations *Graben-Neudorf*, *Linkenheim*, and *Carlsruhe* (p. 189).

Travellers who make a short stay at Mannheim are strongly recommended to devote half a day to Speyer, or *Spires* (by railway from Ludwigshafen in 50 min., comp. p. 225).

Speyer (**Rheinischer Hof; * Wittelsbacher Hof; *Pfälzer Hof*, near the cathedral), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, the seat of Government and a bishopric, and the 'city of the dead emperors' (pop. 13,241, 3/5 Prot.), was the Roman *Noviomagus*, *Neomagus*, *Nemetae*, or *Augusta Nemetum*, and was frequently the residence of the German monarchs. Under the Salic kings, who resided at Limburg near Dürkheim (p. 232), 18 M. from Speyer, the town assumed considerable importance.

The ****Cathedral,** the great attraction here, is open 9—11 a. m., and 2—6 p. m.; admission to the choir and crypt by card only (12 kr.), obtained from the sacristan. Tickets for the cartoons (12 kr.) are sold at the W. entrance, where application must be made by those desirous of ascending the tower. The church is ¾ M. from the stat. (omnibus 9 kr.).

The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. as a burial-

place for himself and his successors, and completed by his son Henry III. and his grandson Henry IV. (1061), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., were not deposited here till five years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V., last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia, Rudolph of Hapsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert I. of Austria, by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 233). After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here too lie the remains of Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes. In 1146 the cathedral was the scene of the preaching of St. Bernhard, whose fervency in the cause of the Cross induced Conrad III. to join the crusades.

The cathedral suffered much by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. On 31st May, 1689, it was desecrated by the French, who did not even respect the resting-places of the dead. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the town was committed to the flames and completely destroyed, and other atrocities were committed by the brutal hirelings of Louis XIV. The desecration of the imperial monuments was repeated in 1693 by order of the French intendant Henz. By a singular coincidence, on the same day, exactly 100 years later, the spoliation of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis was perpetrated under the direction of one Hentz, a representative of the people, and the remains of Louis XIV., devastator of the Palatinate, were the first to suffer what appeared to be a righteous retribution.

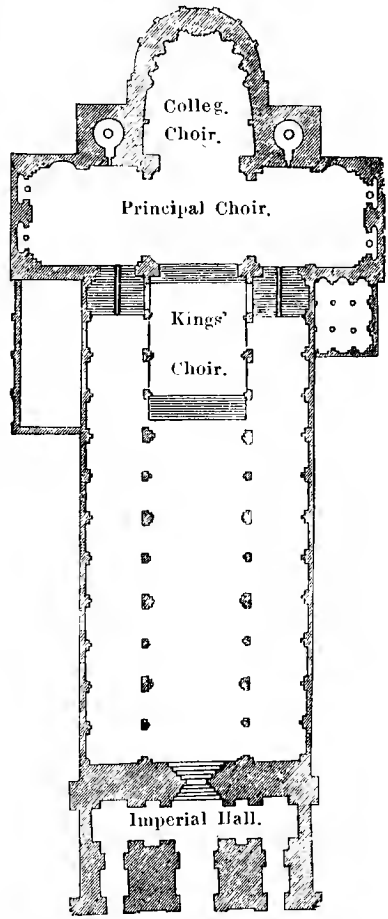
In the following year (10th—20th Jan., 1794) the church was subjected to new devastation. Everything of a combustible nature, crosses, altars, and prayer-books, were burned in front of the sacred edifice, while the republicans are said to have danced demoniacally round the blazing pile. The church was then converted into a magazine, and at the close of last century narrowly escaped being put up to auction at a valuation of 8000 fr. In 1806 Napoleon ordered it to be re-dedicated to public worship, but in the absence of funds it continued to be used as a store-house. In 1822 it was at length restored to its sacred purposes.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing basilica in the Romanesque style, the plan of which has remained unaltered notwithstanding the numerous vicissitudes it has undergone. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft.

The crypt, under the transept and choir, which contains the most ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg, remains in the

form in which it was consecrated in 1039; the choir with the two E. towers (284 ft.) were probably erected subsequently to 1068, while the upper parts of the church are believed to have been restored after a fire in 1159.

The *Façade*, as well as the W. spire (239 ft.) and the Kaiser-Halle, or Imperial Hall, were constructed in 1854—58 from designs by the eminent architect Hübsch of Carlsruhe. The large rose window in front has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre, on a gold ground, and in the corners the emblems of the four Evangelists, an angel (Matthew), a winged lion (Mark), an ox (Luke), and an eagle (John). Over the principal door is the imperial double eagle, over the side-entrances the lion of the Palatinate.



In the *Kaiser-Halle*, the entrance hall under the W. towers, are niches of gilded mosaic, in which stone statues of the following emperors interred in the *Kings' Choir* were placed in 1858: r. Conrad II., Rudolph of Hapsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria; l. Henry III., Henry IV. (in the robes of a penitent), Henry V., Philip of Swabia, and Conrad II. The last by *Dietrich*, the others by *Fernkorn* of Vienna. The four reliefs are by *Pilz:* Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, l. St. Bernard and St. Stephen, r. John the Baptist and the painter Schraudolph.

Two inscriptions to the r. and l. of the principal portal record the names of the sovereigns by whom the church has been restored at different periods.

The ***Interior** is adorned with ** *Frescoes by Schraudolph*, 32 in number, which owe their origin to the artistic taste of Lewis I. and Max II., kings of Bavaria, and are among the finest specimens of modern German art. They were executed by *Joh. Schraudolph*, assisted by *C. Schraudolph* and others, in 1845—1853; decorations by *Jos. Schwarzmann*.

Nave. *N. Wall:* 1. Adam and Eve; 2. Abraham's promise; 3. David's vision; 4. Birth of the Virgin; 5. Her Betrothal; 6. Salutation; 7. Adoration of the Magi; 8. Circumcision; 9. Mary finds Jesus in the Temple; 10. Joseph's death; 11. Jesus teaching; 12. The risen Saviour. *S. Wall:* 1. Noah's thank-offering; 2. The burning bush; 3. Prophesying of Isaiah; 4. Mary's Sacrifice; 5. Salutation; 6. Nativity; 7. Simeon's prophecy; 8. Flight to Egypt; 9. Jesus at Nazareth; 10. Marriage at Cana; 11. Crucifixion; 12. Descent of the Holy Ghost. On the *Dome*: the Lamb, Abel, Abraham, Melchisedech, the Manna, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Evangelists. S. Side-choir: Stoning of Stephen; above it Stephen before the council; l. Consecration of the deacons, and Stoning of the Martyr Stephen; on the wall at the back, Prayer of the same saint. N. Side-choir: Vision of St. Bernard; above it, Arrival of St. Bernard at Speyer; on the r., his Prayer at the altar, and under it Presentation of the banner of the Cross; on the back part of the wall, Miraculous cure of a boy, Departure of the saints. Collegiate Choir: Mary and John; Death of Mary; her Interment, Assumption, Coronation. — The coloured Sketches and Cartoons are exhibited in a room above the (S.) baptistery (adm. see above); entrance from the S. side choir. — In the Kings' Choir, on broad pedestals, stand two large *Statues: r. *Rudolph of Hapsburg*, in Tyrolese marble, by Schwanthaler, in a sitting posture, with a sword in his r. hand and a helmet at his feet, as the restorer of order and peace after the sad interregnum; l. the Emp. *Adolph of Nassau*, in sandstone, by Ohmacht, in a kneeling position. — On the r. and l. of the passage of the principal choir two reliefs, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors, partially gilded, and bearing ancient inscriptions. — The crypt beneath the choir, containing the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg already mentioned, was restored in 1857 and is architecturally interesting.

On the exterior a gallery, without balustrades, extends round the cathedral, affording a fine view of the environs, and enabling the visitor to inspect the frescoes in the nave and choir from above. (Sacristan 30 kr.)

The ancient **Churchyard** is now a promenade. On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Oelberg* (Mt. of Olives), a curious mass of rock-work with emblematical representations, surrounded by five Gothic pillars, erected in 1441. It was originally a chapel in the cloisters, of which no trace is now left, and represented the Garden of Gethsemane and the betrayal of the Saviour. Under the trees near it is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral-bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. From among the trees to the E. of the choir rises the *Heidenthürmchen* (Heathens' Tower), the substruction of which is supposed to be of Roman origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger. It contains some bones of antediluvian animals and

mediæval relics. — To the N. E. of the cathedral is the open *Hall of Antiquities*, in which Roman and other relics found in the Rhenish Palatinate are preserved.

The broad Maximilians-Strasse is bounded on the E. by the Cathedral, on the W. by the **Altpörtel**, a fine old tower, the sole relic of the once free Imperial town.

The devastations of the French have left few other relics of antiquity at Speyer. A mouldering wall by the Protestant church is all that remains of the ancient *Retscher*, an imperial palace where 29 diets were held. In consequence of the proceedings at one of these under Charles V. in 1529, the famous Protest was issued by the members of the reformed faith, from which the appellation of *'Protestant'* is derived. The bishops, who like those of Cologne were not permitted to live in the town, resided till the 17th cent. at the Madenburg (p. 234), and afterwards at Bruchsal.

From Speyer by railway in 35 min. to **Germersheim** (*Elephant*), an old town at the confluence of the *Queich* (p. 225) and the Rhine, strongly fortified since 1835; thence in 40 min. to *Landau* (p. 225).

33. From Heidelberg to Baden.

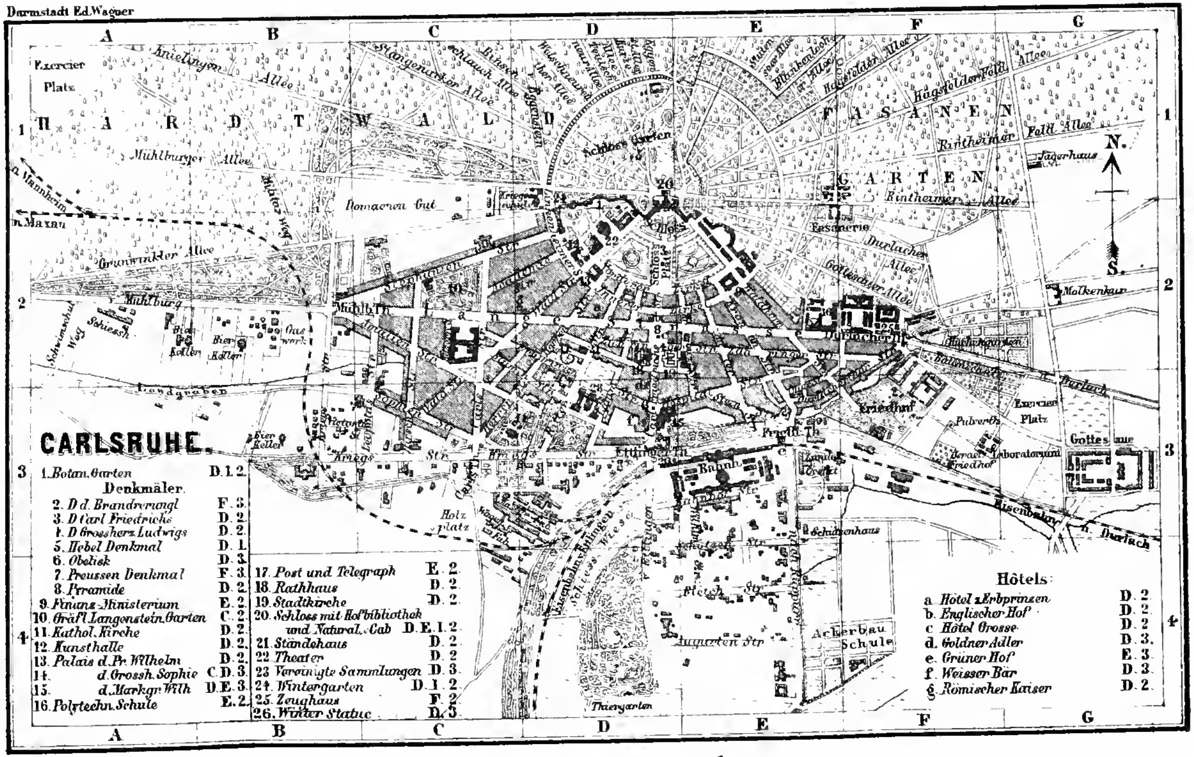
Railway in 2¼—3½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 54, 2 fl. 39, 1 fl. 39 kr.; express higher). Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.

The line traverses a wide and fertile plain, bounded on the E. by a low range of hills, and here and there passes villages peeping from among innumerable fruit-trees. As soon as the train has quitted the station, the cemetery-chapel appears on the slope to the l., with the tower on the Königsstuhl rising above it. Stations *St. Ilgen*, *Wiesloch* (the village ¾ M. from the line); then **Langenbrücken** (*Ochs; Sonne*), with sulphur baths, near which, to the r. of the line, is *Kislau*, formerly a hunting-seat of the archbishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary for women. Opposite, at some distance, lies *Mingolsheim*, where Count Ernst Mansfeld, the ally of Elector Frederick V., defeated the Bavarians under Tilly in 1622.

Bruchsal (**Badischer Hof*, R. from 48, B. 30 kr.; **Rose*, near the station; **Rail. Restaur.*), a town with 9786 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a handsome rococo structure, elegantly fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick, merits a visit. Opposite the Schloss is a large *Reservoir* built in the form of a small château, and supplied with water from the mountains. The castellated building to the l. of the line is a *Prison*, containing 408 cells for solitary confinement, part of which was destroyed by fire in 1871. The *Church of St. Peter* contains the burial vault of the last bishops.

Bruchsal is the junction of the Wurtemberg line (to Stuttgart in 2—3½ hrs.; to Friedrichshafen in 9—12¼ hrs.).

On the Michaelsberg, near stat. *Unter-Grombach*, stands the old *Michaels-Capelle*; on an eminence near stat. *Weingarten* rises the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein*.



Darmstadt Ed. Wagner
CARLSRUHE.
1. Botan. Garten D. 1. 2.
Denkmäler.
2. D. d. Brandrenngl F. 3.
3. D. Carl Friedrichs D. 2.
4. D. Grossherz. Ludwigs D. 2.
5. Hebel Denkmal D. 1.
6. Obelisk D. 3.
7. Preussen Denkmal F. 3.
8. Pyramide D. 2.
9. Finanz-Ministerium E. 2.
10. Gräfl. Langenstein. Garten C. 2.
11. Kathol. Kirche D. 2.
12. Kunsthalle D. 2.
13. Palais d. Pr. Wilhelm D. 2.
14. d. Grossh. Sophie C. D. 3.
15. d. Markgr. Wilh. D. E. 3.
16. Polytechn. Schule E. 2.
17. Post und Telegraph E. 2.
18. Rathhaus D. 2.
19. Stadtkirche D. 2.
20. Schloss mit Hofbibliothek und Natural. Cab. D. E. 1. 2.
21. Ständehaus D. 2.
22. Theater D. 2.
23. Vereinigte Sammlungen D. 3.
24. Wintergarten D. 1. 2.
25. Zeughaus F. 2.
26. Winter Statue D. 3.
Hôtels:
a. Hotel z. Erbprinzen D. 2.
b. Englischer Hof D. 2.
c. Hôtel Grosse D. 2.
d. Goldner Adler D. 3.
e. Grüner Hof E. 3.
f. Weisser Bär D. 3.
g. Römischer Kaiser D. 2.
HARDTWALD
FASANEN GARTEN
Schloss Garten
Schloss Platz
Domanen Gut
Mühlburg
Landgraben
Bahnh.
Thiergarten
Ackerbau Schule
Gottesaue
Exercier Platz
Jägerhaus
Molkenkur
Friedhof
Holz platz
n. Mannheim
n. Maxau
n. Durlach
Eisenbahn
N.
S.

Durlach (*Carlsburg*), the ancient capital of the Duchy of Baden-Durlach, was burned by the French in 1688, with the exception of five houses. The lofty and conspicuous watch-tower on the *Thurmberg* commands a splendid view, as far as Strassburg. The line to *Pforzheim*, diverging here to the l., runs thence to the S. to *Wildbad*, and E. to *Mühlacker*, a station on the Wurtemberg line.

The train next passes the old Benedictine monastery of *Gottsau* (r.), now a barrack, and soon stops at

Carlsruhe. The *Railway Station* is a handsome structure, worthy of inspection. On the W. side of the town there is a small station for the trains to Maxau and Mannheim. Railway to *Mannheim* direct, see p. 184; to *Maxau*, see p. 193; to *Baden* and *Bâle*, see below.

Hotels. *Erbprinz (Pl. a), Lange-Str., R. 1 fl., L. 18, B. 30, A. 24 kr.; *Englischer Hof (Pl. b) and *Hôtel Grosse (Pl. c) in the market-place, similar charges. *Hôtel Stoffleth (*Bär*) (Pl. f), Carl Friedrichs-Str., near the Ettlinger Thor. — *Goldner Adler (Pl. d), near the Ettlinger Thor, unpretending. *Grüner Hof (Pl. e), Badischer Hof, and Prinz Max, all at the station.

Café-Restaurants (beer at all). **Däschner*, Katholische Kirchenplatz; **Hoeck* (Grüner Hof), with garden; **Iffland* (Erbprinz Hotel); *Badischer Hof*, Schloss-Platz; concerts are frequently given at *Klever's*, *Schrempf's*, and *Geiger's*. — Newspapers and restaurant at the *Museum*, a private club to which access may be obtained through a member.

Cabs. One-horse, 1—2 pers. for 1/4 hr. 18 kr., 3—4 pers. 24 kr.; two-horse 30 kr. To the station to meet the early train (before 6) 1 fl.

Post and **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 17), Kreuz-Str., No. 14.

Theatre (Pl. 22) on Sund., Tues., Thurs., and Frid.; closed from 1st June to 1st Aug.

Baths in the Rhine, at Maxau, to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer. — Warm Baths: *Hemberle*, at the corner of the Lange-Str. and Wald-Str.

English Church Service in the Chapel of the Stiftung, by the Muhlberg Gate.

Carlsruhe (318 ft.), the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden (38,004 inhab., 2/5 Rom. Cath.), situated 3 M. from the Rhine, on the outskirts of the Hardwald, is a clean well-built town, which is indebted for its origin to some differences between the Margrave Charles William and the townspeople of Durlach. In 1715 that prince began to erect the town round his hunting-castle, which soon gave place to the present palace. The plan of the town resembles a fan,. the streets radiating from the palace. Three distinct architectural styles may be observed: 1st, that of the beginning of last century, the older French style; 2nd, imitations of the Greek and Roman styles; 3rd, the modern Romanesque School, introduced by the eminent architect Hübsch.

The broad *Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse* intersects the town from N. to S., extending from the Ettlinger Thor (to the l. of the egress from the station, near the bronze statue of the Baden minister Winter) to the palace, a distance of 1/2 M. Most of the sights of Carlsruhe are situated in this street in the following order: *Obelisk* (Pl. 6) with arms of Baden and bust of the Grand Duke Charles (1811—1818), with inscription; to the r. of the monument the *Markgräfliche Palais* (Pl. 13); on the l. side of the market-place the

Town Hall (Pl. 18), and r. the *Prot. Church* (Pl. 19), resembling a Greek temple; *Statue of the Grand Duke Lewis* (1818—1830); *Pyramid* in honour of Margrave Charles (d. 1738), founder of Carlsruhe; in front of the palace **Bronze Statue* of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, with four female figures at the corners of the pedestal, emblematical of the four divisions of the Duchy, the whole well designed and executed, especially the statue itself.

The **Schloss** (Pl. 20), erected about 1750, is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.; open on Frid. 4—6 p. m.), which affords a good survey of the town and the Hardwald. The dining-hall, ball-room, and other apartments are sumptuously fitted up. The E. wing contains the *Court-Library* (70,000 vols.) and a *Natural History Cabinet* (open Wed. and Sat. 10—12 and 2—4 o'clock). The latter contains remains of antediluvian animals, a valuable collection of shells, etc. The well-appointed ducal **Stables* are on the same side.

In the crescent on the W. side of the Schloss is the ***Court-Theatre** (Pl. 22), a handsome modern building, erected in 1847—1853, to replace one which had been burned down. The pediment contains (r.) reliefs of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck; in the centre the Muse of the Drama; all by Reich.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the **Palace Garden,** which extends into the Hardwald. About 200 yds. N.W. of the Bleithurm, in a small avenue, is a bust of the poet *Hebel* (Pl. 5) with quotations from his poetry. To the l. of the entrance to the garden are extensive hot-houses fitted up as a ***Winter Garden** (Pl. 24), containing a palm-house, pond for the Victoria regia, orangery, green-houses, &c. The adjoining *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 1) is open daily (Sund. excepted) before 12 and after 2 o'clock; the hot-houses on Tues. and Frid. only, 9—11 and 3—5 o'clock; admission at other times on application to the committee.

Adjacent to the botanic garden is the ***Hall of Art** (Pl. 12), by Hübsch (1836—1845) in the modern Romanesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts, and antiquities (open Wed. and Sund. 11—1 and 2—4; at other times fee 30 kr.). The sculptures at the entrance by Reich represent the arts of sculpture, poetry, and painting in the central section of the arch; at the sides, Italy on the l. and Germany on the r.; below, on the l., Michael Angelo and Raphael, on either side of the torso of a Venus; on the r. Dürer, Holbein, and Vischer. Frommel's catalogue (42 kr.) fully describes everything in the Hall. The eminent painter K. F. Lessing is the director.

Ground Floor. *Corridor to the left* (admission 6 kr.): exhibition of modern pictures and objects of art, chiefly of the Carlsruhe school, all for sale; above are four cartoons by Schwindt, representing a procession

of children. *Corridor to the right:* Greek and Roman vases from Lower Italy and Sicily, and various other antiquities. Then four saloons and several cabinets containing casts of ancient and modern sculptures.

Staircase adorned with *frescoes by *Schwind*. That on the wall at the back represents the consecration of the cathedral at Freiburg by Duke Conrad of Zähringen; among the workpeople is a portrait of the architect Hübsch (with a white collar, near the entrance on the r.); the flag-bearer is a portrait of the Grand Duke Leopold, holding the crown-prince by the hand; the crowned female figures are the Grand Duchess and the princesses; on the scaffolding above, to the r., Schwind himself; to the l. Sabina of Steinbach, the sculptress (comp. p. 203); to the r. Baldung Grün, painting the Margrave Christopher I. — The lunettes contain allegorical representations of art (above the central picture), to the r. Imagination, to the l. Exact Science, farther on, Peace and Wealth.

First Floor. *Corridor to the left:* Cartoons by *Hess*, *Veit*, *Schnorr*, and *Overbeck*. Cabinet with carved ivory and statuettes in bronze. 11. Preaching of St. Boniface, encaustic painting by *Fohr*; under it, the *Four Seasons, a water-colour by *Schrödter*. At the end of the corridor, to the l., is a small room ('No. III.'): 668. *Marie Ellenrieder*, Madonna and Child in glory; 669. *Sohn*, Question of conscience; 303. *Kirner*, Italian disturbances of 1848; 670. *Tidemand*, Grandmother's bridal ornaments. — I. Room ('V.'), lighted from above: 111. *Winterhalter*, Grand Duke Leopold of Baden; 118. *Overbeck*, Raising of Lazarus; 91, 93, 280. *Rottmann*, Greek landscapes and the island of Aegina; 121. *Marco*, Italian landscape; 128. *Lessing*, Scene from the first crusade; without number, *Lessing*, Large landscape, wooded ravine with soldiers of the Thirty Years' War (date 1871); 129. *Schirmer*, Threatening storm in the Campagna; 288, 306. *E. Fries*, Landscape from the mountains of Latium, and Watch-tower of Amalfi; 303, 77. *Kirner*, Children playing at the Italian revolution of 1848, and Swiss soldier relating his reminiscences of the French Revolution of 1830; 640. *Nicutowski*, Passage of the Beresina; *642. *De Coudres*, Entombment; 119. *F. Dietz*, Queen Maria Eleonora at the coffin of Gustavus Adolphus. — II. Room ('VI.'): **Lessing*, Disputation between Luther and Eck before the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hessen; on either side of the latter, 671—674. *Schirmer*, Four periods of the day, large landscapes with the story of the Good Samaritan; 639. *F. Dietz*, Destruction of Heidelberg by Mélac (a very large picture); *120. *Kachel*, Love; 657. *G. Becker*, The proposal of marriage; 636. *Schmitson*, Horses shying at an overturned vehicle; *Feuerbach*, Satyr playing the young Bacchus to sleep with a flute, Dante with the noble ladies of Ravenna; 132. *Bayer*, Cathedral of Freiburg, Cathedral of Strassburg; 270. *Bayer*, Jeanne de France in the convent at Bourges; 661. *Bayer*, Midday at a monastery. — IV. Cabinet. Copies from Raphael, Titian, Rubens, etc.; 638. *Feuerbach*, Copy of Titian's Assumption. — V. Cabinet. *Feuerbach*, Poetry (female figure over life-size, with violin). — VI. Cabinet. *340. *M. Schwind*, Ritter Kurt's bridal journey, from Goethe's ballad, a humorous picture in the early German style, with the inscription, 'Enemies, women, debts! Alas, what knight can get rid of them!' — VII. Cabinet. On one of the walls are early Italian pictures: 350. *Niccolò Alunno*, Crucifixion, painted in 1469 (on linen, probably a procession-flag); 351. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna. The rest of this room and the next are occupied with pictures of the early German and Netherlands schools. 381. *School of van Eyck*, Small portrait of a man; 370. *Holbein the Elder*, Bearing of the Cross; 369, 371, 369, 371. *Holbein the Younger*, St. Barbara and St. George; 42. *H. Baldung Grün*, Margrave Christopher of Baden; 382. *Grün*, The family of the Margrave kneeling before the Madonna and St. Anna; *Cranach*, 87. Luther after death, 378. Mary and Child, 379. Judgment of Paris. — III. Room ('VII.'): 366. *G. Pencz* (d. 1550), Portrait of a man in fur; 374. *N. Neuchatel* (d. 1600), Portraits of a man and woman (in half figure); 413. *Jordaens*, Moses and the Israelites leaving Egypt; 480. *C. de Crayer*, Family picture; 662. *Snyders*, Cabbages; 446. *Snyders* and *Van Thulden*, Kitchen piece; 531, 532. *Teniers*, Witch scenes. Then Italian masters, most of them uninteresting: 135. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a man;

136, 137. Two portraits of cardinals (formerly attributed to *Domenichino*, but probably by *Maratta* and *Sustermans*). — IV. Room ('VIII.'): Dutch masters: 553, 610. *Miereveldt*, Portraits of men; *592. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; 583. *Lierenz* (sometimes attributed to Rembrandt), Head of St. Peter; *587. *Van der Helst*, Young married couple; *Corn. Jenson van Ceulen* (Cologne), Portraits of Elizabeth of Essen and an old lady, both without number. — The two adjoining Cabinets contain the Dutch cabinet painters. *593. *Metsu*, Cavalier jesting over his wine with a citizen's wife; 549. *G. Dow*, Cook, cleaning fish at a window, receives a hare from a boy; 544. *F. Mieris*, Portrait of a man; 563. *Netscher*, Cleopatra; *430. *A. Brouwer*, Sleeping peasant; 469. *Brouwer*, Dentist; 482. *Steen*, Arbour of a tavern; 426, 507, 535, 545, 546. *A. Ostade*, Group of peasants, feather-cutter, interior, draught-players, smoker. — In the last Corridor, by which the staircase is again reached: Roman antiquities, weapons, tripods, vases, statuettes, and coins, most of them found near Badenweiler, Pfullendorf, Sinzheim, and Baden-Baden; among the latter is the inscription found on the Mercuriusberg (p. 199). Relics of the lake-dwellings from the Lake of Constance; mediæval coins, weapons, musical instruments, etc. The walls are adorned with cartoons by *Hess* and *Götzenberger*, and an encaustic painting by *Fohr*, representing an ancient German oak-grove.

The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the Kunsthalle is open on Mond. and Frid., 10—2 and 2—4 o'clock.

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 16), an excellent institution attended by about 800 stud., near the Durlacher Thor at the E. end of the Lange-Strasse, was erected by Hübsch in 1836. Over the entrance are stone statues of Keppler, who represents mathematical, and Erwin of Steinbach architectural science, by Raufer. Near the Durlacher Thor, a little way back from the street, stands the *Arsenal* (Pl. 25), which was bravely defended in 1849 by the townspeople against the insurgents.

The *Finanz-Ministerium* (Pl. 9) at the E. corner of the Schloss-Platz, was also erected by Hübsch. The *Landesgestüt* ('national stud') near the station, should be visited by persons interested in the rearing of horses.

The *Industrial Hall* in the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, near the station (open daily 10—12, on Sund. 11—12 and 2—4), contains a good collection of machines, implements, utensils, and manufactures of all kinds. A large lecture-room adjoining the library contains casts of classical sculptures for the instruction of students.

The *Friedrichs-Platz*, the finest at Carlsruhe, has recently been formed by the erection of a number of new buildings. On the S. side is the handsome museum of the *Vereinigte Sammlungen* (Pl. 23), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by Bergmüller in 1865—72. The interior is still unfinished. The N. side of the Platz is occupied with handsome bazaar buildings; on the E. side are the offices of the railways and diligences within the Duchy. The modern *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 11), with its Ionic portico, is in the style of the Pantheon.

The *Cemetery* (Pl. F, 3) of Carlsruhe displays great taste. The *Preussen-Denkmal*, in memory of Prussians who fell in the revolution of 1849, was erected in 1851 from designs furnished by the late king Frederick William IV.

From Carlsruhe to Landau by railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 fl. 18, 48, and 33 kr.). Stations *Mühlburg*, *Knielingen*, *Maxau* (baths, see p. 198), where the *Rhine* is crossed by a bridge of boats; then *Maximiliansau*, *Wörth*, *Kandel*, *Winden*, and *Landau* (p. 225).

As the train quits the station of Carlsruhe, Kessler's extensive *Engine Factory* is seen on the r. Then to the r., at some distance from the line, the two towers of the church of *Bulach* (erected by Hübsch, frescoes by Dietrich). To the l., on the slope of the wooded hills, lies the industrial town of **Ettlingen** *(Hirsch; Krone)*, with thriving velvet and paper manufactories. Next stations *Malsch*, *Muggensturm*.

The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view on the l. The heights of the Black Forest gradually come in sight, the most conspicuous being the Mercuriusberg with its tower. In the foreground the ruins of Ebersteinburg (p. 198). As the train approaches Rastatt, the statue of Jupiter on the palace is seen high above the green ramparts of the town.

Rastatt (407 ft.) *(*Post; Kreuz. — *Löwe; *Laterne)*, a town with 11,559 inhab., formerly an insignificant place, burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt in a superior style by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (p. 200), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct. It was fortified by the Austrians in 1840, and was a fortress of the Confederation down to 1866. Since the annexation of Strassburg to the Empire of Germany, Rastatt has lost its importance as a fortress, and the demolition of the works is contemplated.

The handsome *Palace*, completed by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 200), now partially converted into a barrack, the garden being used as a drilling-ground, stands on an eminence and is crowned with a gilded statue of Jupiter. It contains a collection of Turkish trophies, taken by Margrave Lewis William, arms, caparisons, etc. The tower commands an extensive view (castellan's fee 24 kr.). In one of the apartments the preliminary articles of the peace concluded at Baden in Switzerland between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, were signed by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshall Villars. A congress held here in 1797—1799 led to no result, and at its close the two French delegates were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered.

The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a serious mutiny of the soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

From Rastatt to Gernsbach by railway in ¾ hr. (fares 48., 33, 21 kr.). Stat. *Kuppenheim* (Ochs); r. the Favorite (p. 200). The line enters the valley of the *Murg*, here upwards of 3 M. in width. Stat. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of the Margrave William, a mineral-spring (+bath house), and well-kept grounds. Near stat. *Gaggenau* rises

a monument to M. Rindeschwender, a patriotic native of Baden. *Gernsbach*, see p. 199.

The train now crosses the *Murg*. Farther on, between Rastatt and **Oos**, the hunting-seat *Favorite* (p. 200) lies in the midst of shrubberies. Oos is the junction for *Baden-Baden*, which is reached hence in 10 min.

34. Baden and Environs.

Hotels. †Victoria, in the Leopolds-Platz. *Badischer Hof (with baths), at the entrance to the town, quieter than the others. *Englischer Hof, near the Promenadenbrücke. †Europäischer Hof, opposite the Trinkhalle. These four are of the first class: R. 1½ fl. and upwards, L. 24, B. 42, D. incl. W. at 5 o'clock 1 fl. 48, A. 30 kr. — *Stadt Baden, at the station, similar charges. — *Holländischer Hof and Hôtel d'Amérique, both in the Sophien-Str.; Russischer Hof, in the Promenaden-Platz; Deutscher Hof, Lange-Str.; *Zähringer Hof (with baths), Lange-Str.; Französischer Hof, at the corner of the Wilhelms-Str., near the Trinkhalle; Hôtel Royal; *Hirsch (with baths), Lange-Str.; *Darmstädter Hof (with baths), Gernsbacher Str.; St. Petersburger Hof (with baths), in the same street, good cuisine. Average charges in all these: R. from 1 fl., L. 18, B. 36, D. at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 12, at 5 o'clock 1 fl. 36 kr. — Baierischer Hof, opposite the station. — Ritter, Gernsbacher Str.; Drei Könige and *Stern (with restaurant) in the Lange-Str.; *Stadt Strassburg, at the end of the new promenade, somewhat remote, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl.; Stahlbad (Hôtel Garni), Lichtenthaler Str., R. 1 fl.; Engel, at the Gernsbacher Thor, moderate. Bär, at Lichtenthal (p. 197), 1½ M. from the Conversationshaus. — The best *wines* of the country are Affenthaler (red), Klingenberger, and Markgräfler (white).

Cafés. At the *Conversationshaus. Café-Restaurant à la Fleur*, near the Russischer Hof. — Beer. *Haug* and *Görger*, both at the station; *Geist*, at the Gernsbacher Thor; *Krone*. — Cigars. *Gaus*, *Rheinboldt*, both near the Conversationshaus.

Telegraph Office at the station.

Theatre. Performances in summer by French and Italian companies; in spring, autumn, and winter by that of the Carlsruhe theatre.

Races at *Iffezheim* (near Oos, see above) at the beginning of September.

Carriages. The following charges include drivers' fees. *Ebersteinschloss* 5, or returning by Gernsbach 5½ fl.; *Ebersteinburg* 4; *Fremersberg* 3, or by the Jagdhaus 4; *Jagdhaus* 3; *Seelach* 3½; *Geroldsau*, to the *Waterfall* 4; *Favorite* 3½; *Gernsbach* 4½; *Rothenfels* 4½; *Yburg* 5; to the *Old Castle* (allowing time to inspect it) and back 4 fl. (Should any of these excursions occupy more than 6 hrs. the charge is increased one-half). *Ebersteinschloss*, *Gernsbach*, *Rothenfels*, *Kuppenheim*, *Favorite* 7, *Forbach* 9, same through the Murgthal 10 fl.; *Wildbad* 18 fl.; *Rippoldsau* 20 fl. — By time: ¼ hr. for 1—2 pers. 24, 3—4 pers. 30, ½ hr. 36 or 45 kr.; ¾ hr. 48 kr. or 1 fl.; 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 15 kr.; 2 hrs. 1 fl. 48 kr. or 2 fl. 12 kr.; 3 hrs. 2 fl. 12 kr. or 3 fl.; 4 hrs. 2 fl. 36 or 3 fl. 24 kr. — *Donkeys:* ½ day 1 fl. 12 kr., whole day 2 fl. Carriage and donkey-stands opposite the Englischer Hof, at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, opposite the Baden Hotel, and in the Leopolds-Platz. — Omnibus from station to town 12 kr., incl. luggage.

English Church consecrated in 1867.

Baden has the reputation of an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend the 'matinées musicales' (adm. 5—20 fr.), and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 6—10 fl. a week, the farther from the Cursaal, the cheaper (e. g. at one of the numerous villas near the railway-station, such as the Villa Hauk, or at the village of Lichtenthal, 1½ M. distant). Breakfast in the lodging-

THE BLACK FOREST. Northeren part
Ed. Wagner Darmstadt
ENVIRONS OF BADEN
English miles
KARLSRUHE
Durlach
Mühlburg
Ettlingen
Lauterburg
Selz
RASTATT
Rastatt
Baden
Gernsbach
Bischweiler
Lichtenau
Steinbach
Bühl
Kuppenheim
Gaisbach
Ottenau
Selbach
Forbach
Wildbad
Hagenau
Brumath
Ob Beuren
Unt Beuren
Gunzenbach
Sandweier
Oos
Balg
Sulzbach
Lauterbach
Neuburg
Forchheim
Jöhlingen
Söllingen
Grötzingen
Palmbach
Busenbach
Reichenbach
Langenstein
Elmenroth
Spielberg
Völkersbach
Burbach
Pfaffenroth
Langenalb
Schillberg
Frauenalb
Ettlingen
Bruchhausen
Spessart
Oberweier
Schöllbronn
Moosbronn
Freiolsheim
Weiler
Loffenau
Herrenwald
Dobel
Kapfenhardt
Neusatz
Rothenbach
Bernbach
Langenbrand
Grunbach
Enzklösterle
Hornberg
Landenhof
Rothlosen
Altenbronn
Schwarzenbach
Steinbach
Lichtenau
Bühl
Hagenau
Brumath
Bischweiler
Ob Beuren
Unt Beuren
Gunzenbach
Gaisbach
Ottenau
Selbach
Gernsbach
Baden
Rastatt
Selz
Kuppenheim
Sulzbach
Lauterburg
Ettlingen
Durlach
Mühlburg
Karlsruhe
Forbach
Wildbad
Loffenau
Gernsbach
Dobel
Herrenwald
Langenbrand
Grunbach
Enzklösterle
Hornberg
Landenhof
Rothlosen
Altenbronn
Schwarzenbach
Steinbach
Lichtenau
Bühl
Hagenau
Brumath
Bischweiler
Ob Beuren
Unt Beuren
Gunzenbach
Gaisbach
Ottenau
Selbach
Gernsbach
Baden
Rastatt
Selz
Kuppenheim
Sulzbach
Lauterburg
Ettlingen
Durlach
Mühlburg
Karlsruhe
Forbach
Wildbad
Loffenau
Gernsbach
Dobel
Herrenwald
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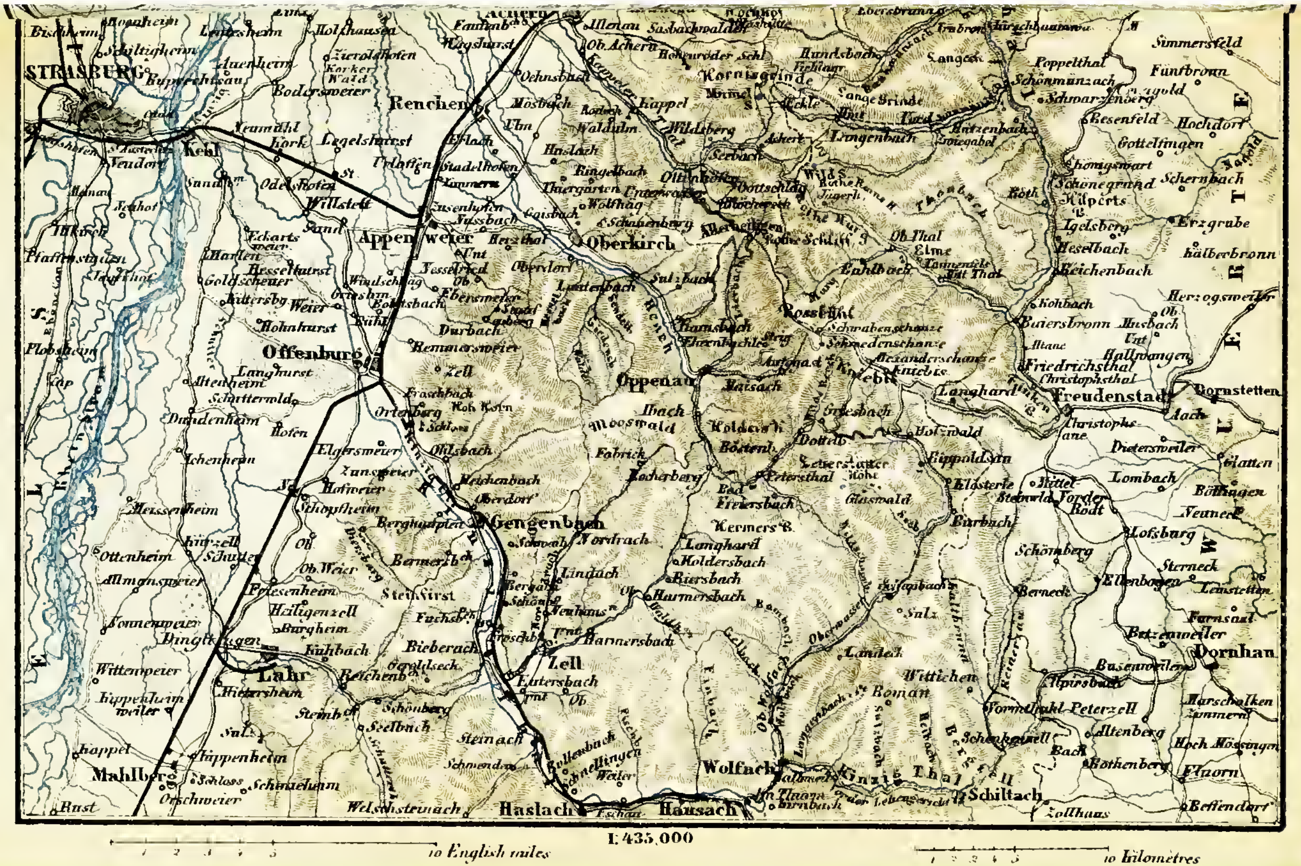
Hornberg
Landenhof
Rothlosen
Altenbronn
Schwarzenbach
Steinbach
Lichtenau
Bühl


Strassburg
Kehl
Renchen
Achern
Appenweier
Oberkirch
Offenburg
Oppenau
Gengenbach
Lahr
Mahlberg
Haslach
Hausach
Wolfach
Schiltach
Freudenstadt
Dornhan
Zell
Biberach
Dinglingen
Willstett
Friesenheim
Rippoldsau
Griesbach
Peterstal
Nordrach
Lindach
Harmersbach
Seelbach
Steinach
Kinzig
Rench
Rhein
1:435,000
10 English miles
10 Kilometres

houses costs 12—18 kr.; dinner at a restaurant about 1 fl. (e. g. at Frau *Zerr's*, Sophien-Str. 6, at any hour after 12; or at Frau *Göringer's*, in the new Promenade; or at *Buhl's*). Bath 12—36 kr. The water may be drunk at the Trinkhalle free of charge; other kinds of mineral water, whey, and goats' milk, are supplied at fixed rates.

Distances: From Baden to *Lichtenthal* 1½ M., *Geroldsau* 3 M., *Waterfall* 5 M., *Yburg* 6 M., *Fremersberg* 4 M., *Jagdschloss* 3 M., *Old Castle* 2 M., *Ebersteinburg* 4 M., *Teufelskanzel* 3 M., *Mercuriusberg* 5 M., *Ebersteinschloss* 8 M., *Favorite* 7 M.; to *Forbach* by *Schmalbach* and *Bermersbach* (p. 251) 9 M.

Baden (600 ft.), or *Baden-Baden* (to distinguish it from places of the same name near Vienna and in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills in the delightful valley of the *Oos*, or *Oel-Bach*, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. The climate is mild and salubrious. The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries Baden was seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann III. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher in 1479, but both town and castle suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to Rastatt.

The town (10,077 inhab., chiefly Rom. Cath.) is increasing rapidly owing to the growing popularity of the baths, and even in winter a considerable number of strangers reside here. The number of visitors now exceeds 50,000 annually, while numerous excursionists from Carlsruhe, Strassburg, etc., frequent the promenades and cafés on Sundays. One of the chief attractions of the place is the variety of beautiful walks afforded by the environs.

The *Oosbach* separates the bathing from the town-population. The former confine themselves almost exclusively to the l. bank, the *Conversationshaus* and the *Trinkhalle* being the centres of attraction. The **Trinkhalle**, erected in 1842, is decorated with 14 now somewhat faded frescoes by Götzenberger, representing traditions of the Black Forest. A few paces farther is the **Conversationshaus**, gorgeously fitted up, containing dining, concert, and ball rooms. The small avenue which leads from the E. side of the Conversationshaus to the Englische Hof, with three rows of shops, is the Bazaar of Baden, and a rendezvous of the gay world from 3 to 4, and during the open-air concerts after 7 p. m.

The **Theatre**, erected in 1861, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal avenue, and adjoining the Conversationshaus, is magnificently fitted up. Near it is the *Kunsthalle* with a permanent exhibition of modern pictures.

The only church of Baden deserving notice is the ***Pfarrkirche**, or *Stiftskirche*, an interesting edifice of the 15th cent. (always open in the morning). The choir contains **Monuments* of the Rom. Cath. Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards.

On the left: *Jacob II.* (d. 1511), Elector of Trèves, a good Pietà.

Christopher (d. 1527), a large metal slab with armorial bearings. *Ottilie* (d. 1468), wife of Christopher I., '*fœcundissima principum genetrix*' (in reference to her family of fifteen children), an old brass tablet. *Leopold William* (d. 1671 at Warasdin in Hungary), the celebrated general who fought against the Turks with Starhemberg and Montecucoli; a recumbent effigy on a sarcophagus supported by two Turks. *Frederick*, bishop of Utrecht (d. 1517), a knightly figure in bronze. *Bernhard* (d. 1536), with a statue. — On the right: *Philip* (d. 1588), with a statue. *George* (d. 1771), with bust. *Philip* (d. 1533), a sarcophagus with recumbent figure. *Lewis William* (d. 1707 at Rastatt; see p. 193), the greatest general of his time, who commanded in 26 campaigns without sustaining a single defeat, and was the companion of Prince Eugene in the Turkish wars (monument in egregiously bad taste by *Pigalle*, sculptor of the monument of Marshal Saxe of Strassburg). Memorial stone to *Maria Victoria Paulina* (d. 1793), widow of the last Margrave. Above it a monument to Margrave *Philibert* (d. 1529) and his wife. — Good modern stained glass. One of the windows was presented by Queen Augusta of Prussia to commemorate the attempted assassination of King William in 1861.

At the back of the church, on the site of the old Trinkhalle, a new *Bath-House* of imposing dimensions has been erected. Adjacent to it (to the l.) are the hot **Springs**, thirteen in number, which issue from the rocks of the palace-terrace, or '*Schneckengarten*', and are conducted by pipes to the bath-establishments. They yield upwards of 100 gallons per minute, and vary from 115° to 153° Fahr. in temperature. The principal ingredient is chloride of sodium; then sulphate of lime, bi-carbonate of lime, chlorate of potash, and silica. The waters are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, and bowel complaints, and are employed for drinking, as well as for baths. The *Ursprung*, the principal spring, is enclosed by ancient Roman masonry, and the handsome building erected over it in 1847 is fitted up for *Vapour Baths*. During their construction extensive remains of *Roman Baths* were discovered, but they have since been built over.

The **Neue Schloss**, on a hill to the N. of the town, founded in 1479, enlarged in 1519, and dismantled in 1689, was afterwards partially restored. It is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke, and is comfortably fitted up, containing some good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The Leopolds-Platz is adorned with a **Statue of the Grand Duke Leopold** (d. 1852) in bronze, erected in 1861 by the 'grateful town' of Baden. A few min. walk to the E. is the handsome new **Prot. Church**, and farther on, the small **English Church** (service throughout the year).

On the Michaelsberg, the road to which ascends beyond the Trinkhalle, rises the ***Greek Chapel**, erected as a tomb for the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863 in his 17th year, and consecrated in 1866. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. The vestibule contains portraits of the Stourdza family, by Perignon of Paris.

The **Old Cemetery,** at the Gernsbacher Thor, with a statue of a Gravedigger in red sandstone on a lofty pedestal, contains several well-known names. There is also a curious representation of the Mt. of Olives, with Christ engaged in prayer while the disciples are asleep. Above the gateway a relief (1482) of the head of the Saviour. The large *New Cemetery*, on the slope of the hill, 1 M. to the S.E. of the town, contains several handsome monuments.

Walks on the l. (S.) Bank of the Oos.

A handsome avenue, beginning near the Conversationshaus, leads S.E. to the (1½ M.) **Convent of Lichtenthal** at *Unter-Beuren* (*Bär; Ludwigsbad; Graff's* Brewery), founded in 1245 by Irmengard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion, and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, as is recorded by the picture in the choir of the church, which also contains the beautiful tombstone of the foundress. At the side-altars are the richly decorated skeletons of the martyrs St. Pius and St. Benedictus. The convent has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns, who pass their days in strict seclusion. The **Todtencapelle* (mortuary chapel) in front of the church belongs to the 13th cent. and was formerly the convent-church. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altar-pieces by the old German master Hans Baldung, surnamed Grün. The *Orphan Asylum*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor *Stulz*, who was afterwards ennobled.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg*, immediately behind the nunnery, affords pleasant walks and several charming points of view. On the *Seelach*, the opposite height, on the E. side of the Geroldsau, stands the modern villa of Count Creptowitsch, in the mediæval style, a fine point of view (restaurant adjacent).

Near Lichtenthal opens the **Geroldsau,** a pretty grassy valley fringed with wood, where (1½ M.) the village of that name is situated. Beyond the village the valley, which is watered by the *Grobach*, becomes more lonely; ¾ M. the **Geroldsau Waterfall* (refreshments at the *Kunzenhütte*, not far distant). — A good road leads from Geroldsau by *Malschbach* and *Neuweier* to (6 M.) *Steinbach* (p. 200). To the *Yburg* (see below) 4½ M.

Two smaller valleys open towards the Lichtenthaler Allee on the S.; through the first the *Sauersberg* may be reached in ½ hr. (fine view from the *Birkenkopf*). The second, the *Gunzenbachthal*, is rich in minerals.

The ancient **Yburg** (1873 ft.), like Alt-Eberstein (p. 198) once a Roman watch-tower, and still in good preservation, rises 4½ M. to the S.W. of Baden. The massive ruins, surrounded by dark fir-wood, form a magnificent foreground to the broad valley of the Rhine beyond. Good carriage-road to the castle. The view, extend-

ing as far as Strassburg and Baden, is similar to that from the Alte Schloss. From the Yburg to *Steinbach* 1½ M.

The **Fremersberg** (1807 ft.) is a wooded hill 1 hr. to the W. of Baden. Ascending from the Conversationshaus, the traveller first reaches the (½ hr.) *Beutig*, a height commanding several views; pleasant forest paths then lead past the lower *Selighof* to the Fremersberg. The *Villa Luitjens* here, with its well-kept grounds, was formerly a monastery. Return by the *Jagdhaus* (Inn, fine view) and *Badenscheuren*; or by *Winden* and *Sinzheim* (p. 200). To *Steinbach* (p. 200) by *Gallenbach* 3 M.

Walks on the r. (N.) Bank of the Oos.

To the Alte Schloss (¾ hr.): a carriage-road leads past the Neue Schloss, and ascends to the N., passing a *Column* (10 min.) with an inscription under an oak. At the donkey-station (3 min. farther; donkey to the Alte Schloss 48 kr.) the well-kept bridle-path diverges to the r., traversing fragrant pine-plantations (direction-posts at doubtful points). At the (12 min.) *Sophienruhe* (1238 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion and fresh spring, the path crosses the carriage-road, and a second time 10 min. farther. After 2 min. the path again diverges to the r., ascends more rapidly, and leads to the castle in 5 min. more.

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (1610 ft.) (restaurant), an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the *Batter*, probably erected in the 10th or 11th cent., was the seat of the Margraves until the construction of the New Castle in 1479. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by means of stairs. The *view from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine fro n Speyer to a point far beyond Strassburg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas and smiling pastures, presenting a striking contrast to the sombre pine forests.

On the summit of the Batter, near the Alte Schloss, rise the ***Felsen** ('rocks'), a number of fantastically cleft masses of porphyry, at one place resembling the ruined walls of a castle, at another a gigantic tower. A good path leads through this chaos of rock, of which the *Felsenbrücke*, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. A broad path leads round the S. base of the rocks back to the castle, passing an inscription to the memory of Count *Broussel*, who caused the path to be constructed in 1839.

On a rocky eminence 2 M. to the N.E. of the Alte Schloss, and above the village of *Ebersteinburg*, are the ruins of ***Alt-Eberstein** (*Ebersteinburg*, 1601 ft.), which, like the Yburg (p. 197), was once a Roman watch-tower.

A Rhenish tradition relates that the Emp. Otho I., being unable to take the castle by force, induced the count to leave it by inviting him to a tournament at Speyer, treacherously intending to attack the stronghold in his absence. The count, being informed of this by the emperor's daughter during the dance, hastened back to his castle, and prevented its capture by his timely return. The tradition very properly ends with the marriage of the valiant count and the princess.

A beautiful prospect, similar to that from the old castle, is obtained hence, embracing the richly cultivated lower Murgthal with its flourishing villages. The tower has been restored, and is easily ascended (restaurant adjoining).

If Broussel's path above mentioned be followed towards the E. (20 min. from the Alte Schloss descend to the r.; 10 min. farther the path to Ebersteinburg diverges to the l.), the traveller reaches (in 3/4 hr. from the Alte Schloss) the culminating point of the old Baden and Gernsbach road (1223 ft.), near the *Engelskanzel*, a rock forming one of the E. extremities of the Batter. On the opposite side of the road rises the *Teufelskanzel*, a huge isolated block of rock rising from a grassy ravine. On the E. side of this rock a good bridle-path leads in windings to the (1 hr., from Baden 2 hrs.) summit of the *Grosse Stauffen*, or **Mercuriusberg** (2205 ft.), so named from a votive tablet to Mercury found here, now preserved at Carlsruhe (p. 192), and replaced by a copy. The tower (138 steps) commands an extensive *view (comp. panorama sold here, 24 kr.) of Strassburg, Heidelberg, Baden and its environs, the Murgthal, etc. Refreshments at the top. A little way to the S. rises the *Kleine Staufen* (2001 ft.). The traveller may return hence to Baden direct by the *Häslichhöfe* (view), or by the *Schafberg* to Lichtenthal.

To Gernsbach. The old road leads from the Teufelskanzel towards the E. through the wood, and soon commands a view of the Murgthal (better road to Gernsbach by Lichtenthal, see below). Below the (1 1/4 M.) *Neuhaus* a broad and steep path descends to the r. to (1 1/4 M.) *Staufenberg*, whence the valley is followed to (1 1/2 M.) *Gernsbach*. The carriage-road from the Neuhaus continues to skirt the hill to the l.

Gernsbach (692 ft.) (**Stern*; **Löwe*; **Krone*, or Post; **Wilder Mann*; all moderate; **Pfeiffer's* pine-cone bath and hotel above the village, at the point where the road to Schloss Eberstein diverges), on the *Murg*, is a pleasant and thriving little town, chiefly inhabited by timber-merchants, and now frequently resorted to as a summer residence. To *Wildbad* (p. 237), 18 M. from Gernsbach, a drive of 5 hrs., one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fl.; diligence daily at 4 p. m., fare 2 fl. 6 kr. To *Schönmünzach* and *Freudenstadt* diligence daily. Railway from Gernsbach to *Rastatt*, p. 193.

The new road from Gernsbach ascends by the stream, passing a solitary chapel termed the *Klingel*, to (2 M.) ***Schloss Eberstein** (1017 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 restored under the name of '*Neu-Eberstein*' (refreshments). It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg. The beautiful and extensive *view embraces the picturesque Murgthal, upwards nearly to Rauhmünzach, and downwards as far as the Rhine valley. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th cent. This

point is generally visited from Baden (8 M., a drive of 1½ hr.) by the carriage-road passing Lichtenthal and *Beuren*, leading through beautiful woods. At *Oberbeuren*, 3 M. to the E. of Baden, the inn of the 'huntsman's bugle' is indicated by a laughing visage, well executed in sandstone, placed above the door.

Among the woods near Kuppenheim (p. 193), 6 M. to the N.W. of Baden, rises the **Favorite,** a château of the Grand Duke, erected in 1725 by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the Margrave Lewis William (p. 193). After the death of her husband, this talented and beautiful woman superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot, where she spent the remainder of her life in acts of penance and devotion. The *Hermitage* in the park contains reminiscences of this singular character. The steward who lives at the entrance to the park shows the château (fee 24 kr.), and supplies refreshments.

***Allerheiligen** (p. 255), which is reached viâ *Achern* (see below), is one of the most interesting objects for an excursion near Baden. Carriage there and back from the *Krone* or *Adler* at Achern the 7—8 fl.; or to the *Neuhaus* only (p. 255), 4½ fl. Travellers who desire to return from Allerheiligen to Achern (2 hrs. drive) by another route, should rejoin their conveyance at the foot of the waterfall, drive in 1¼ hr. to *Oppenau*, then down the Renchthal in 2 hrs. to *Lautenbach* and *Oberkirch*, thence to stat *Appenweier* or *Renchen* (p. 201). Carr. from Achern for the whole excursion 8—10 fl. Carr. from Allerheiligen, see p. 255. — *Mummelsee* and *Hornisgrinde*, see p. 254.

35. From Baden to Strassburg.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

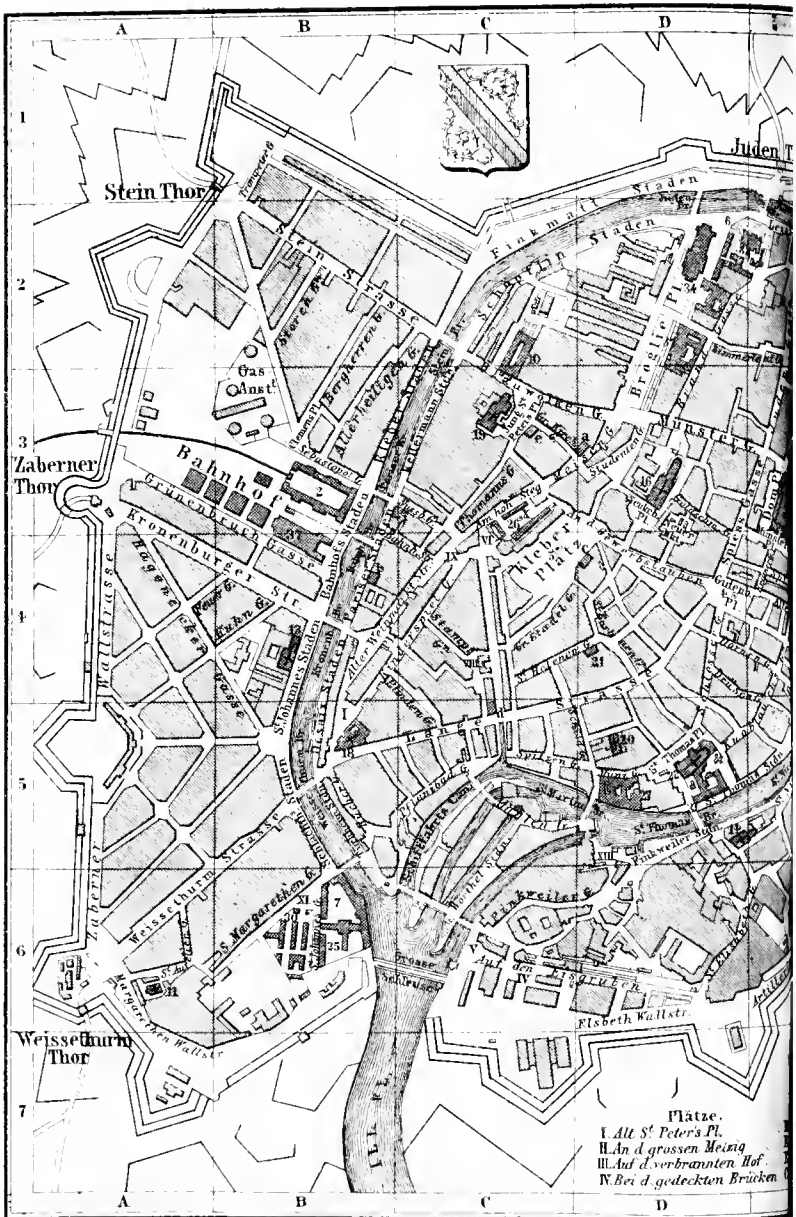
Railway in 2—3¼ hrs.; express fares 3 fl. 37, 2 fl. 34 kr., ordinary 3 fl. 14, 2 fl. 18, 1 fl. 37 kr. Best views to the left.

Oos is the junction of the Baden branch with the main line. To the l. rise the mountains of the Black Forest in picturesque groups: on a wooded height stands the grey tower of the *Yburg* (p. 197). Stat. *Sinzheim*. Near stat. **Steinbach** *(Stern)*, on a barren hill to the l., is a red sandstone monument to *Erwin*, the architect of Strassburg cathedral, a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced in the vicinity.

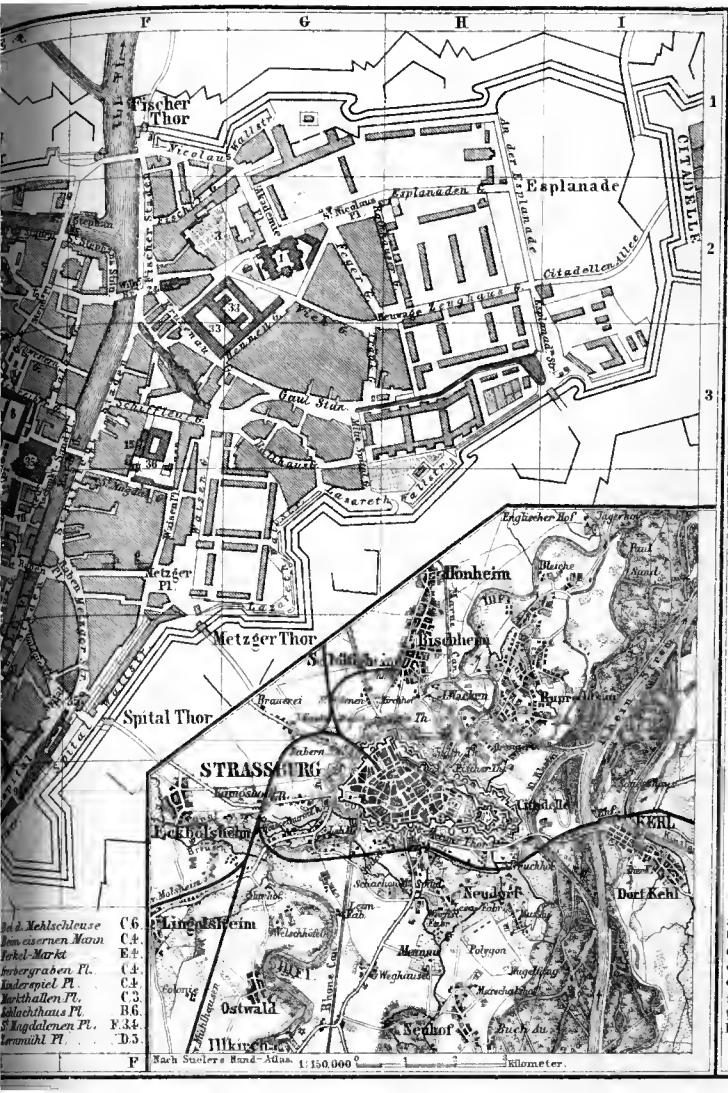
Stat. **Bühl** *(Rabe; Badischer Hof)* is a thriving place, with an ancient church. Through the industrious *Bühlerthal* which opens here a picturesque road leads to (7½ M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 251). On the hill rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck*, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (pleasant excursion to it by the village of *Kappel-Windeck* at the foot of the hill).

Stat. **Ottersweier** *(Sonne; Adler)*. The *Hubbad*, a pretty and popular watering-place, with a warm mineral spring and a hydropathic establishment (not expensive), lies 1½ M. to the W.

Stat. **Achern** *(*Krone*, or *Post*, carr. to Allerheiligen 7—8 fl.; **Adler*, moderate; beer at *Huber's* and the *Engel)*, a thriving little



Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner



STRASSBURG.

1:15.000

0 100 200 300 400 Meter.

1. Akademie (jurist., naturw., math. Vorlesgn.) G.2.
2. Bahnhof B.3.
3. Botan. Garten F.G.2.

Denkmäler.

4. Gutenberg D.4.
5. Kleber C.4.
6. Lezai Marnesia D.2.
7. Gefängniss B.6.
8. Gymnasium E.3.
9. Hospital E.6.
10. Justizpalast C.2.3.

Kirchen.

11. Aurelien A.6.
12. Dom (Münster) E.3.
13. Johannes B.4.
14. Ludwig D.5.
15. Magdalenen F.3.
16. Neue Kirche D.3.
17. Nicolaus E.5.
18. Peter's (ältere) B.5.
19. Peter's (jüngere) C.3.
20. Reformirte D.5.
21. Synagoge D.4.
22. Thomas D.5.
23. Unsere l. Frauen Stift E.4.
24. Wilhelm's F.2.
25. Kornhalle B.6.
26. Markthalle C.3.
27. Münze D.5.
28. Post E.4.
29. Präfectur D.E.2.
30. Schlachthaus B.6.
31. Seminar (protest.) D.5.
32. Stadthaus D.2.
33. Tabaksfabrik F.G.2.3.
34. Theater D.2.
35. Universität (ehem. Bischofshof, Schloss) E.3. (histor., philol. u. philosoph. Vorlesungen)
35a. Medicin. Facultät E.F.5.
36. Waisenhaus F.3.
37. Zollamt B.3.4.

a. Stadt Paris C.D.3.
b. Englischer Hof B.4.
c. Rothes Haus D.4.
d. Rebstock C.5.
e. Hôtel de France C.3.
f. Stadt Wien B.C.3.
g. Schwarzer Bär F.4.
h. Badischer Hof F.4.

Bd. d. Mehlschleuse C.6.
Beim eisernen Mann C.4.
Ferkel-Markt E.4.
Gerbergraben Pl. C.4.
Kinderspiel Pl. C.4.
Markthallen Pl. C.3.
Schlachthaus Pl. B.6.
St. Magdalenen Pl. F.3.4.
Zornmühl Pl. D.5.

town, lies at the mouth of the Kappeler Thal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the Grand Duke *Leopold* (d. 1852). In the vicinity is the admirably conducted *Lunatic Asylum* of *Illenau*, accommodating 400 patients. Hence through the *Kappeler-Thal* to *Allerheiligen*, see p. 254.

At **Sasbach**, 1½ M. N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in an engagement with the Imperial General Montecucoli. The spot is marked by an obelisk in grey granite, erected in 1829, on which the marshal's victories are recorded.

About ¾ M. to the W. of Sasbach lies the **Erlenbad**, visited by numerous invalids, chiefly from Alsace, with salt springs (70° Fahr.). Pleasant walk (1 hr.) to the ruins of *Neu-Windeck*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From Lauf by *Glashütte* to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 253) 2 hrs. — The **Brigittenschloss** (or *Hohenroder Schloss*), 1½ hr. from the Erlenbad (viâ *Schelzberg*) is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect, embracing the plain of the Rhine, etc. Return-route by (1¼ hr.) *Sasbachwalden* (Badischer Hof), a beautifully situated village, to (3 M.) *Achern*.

Beyond stat. *Renchen* the spire of Strassburg becomes visible in the distance to the W. Stat. **Appenweier.**

From Appenweier to Oppenau diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. through the picturesque and fertile *Renchthal*. At (6 M.) *Oberkirch* (Post, good Klingenberger, a wine of the district) excellent Kirschwasser is distilled; the ruin of *Schauenburg*, 1 M. to the N., commands a fine view. The next village in the valley is (1½ M.) *Lautenbach*, then (3 M.) *Sulzbach* (a small, unpretending watering-place, ¾ M. from the road), and (3 M.) *Oppenau* (p. 255).

At Appenweier the Strassburg railway diverges from the main line, passing stations *Kork* and *Kehl*, and traversing a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl.

Kehl (462 ft.) (**Post*, or *Weisses Lamm; *Rehfuss; *Salmen*, at the station), a small town where tobacco and paper-hangings are manufactured, was erected by the French as a tête-de-pont of Strassburg in 1688, and has frequently been besieged. During the siege of Strassburg in 1870 the town sustained serious damage.

At Kehl the junction-line between the Baden and the Alsace railways crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, immediately below the bridge of boats. The train stops at a station near the S.E. gate (*Metzger-Thor*, or *Porte d'Austerlitz*) of Strassburg, describes a wide circuit to the S. of the town, and joins the Bâle-Strassburg line (comp. p. 217) near *Königshofen*.

Strassburg. **Hotels.** *Ville de Paris (Pl. a), R. from 3 fr., L. 1, B. 2, A. 1 fr.; *Maison Rouge (Pl. c); Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. b) opposite the station. Vignette (Pl. d), Grand' Rue 67, R. from 2½, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.; Hôtel de France (Pl. e); Ville de Lyon, Kinderspielgasse; Stadt Wien (Pl. f), European Hotel, both at the station, R. 2, B. 1, A. ¾ fr.; Ours Noir and Badischer Hof (Pl. h) in the Metzger-Str.; Pension Prosky, Brandgasse.

Cafés (which are also restaurants). *Globe*, *Broglie*, both in the Broglie; *Mésange*, Meisen-Str.; *Lanterne*, by the arcades. — **Beer** (Strassburg beer highly esteemed). *Stern*, *Concordia*, both in the Gerbergraben; *Zum Alten Weinmarkt*, *Alemannia*, both in the old Marché de Vin; *Estaminet Viennois*, Schlauchgasse, near the Kleber-Platz.

Public Gardens. *Concordia*, *Lips*, and *Tivoli*, all outside the Porte des

Juifs, on the N. E. side of the town; military music several times a week. The *Orangerie*, a well-kept garden belonging to the town, in the Ruprechtsau, on the r. bank of the Ill, 3/4 M. to the N. of the town, affords a pleasant promenade.

Cabs. Per drive in the town 75 c., luggage 20 c.; from the Strassburg station to the Rhine-bridge 1 fr. 25 c., luggage 50 c.; to the Kehl station, incl. bridge toll, 2 fr. 75 c. — For 1/4 hr. 80, 1/2 hr. 1 fr. 20 c., 1 hr. 2 fr. After dusk, fares one-third higher, after midnight double.

Railway Station (Pl. 2) in the N.W. part of the town, for *Paris*, *Bâle*, *Mayence*, and *Kehl:* for the last there is also a station at the Metzger Thor.

Pâtés de foie gras. *L. Henry*, Münstergasse; *A. Henry*, Grosse Kirchgasse; *Doyen*, Münstergasse; *Hummel*, Lange-Str.; *Müller*, Judengasse. Price 5 to 40 fr. The geese's livers occasionally weigh 2—3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral (ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 206); Monuments of Kleber (p. 207) and Gutenberg (p. 206), and the Broglie.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the president of this province and the head-qnarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, with 79,400 inhab., is situated on the *Ill*, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by a small and a large canal. The town was founded by the Romans and named *Argentoratum*, and in the middle ages it became one of the most prosperous and powerful of the free cities of the German Empire. On the occasion of imperial processions the citizens enjoyed the proud distinction of having their banner borne second only to the Imperial eagle. Their love of independence and skill in the arts of war enabled them successfully to maintain their position in spite of the frequent attacks of the bishops and the nobility of the country, and in 1445 they gained a victory over 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years' War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. Since the Peace of Frankfort of 10th May, 1871, the city has again been annexed to the Empire of Germany, and notwithstanding its long subjection to the French rule still to a great extent retains the ancient language and other characteristics of a German imperial city.

The *University*, founded in 1621, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a letter of Emp. Maximilian I. is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire and commended for

its old German honesty and bravery. The fortifications were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 11th Aug., the bombardment on 18th Aug., and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th Sept. The pentagonal *Citadel* at the E. end of the town, on the side next the Rhine, erected by Vauban in 1682—84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while of the other fortifications the *Steinthor* on the N. and the *Weissenthurmthor* on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these suffered fearfully, while in other parts the public buildings were those which sustained the most serious damage.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12) (closed from 12 to 2 o'clock), to which the stranger naturally first directs his steps, rises in the middle of the town. After a church founded by Clovis on this site about 510 had been destroyed by lightning in 1007, the foundation of the present cathedral was laid by Bishop Werner of Hapsburg in 1015, and the interior after a long interval was at length completed in 1275. Under Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg, in 1277, the construction of the façade was begun by Erwin of Steinbach (d. 1318), after whose death it was continued by his son John (d. 1339). The spire of the N. tower was completed by John Hültz of Cologne in 1439, but the upper part of the S. tower remained unfinished. The construction of the edifice having been superintended by the ablest masters during four centuries, it affords the traveller an admirable opportunity for tracing the progress of Gothic architecture from its origin in the Romanesque (choir, crypt, and part of transept) to its highest perfection (body of the church, completed 1275, façade completed 1339), and to its decline (platform between the towers, which according to Erwin's plan were to have been independent of each other, 1365; capricious late Gothic spire, 1439).

The **Façade* by Erwin of Steinbach is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly happy union of the style of N. France (interrupting galleries, horizontal members, and fine *rose-window, 42 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored). Those of the three *Portals, representing scenes from the history of the Creation and Redemption, are among the finest Gothic works in existence. The niches of the gallery of the first storey contain equestrian figures of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg (all dating from 1291), and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In 1793 several hundred statuettes were barbarously torn down and destroyed, and the beautiful spire only escaped the same fate from having been provided with a red republican cap made of metal as a protecting badge.

The Romanesque **S. Portal*, adorned with sculptures by *Sabina*, the talented daughter of Erwin, which have recently been skilfully

restored, also merits examination. Over the doors are represented the Death, Burial, Resurrection, and Coronation of the Virgin; on the central pillar the Saviour and King Solomon; under these, Solomon's Judgment, and figures symbolical of Christianity and Judaism on the r. and l. The *Statues* of *Erwin* and *Sabina* at the same portal, by Kirstein, were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the *Chapel of St. Lawrence* with its beautiful *Portal of the 15th cent., adorned with recently restored sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint.

The **Interior*, consisting of nave and aisles, with transept and somewhat shallow choir, is 121 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width; nave 14 yds. in width and 99 ft. in height. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The subdued light enters through stained glass windows of the 15th cent., some of which are admirably executed. The Magi with the Virgin in the N. aisle are modern. The pillars and columns are slender, but of massive construction. The **Pulpit* of 1846 is richly sculptured in stone. The *Font* in the N. transept dates from 1453. The Chapel of St. John, to which a few steps descend to the l. of the choir, contains the *Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1290; see above), in a (closed) court beyond which is the *Tombstone* of *Erwin*, his wife, and one of his sons. The chapel to the r. of the choir, the oldest in the cathedral, dates from the 11th cent. The '*Erwinspfeiler*', a pillar adorned with sculptures in the S. transept (the Four Evangelists below, and angels above), is ascribed to Sabina of Steinbach.

The celebrated astronomical **Clock*, constructed by Schwilgué in 1838—1842 in the S. transept, is highly curious and ingenious. It replaces a similar clock by Dasipodius, which was constructed in 1571 and was in use down to 1789.

The globe beneath shows the course of the stars, behind it is a perpetual almanac, to the l. a piece of mechanism showing the ecclesiastical reckoning of time, to the r. the geocentric opposition and conjunction of the sun and moon; above it a dial giving the mean time; still higher is shown the course of the moon. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of the hour). Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. — The most wonderful feature of this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

Opposite the clock is a *Statue of Bishop Werner* (p. 203), executed by Friedrich in 1840. Two old inscriptions on the S.W. pillar

at the angle formed by the transept and the body of the church commemorate the zeal and piety of *John Geiler of Kaisersberg* (d. 1510), one of the most profound scholars and undaunted preachers of his age.

The sculptures on the pillars of the opposite *Chapel of St. Mary* are also ascribed to Sabina. The chapel contains an Entombment of Mary, a relief of 1480.

During the siege of 1870 the cathedral fortunately sustained little injury. Apart from numerous broken windows, the vaulting of the l. aisle was alone damaged.

The **Cathedral Tower* rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. Adjoining the r. Portal, round the corner, is a door leading to the dwelling of the custodian, from whom a ticket is procured (to the platform 15 c., two-thirds of the way up 50 c., to the top $1^1/_2$ fr.). The visitor then ascends a tolerable staircase of 330 steps to the *Platform*, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine view of the town and its promenades. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the entire chain of the Vosges and the Odilienberg (p. 210); S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl (p. 244), rising from the plain; beyond it in the extreme distance the Jura range. Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of *Goethe*, *Herder*, *Lavater*, and other celebrated men on a stone to the r. of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery. *Voltaire* caused his name to be engraved in a corner to the r., above the entrance to the clock, and below the inscription. The stone was struck by lightning in 1798, and the 'Vol' carried away, but the custodians have recently restored the missing syllable.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (the highest building in Europe; St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 435 ft., St. Paul's at London 425 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The still unfinished turrets at the four corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the '*Lantern*', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has since been restored.

In the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Münster, is situated the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 8), or grammar-school, which has superseded the French Lycée.

The *Episcopal Palace*, opposite the S. portal of the Münster, completed in 1741, was purchased by the town during the first Revolution, afterwards converted into an imperial palace, and is now employed as a **University Building** (Pl. 35). It contains various

lecture-rooms and a new *Library* recently founded to replace the town-library which was destroyed during the siege.

The *Maison de Notre Dame*, or *Liebfrauen-Stift* (Pl. 23), contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, and several Gothic sculptures.

From the cathedral the traveller may next proceed to the church of St. Thomas, crossing the Gutenbergs-Platz, so called from the **Statue of Gutenberg** (Pl. 4), the inventor of printing, who made his first experiments at Strassburg about the year 1436. The four basreliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. — No. 16, Alter Fischmarkt, the house where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg, is indicated by a marble slab.

The (Prot.) * **Church of St. Thomas** (Pl. 22) is accessible on Wed., 11—1, gratis; at other times by tickets obtained at the stationer's, No. 1, Thomas-Platz, 30 c. each. It was founded in 1031; the choir, of plain Gothic construction, was begun in 1270; the Gothic nave with its double aisles is said to have been erected in 1313—1330. The choir contains a magnificent *Monument* in marble, erected by Louis XV. to *Marshal Saxe* (d. 1750), son of Augustus I. of Poland and the beautiful Countess Aurora v. Königsmark. It was executed by *Pigalle*, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the l. are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, with broken flags beneath, commemorating the marshal's victories over these three powers in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but as a work of art masterly and original.

The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University. Two mummies in a side-chapel, found in 1802, are said to be the bodies of a Count of Nassau-Saarbrücken and his daughter, who probably died in the 16th cent.

The *Temple Neuf*, or *Neukirche* (Pl. 16) of the 13th cent., and the adjacent *Town Library* were entirely burned down during the siege of 1870.

The **Broglie** (Pl. D, 2, 3), a Platz to the N.W. of the Cathedral, named after a marshal of that name, is bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 34), which was also burned down in 1870. Military parade takes place here daily at noon, and in summer a military band plays twice a week.

Opposite the theatre, on the r. (E.) is the *Prefecture* (Pl. 29), at the N. corner of which is a bronze statue of the prefect *Marquis de Lezay-Marnesia* (1810—14), by Grass, erected in 1857, but injured during the bombardment in 1870.

In the vicinity is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 32) which also faces the Broglie, and is entered from the Brand-Strasse. The picture gallery which it formerly contained was removed in 1870 to the commandant's residence in the Kleber-Platz, but was destroyed during the siege.

The *Brand-Strasse*, or *Rue Brulée*, to the S.E. of the Broglie, and parallel with it, received its name from the burning of 2000 Jews, who refused to be baptized, on 14th Feb., 1349, on the spot where the Prefecture now stands.

The *Kleber-Platz* (Pl. C, 3, 4) is adorned with a bronze ***Statue of Kleber** (Pl. 36), by Grass, at the foot of which reclines an Egyptian sphynx. At the sides are two reliefs. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg. On the N. side of the Platz is the residence of the commandant, which was destroyed by the bombardment of 1870.

On the r. bank of the Ill, on the way to the citadel, is situated the handsome *Academy Building* (Pl. 1), erected in 1825, where the university lectures on law, natural history, and mathematics are now delivered. (The medical faculty possesses a building of its own, recently erected opposite the hospital.) The upper floor contains the extensive *Museum of Natural History*.

Pleasant walk from Strassburg to Kehl (p. 201). The road leads from the Metzgerthor (Pl. F, 5) to the (2 M.) Rhine, and across the bridge of boats, 275 yds. in length, to Kehl. *Railway*, see p. 201.

36. The Central Vosges Mts.

The separate excursions from Strassburg described in this Route may easily be combined as follows so as to form an uninterrupted tour through this interesting district, the N. part of which is described at p. 211, and the S. part in R. 38. 1st day. From Strassburg by railway to *Wasselnheim;* walk in 3 (or drive in 2) hrs. to *Wangenburg* (or from Zabern over the Hohbarr to Wangenburg in 4 hrs., comp. p. 212); thence by the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Schneeberg* and *Nideck* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs) *Niederhaslach*, 7—8 hrs. in all. — 2nd day. On foot to *Grendelbruch* $1^1/_2$ hr., *Schloss Girbaden* 1 hr., *Odilienberg* $2^1/_2$ hrs., *Mennelstein* and back $1^1/_2$ hr., in all $6^1/_2$ hrs. — 3rd day. To *Hohwald* 2 hrs., *Hochfeld* and back 3 hrs., *Weiler* $1^3/_4$ hr., *Weilerthal* $1^1/_2$ hr. (railway station, see p. 217). The traveller desirous of proceeding to the Hohenkönigsburg (p. 214) towards the S. will find good quarters for the night at Weiler.

Railway from Strassburg towards the W. in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 20, 80 c.), passing seven small stations, to **Molsheim** *(Goldner Pflug)*, a small town on the *Breusch*, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. The 'Fleischhaus' here dates from the 16th cent. The railway now divides into three branches.

1. *Railway to the N.* (in $^3/_4$ hr.; fares 1 fr., 75, 50 c.) to **Wasselnheim,** French *Wasselonne (Goldner Apfel)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle, and exten-

sive stocking factories. Carriage to Wangenburg (p. 209) and back 15 fr.

2. *Railway to the E.* (in 8 min.; fares 25, 20, 10 c.) to **Mutzig** *(Post)*, a town with 3600 inhab. and an important manufactory of weapons, situated in the valley of the Brensch, 1¾ M. above Molsheim.

3. *Railway to the S.* (in 50 min.; fares 1 fr. 25, 1 fr., 70 c.) to *Barr*. Stat. **Rosheim** *(Krone)*, with 4000 inhab., has a fine Romanesque church of the 11th cent. Stat. **Ober-Ehnheim**, French *Obernai (Zwei Schlüssel; Bär)*, with 5000 inhab., and several manufactories, was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. It possesses a town-hall of 1523, restored in 1849, and several picturesque old houses. Then **Barr** *(*Hecht*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; *Krone)*, situated at the mouth of the *Kirneckthal*.

The Nideck and Wangenburg. Railway to Mutzig, see above. A diligence, which corresponds with the first train from Strassburg, ascends hence on the Schirmeck road, through the picturesque wooded valley of the Brensch (see above), to *Urmatt* (on the hill to the l. rises the ruin of Girbaden, see p. 209), but the traveller should alight ¾ M. on this side the village, at the point where a solitary house with a barn (6 M. from Mutzig) stands at the entrance to the *Haslachthal*, and a finger-post on the r. indicates the route to (1¼ M.)

Niederhaslach (*Apfel*, *Linde*, both tolerably good). The spacious Gothic church of *St. Florian*, of the 13th and 14th cent., possesses beautiful old stained glass windows. To the E. of the choir, in the wall of the court surrounding the church is a tombstone of 1330, with the inscription 'filii Erwini magistri', to whom the construction of the church is attributed.

The road continues to ascend the Haslach, and at the end of (¾ M.) *Oberhaslach* it divides. The traveller follows the branch to the r., leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the (2½ M.) fifth saw-mill from Oberhaslach. A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the r. into the beautiful rocky and pine-clad ***Valley of the Nideck**, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, termed by an old tradition the castle of the giants, to which a zigzag path ascends to the r., crossing the brook at the top of the hill. The traveller may now ascend the road on the l. bank of the brook to the (¾ M.) *Nidecker Forsthaus* (refreshments), whence a road leads to (4 M.) Wangenburg (see below). It is preferable, however, to make a circuit by the (1 hr.) **Schneeberg** (3158 ft.), the summit of which commands an extensive view towards the W. over Alsace, to the E. over the plain of Lorraine, and to the N. over the N. Vosges Mts. The *Lottelfels*, the

farthest rock to the S. of those which cover the summit, sways when trodden upon. A somewhat steep path descends hence in 1 hr. to

Wangenburg (**Hôtel Weyer*, D. 2½, pension from 4 fr.), a small scattered village commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name, situated on meadows surrounded by beautiful pine forest, and frequently visited in summer on account of the purity of its air (1476 ft. above the sea-level).

A good road, chiefly through wood, descends the valley of the *Mossig* from Wangenburg to *Romansweiler* and (9½ M.) *Wasselnheim* (see p. 207), whence Strassburg may be reached by train in the evening. — *Zabern*, 10 M. from Wangenburg, may either be reached by the footpath mentioned at p. 212, viâ Obersteigen and Reinhardsmünster, or by a good road viâ *Maursmünster*, French *Marmoutier* (5 M. from Wangenburg). The church of St. Maurus, which belongs to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine Abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome Romanesque W. Façade. The diligence from Wasselnheim to Zabern usually passes through Maursmünster in the afternoon.

Schloss Girbaden. Railway from Strassburg to *Mutzig* (or to *Rosheim*, see below), see pp. 207, 208. From Mutzig the traveller follows the Schirmeck road as far as a finger-post (1¼ M. from the station), where the road to (⅓ M.) *Griessweiler* diverges to the l. A few paces beyond the W. end of this village the road unites with that from Drinsheim, which leads towards the S.W., chiefly through wood, to (3½ M.) *Laubenhain* in the valley of the *Magelbach*. From Laubenheim a footpath ascends in ½ hr. to **Schloss Girbaden,** one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, which is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and is still an imposing ruin. Fine view. The *Chapel of St. Valentine*, which has been erected among the ruins, is much frequented by pilgrims. The key of the castle is kept at the Girbadener Hof (refreshments), 10 min. below the summit. Beyond Laubenhain the carriage-road passes the hill of Girbaden on the S. side (at a saw-mill a road diverges to the castle to the r.) and ascends the pretty valley of the Magelbach to *Grendelbruch* and (7½ M.) *Hohwald* (see p. 211). From Girbaden viâ *Klingenthal* (see below) to the summit of the Odilienberg is a walk of about 2½ hrs. — *From Rosheim* (railway station, p. 208) Girbaden may be reached in 1¼ hr. with the aid of the omnibus which runs to Grendelbruch on the arrival of the first train from Strassburg.

The Odilienberg. Railway to *Ober-Ehnheim*, or *Barr*, see p. 208. *From Ober-Ehnheim* an omnibus runs to the Odilienberg several times weekly, fare 3 fr.; carriage there and back 12—15 fr. The road leads to the W. by (2½ M.) *Nieder-Otrott*, and then turns to the r. to (1¼ M.) *Klingenthal*, following the course of the *Ehn*. On the hill to the l. are the castles of *Rathsamhausen* and *Lützelburg*. At Klingenthal a road to Girbaden diverges to the r. (see

p. 209). The road to the Odilienberg crosses the Ehn and skirts the base of the *Koepfel* to the (1¼ M.) forester's house of *Vorbrück*, where it crosses the *Füllochbach*, a tributary of the Ehn. It then ascends the valley of the former, through beautiful woods, and reaches the summit in 1½ hr. — Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from Nieder-Otrott to *Ober-Otrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter taking a forest path to the l., which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in 1 hr.

From Barr (p. 208) to the Odilienberg the route is more picturesque and better shaded than that from Ober-Ehnheim. Finger-posts at doubtful points. The road leads from the station to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein* (Inn) and the (1¼ M.) ruined Augustine monastery of *Truttenhausen*, founded in 1181 (opposite to it, to the W., are the ruins of the castle of *Landsberg*, erected in the 13th cent.), and then through wood to the summit, 3½ M. farther.

The ***Odilienberg** (2296 ft.) is a long mountain with a rocky eminence (2469 ft.) in the middle, on the N. side, on which stands a monastery founded by St. Ottilie, the patron saint of Alsace. The abbey church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress and several chapels with scenes from her history (**Inn* at the monastery, pension 5 fr.). The Odilienberg was fortified at a remote period. Maximian, the colleague of Diocletian, is said to have erected a castle here against the Allemanni about the year 300. Remains of the wall connected with this castle, termed the *Heidenmauer*, 6—10 ft. in height, and 6½ ft. in thickness, which appears to have encircled the entire hill are still extant. The hill had probably served the Gauls as a place of refuge at a still earlier period. Coins from Augustus to Constantine have been found here. The highest point of the Odilienberg is the ***Mennelstein** (2673 ft.), which rises to the S., and may be ascended from the monastery in ½ hr. In clear weather it commands a view embracing almost the entire Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Andlauer Schloss and valley), the Rhine, and towards the S. the Alps. At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of *Waldsberg*, or *Hagelschloss*, to the S.W. of which is the ruin of *Dreistein*, buried in wood. The *Odilienbrunnen*, the water of which has been used by thousands of superstitious devotees to alleviate diseases of the eye, lies below the monastery, on the E. side.

From the Odilienberg the traveller may proceed by a path through the woods (indicated by finger-posts, but safer to take a guide) in 2 hrs. to *Hohwald* (see below).

Hohwald. Railway from Strassburg to *Barr*, see p. 208. Thence to Hohwald an omnibus several times weekly, fare 3 fr.; carriage 8—10 fr. — The carriage-road from Barr to Hohwald, 8¾ M., first leads to the S. to *Mittelbergheim*, then to the E. to **Andlau**, a small town with 2000 inhab., prettily situated at the

entrance to the Andlau-Thal, with an ancient abbey church, altered at the beginning of last century. The road then ascends the valley of the *Andlau*, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the r., and numerous saw-mills. Pedestrians should walk through the town of Barr and from the W. end of it ascend the road on the l. bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2¼ M.) '*Holzplatz*', where there are several saw-mills and extensive stores of wood. The carriage-road terminates here, and a 'Schlittenweg' (i. e. 'sledge-track' for the descent of timber from the mountains) begins, by which the forester's house of *Welschbruch* is reached in 1¼ hr.; a footpath thence leads to Hohwald in another ½ hr.

Hohwald (2198 ft.) (*Hôtel du Hohwald*, D. 2½, pension from 4 fr.) is a straggling village with 600 inhab., and a Prot. and a Rom. Catholic Church. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered situation and picturesque environs adapt it for a prolonged stay, and it is a favourite summer resort of the Strassburgers. Excursions to the *Cascade du Hohwald*, prettily situated, 20 min. from the inn; to the summit of the *Hochfeld*, French *Champ du Feu* (3591 ft), a beautiful point of view, 1½ hr.

From Hohwald a road descends by *Breitenbach* to (6¼ M.) **Weiler**, French *Villé* (**Alte Post*, moderate), from which a diligence runs daily to (5 M.) the railway stat. **Weilerthal**, French *Val de Villé* (pp. 213, 217).

37. From Strassburg to Saarburg (and *Nancy*).

The N. Vosges Mts.

Railway in 3 hrs.; fares 8 fr., 4 fr. 95, 5 fr. 35 c. (to Nancy in 5¼ hrs.).

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. The *Zorn* is crossed several times. At stat. *Vendenheim* the line to Mayence diverges to the r. (p. 222). Then five small stations.

Zabern (**Sonne*, R. 1½, D. 2½ fr.; **Stadt Frankfurt; Schwarzer Ochse*), also termed *Elsass-Zabern* to distinguish it from Rhein-Zabern and Berg-Zabern (in the Rhenish Palatinate, p. 236), the French *Saverne*, the *Tabernae* of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 6400 inhab., on the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*, which is crossed here by several bridges. The conspicuous *Schloss*, constructed of red sandstone by Egon v. Fürstenberg, Bishop of Strassburg, in 1667, is now partially used as government offices. An *Obelisk* in the planted square in front of it, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

An old historian describes Zabern as being surrounded in 1550 by a wall with 'as many towers as the year has weeks, and as many pinnacles as the year has days', but of these all trace has disappeared, and with the exception of a few Roman antiquities at the *Gymnasium*, Zabern contains nothing to detain the traveller.

Above the town rises the tower of the ancient fortress of **Greifenstein.** Near the latter is the natural *Grotto of St. Vitus*, containing a chapel and hermitage to which numerous pilgrimages are made. On the other side of the mountain rises the loftily situated ruin of *Hoh-Barr* (see below).

Excursion in the N. Vosges. The following walk through part of this mountain district had better be taken with a guide (3 fr.): from Zabern towards the S.E. to the (¾ hr.) ***Hoh-Barr**, an extensive ruined castle, erected in the 12th cent., restored in 1583, and abandoned to decay at the close of last century. It stands on a wooded hill, and almost appears to grow out of the fantastic coloured sandstone and conglomerate rocks on the summit. Refreshments may be obtained of the forester who lives at the castle. The highest point of the huge and otherwise inaccessible rocks may be reached by a ladder. The view embraces part of the Vosges, and the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest.

From Hohbarr to the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* is a walk of 10 min., to that of *Klein-Geroldseck* 10 min. more; thence to *Haberacker*, where refreshments may be procured at the forester's, ½ hr. The ruin of *Ochsenstein*, which rises above the forester's house, belonged to the Landgraves of Hessen-Darmstadt down to 1789. Then chiefly through wood, by a path occasionally difficult to trace, passing (1 hr.) a group of houses termed *An der Haardt*, and the (½ hr.) *Capelle auf der Hueb*, descending abruptly into a narrow dale (½ hr.), and ascending out of it as steeply; ¼ hr. **Kreuz**, where the path ascends to the l. in 20 min. to the **Dagsburg.** The castle which once crowned this rock was destroyed by the French in 1675, and the chapel alone remains. At the foot of the hill lies the (20 min.) village of *Dagsburg* (*Post), called by the French *Dabo*. The road to Lützelburg leads hence viâ (3 M.) *Schäfershof*. At (1½ M.) *Neumühl* the road reaches the valley of the rapid *Zorn*, a beautiful dale enclosed by wooded mountains. In the middle of this valley are situated (1½ M.) several mills termed *Sparsbrod* (*Inn). The (1 M.) railway-bridge mentioned below is next reached, and 2 M. farther the station of Lützelburg (see below).

Those who wish to visit the Hoh-Barr only, and then to proceed towards the S., should turn to the S. from Geroldseck to the *Erlenhof* and (1½ M.) *St. Gall*, and proceed thence by (1 M.) *Reinhardsmünster* and (1¼ M.) *Obersteigen* to (1¼ M.) *Wangenburg* (see p. 209); spend the night there, and then cross the Schneeberg and the Nideck to Niederhaslach.

The railway here intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, and near Zabern enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the Zorn, in which it runs parallel with the high road, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne-Canal. Bridges, lofty embankments, viaducts, and tunnels are passed in rapid succession.

Lützelburg *(Zur Eisenbahn)*, the only station on this part of the line, is a pleasant village, the first in Lorraine. It is separated by the *Zorn* from a bold rock crowned with the *Lützelstein*, or *Lützelburger Schloss*, which was fortified down to the end of last century. Beneath the castle the rock is penetrated by a railway tunnel 270 yds. in length.

The town and castle were besieged in 1453 by the Count Palatine Frederick, and taken by him after a siege of nine weeks. The lords of the castle effected their escape, but their noble race soon afterwards became extinct.

The small mountain stronghold of **Pfalzburg** lies on a lofty rock 3 M. to the N. of Lutzelburg. Pleasant excursion thither, returning by the *Carlssprung* to Zabern.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one arch, and with the other the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*, which here turns to the r. side of the valley. The railway

and the canal then penetrate the last hill by means of the remarkable *Arzweiler* (or *Archwiller*) *Tunnel*, 2945 yds. in length.

Saarburg (**Hôtel du Sauvage*), on the *Saar*, a small town enclosed by walls and gates, which must not be confounded with the place of that name in the district of Trèves, forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper, and German in the lower part of the town, but the line of demarcation is less strongly defined than formerly. The town possesses nothing to interest the traveller. It is termed *Pons Saravi* in the Itinerary of the Antonines. The old fortifications were destroyed by Margrave Albert of Brandenburg.

From Saarburg omnibus twice daily in 1½ hr. (fare 2 fr.) to *Finstingen*, and in 1½ hr. more (fare 2 fr.) to **Saarwerden**, French *Sarrunion* (Hôtel du Bœuf), a place consisting of the two small towns of *Bockenheim* and *Neu-Saarwerden*; thence in 2 hrs. (fare 3½ fr.) to *Saargemünd*, see p. 223. Railway in course of construction.

Beyond Saarburg the railway leads to *Hemmingen*, *Rixingen* or *Réchicourt*, *Arricourt* (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house), *Emberménil*, *Maraimille*r, and **Lunéville** (with 15,000 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Vezouse* and the *Meurthe*, where the Treaty of 1801 between France and Austria was concluded), beyond which it follows the valley of the Meurthe. Stations *Blainville* (whence a branch-line runs to Vesoul and Epinal), *Rosières-aux-Salines*, *Varange-Ville St. Nicolas*. The train finally crosses the Rhine-Marne-Canal and the Meurthe and reaches **Nancy** (p. 121).

38. The Upper, or High Vosges Mts.

Four days suffice for a rapid glance at the Upper Vosges Mts.: By railway in the afternoon from Strassburg to *Weilerthal* (p. 217), and thence in the evening to summit of the *Hohen-Königsburg* in 2½ hrs. — 1st day. To *Rappoltsweiler* 2 hrs., *Kaisersberg* 2 hrs., *Orbey* 2¼ hrs., in all 7¼ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Lac Blanc* 2 hrs., *Reisberg* ¾ hr., *Lac de Daren* 1½ hr., *Schlucht* 1¾ hr., in all 6 hrs. — 3rd Day. *Münster* 3 hrs., *Metzeral* 1¼ hr., in all 4¼ hrs. — 4th Day. Over the *Herrenberg* to *Wildenstein* in 4¾ hrs., *Wesserling* 2 hrs., in all 6¾ hrs. — This tour may be made as a continuation of the excursions from Strassburg to the Central Vosges Mts., mentioned in R. 35.

From stat. **Weilerthal**, French *Val de Villé* (pp. 211, 217), a good road ascends in windings to the (8 M.) summit of the Hohenkönigsburg. Carriage to the castle from Schlettstadt 15—18 fr.

Pedestrians follow the road skirting the hill to the l. of the railway (to the r. on the hill where the Leberthal and Weilerthal divide, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*) as far as the (¾ M.) third road diverging to the l., where a stone indicates this as the route to the Hohkönigsburg and Wick (a forester's house). About ¾ M. farther another stone indicates the way to the r. The road traverses beautiful woods at the base of the Hohkönigsburg. After 1¾ M. more a footpath diverges to the l. (indicated by a stone with the inscription 'Hohkönigsburg, piétons', and by a board attached to a larch 50 paces farther), which ascends in 1 hr. (the last 20 min. again on the carriage-road) to the *Hohenkönigsburger Forsthaus* (*Kiefer's Inn).

Another very pleasant route also indicated by direction-posts, leads from *Leberau* (p. 217) to the (5 M.) forester's house. Good roads also ascend from *St. Hippolyte* (p. 218) in 1½ hr., and from *Kestenholz* (p. 217) viâ *Kintzheim* in 2 hrs.

From the forester's house to the top is an ascent of 20 min. more. The path to the r. by the huge S.W. tower leads through the principal entrance to a court-yard, from which the visitor passes through the *Löwen-Thor* (commemorating the dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen) to the inner quadrangle.

The ***Hohen-Königsburg,** 1679 ft. above the sea-level, was one of the largest mediæval castles in Germany. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The ruins are very extensive and still in tolerable preservation. Nothing certain is known of its origin, but it has obviously been the work of several centuries.

As early as 1462 the castle was partially destroyed by the Bishop of Strassburg and the Archduke Sigmund of Austria on account of depredations committed by its proprietor. It was subsquently restored, but was bombarded and burned down by the Swedes in 1633. In 1864 it was purchased by the town of Schlettstadt, and steps have since been taken to prevent its farther dilapidation.

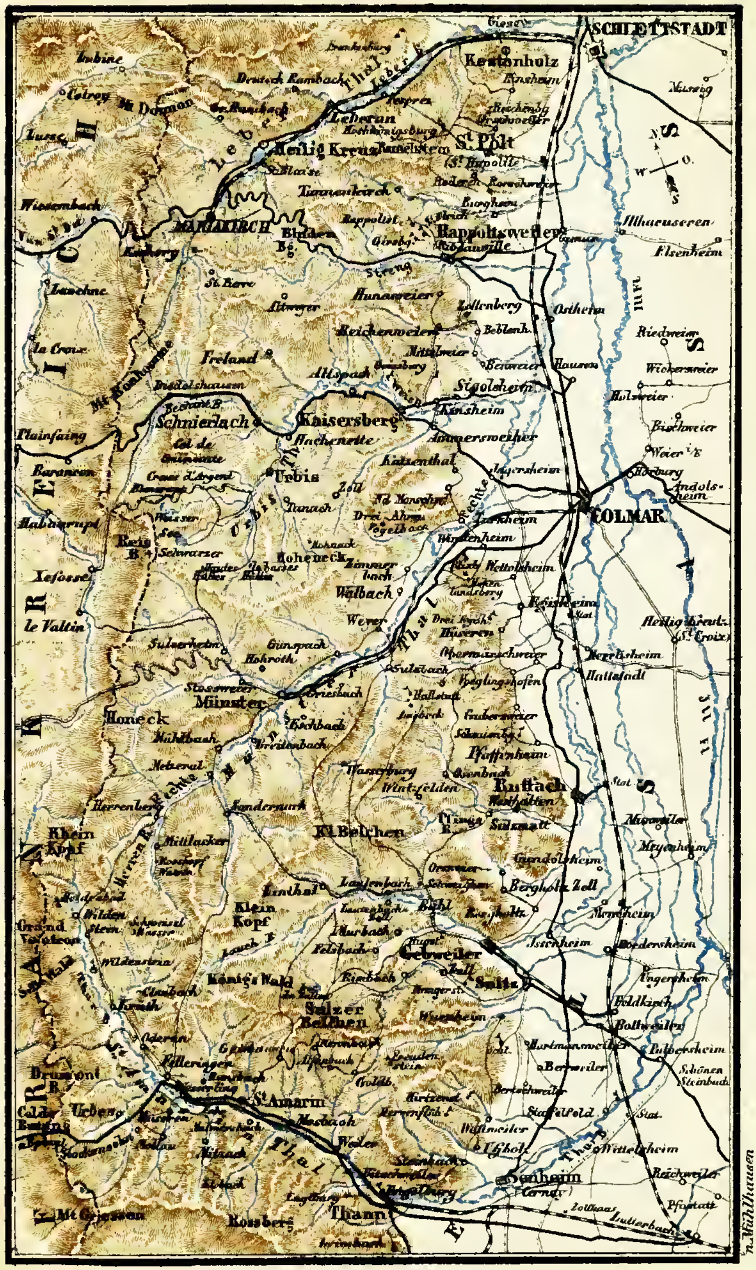
The platform of the E. tower commands the most extensive *view, embracing the *Leberthal* which lies far below, and the vast plain of the Rhine, bounded on the E. by the mountains of the Kaiserstuhl and the Black Forest, and on the W. by the Vosges. On the slopes of the latter are enthroned numerous castles: to the E. the Frankenburg (p. 213); to the N. the two castles of Scherweil (p. 217); farther distant Schloss Landsberg near Barr (p. 210); on the slope of the hill to the W., to the l. of the direction in which Schlettstadt lies, is the Kintzheimer Schloss; to the S. the two upper castles of Rappoltsweiler (p. 218). Towards the S. in the extreme distance the snowy peaks of the Bernese Alps are visible in clear weather.

From the Hohen-Königsburg a path not easily mistaken leads to the S.W., passing a forester's house (20 min.) to the r., which has been already visible from above, to (3/4 hr.) *Tannenkirch* (Lirot's Inn), whence a new footpath leads to Rappoltsweiler in 1 1/2 hr. The old path, however, is preferable, although steeper, as it passes close to the *Castles of Rappoltsweiler* (a boy may be engaged to show the way as far as Hohen-Rappoltstein, 1 fr.).

Rappoltsweiler, see p. 218.

From Rappoltsweiler to Kaisersberg (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside by (1 1/2 M.) *Hunaweier* (to the l. the ancient *Zellenberg*, a village and castle) and (1 1/2 M.) *Reichenweier* (Krone). Then (1 1/2 M.) **Kaisersberg** *(*Krone)*, an old town with several cotton factories, situated at the mouth of the picturesque *Weiss-Thal*, and commanded by the ruins of the ancient *Kaiserburg*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The town was founded in the early part of the 13th cent. by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher *John Geiler* (p. 205) was a native of Kaisersberg.

THE VOSGES.


SCHLETTSTADT
Kestenholz
Lebrau
Heilig Kreuz
St. Pölt
MARKIRCH
Rappoltsweiler
Illhauseren
Elsenheim
Ostheim
Reichenweier
Riedweier
Freland
Sigolsheim
Schnierlach
Kaisersberg
Kinsheim
Ammersweiher
Katzenthal
Urbis
COLMAR
Hoheneck
Walbach
Münster
Honeck
Pfaffenheim
Ruffach
Kl.Belchen
Klein Kopf
Gebweiler
Sulz
Sulzer Belchen
Bollweiler
Drumont
St. Amarin
Sennheim
Thann
Rossberg
Mt. Dumon
Mt. Gresson
Plainfaing
le Valtin
Rhein Kopf
Grand Ventron
n. Mühlhausen

The handsome *Town Hall* dates from 1604. The spacious church, coeval with the foundation of the town, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains an Entombment in stone, of the 15th cent., and a good early German high *altar-piece (beginning of 16th cent.).

The *Railway* (stat. *Bennweier*, p. 218) is 4½ M. distant from Kaisersberg. Omnibus twice daily. — From Kaisersberg by (2 M.) *Ammerschwihr* to the *Trois Epis*, see p. 219.

The traveller now proceeds to the W. from Kaisersberg, and follows the high road ascending the broad *Weissthal* (or *Schnierlach-Thal*, French *La Poutroye*) to (4½ M.) *Hachimette*. Five min. beyond the village he turns to the l. to (2 M.) **Orbey** (**Croix d'Or*, above the church), a mountain village where French is spoken (German *Urbeis*). Diligence once daily to Kaisersberg. Guide to the Lac Blanc, the Reisberg, and the Lac de Daren advisable (3—4 fr.); from the Lac de Daren to the Schlucht unnecessary.

Two hours' walk to the W. of Orbey, and nearly on the summit of the granite ridge which separates the Wasgau from Lorraine, are situated the **Lac Blanc** *(Petitdemange's Inn)* and the **Lac Noir**. The former, which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. The Lac Noir, about half the size of the other, lies ¼ hr. to the S. The discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*, which unites with the Fecht and falls into the Ill below Colmar.

On the W. side of the Lac Blanc rises the ***Reisberg** (3310 ft.), a huge perpendicular granite rock, the summit of which may be attained from the lake in ¾ hr. The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. From a point a little to the S. a survey is obtained of the Münsterthal, with the Lac Noir in the foreground, and the snowy Alps in the extreme distance.

Leaving the Reisberg ,and following the crest of the mountain for 1½—2 hrs., the traveller reaches the **Lac de Daren,** a small mountain-lake like the above, but more picturesque, being enclosed by pines and bounded on three sides by precipitous rocky banks. The S. side of the lake is bounded by an embankment, recently constructed, a road over which descends to Sulzeren (p. 216) in 1 hr. The road to the Schlucht (1¾ hr.) turns to the r., 7 min. from the lower end of the lake, and some hundred paces above a chalet, and ascends to the r. between the two rocky heights. Beyond the (35 min.) top of the saddle a distinct cart-road leads to the l., soon passes a chalet on the l., and enters the wood (a gate at the entrance).

The ***Schlucht,** French *Col de la Schlucht* (4100 ft.), a picturesque mountain pass between the *Gazon de Fête* (4258 ft.) and the *Hoheneck* (see below), surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine forest, is traversed by the road from Colmar through the

Münsterthal to Gerardmer and Epinal. On the summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between Germany and France, are situated several houses, one of which is an **Inn* (R. 2 fr., B. 60, A. 50 c.).

The **Hoheneck** (1480 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 222), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive view. The route from the Schlucht to the (3/4 hr.) summit can hardly be mistaken if the gently sloping ridge of the hill be followed towards the S. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura towards the S., and the French department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gerardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. (The pleasantest view of the latter is obtained, about 1 1/2 M. from the pass, from the road from the Schlucht to Gerardmer, which traverses beautiful woods.) The traveller may descend from the Hoheneck towards the E. to the *Gastenei* chalet, whence *Metzeral* (see below) is reached in 1 hr.

The admirably constructed road from the Schlucht into the *Münsterthal* descends the whole way to the foot of the mountain through beautiful woods. A short distance below the pass it penetrates the rocks by a short tunnel. The scenery here is imposing. As *Sulzeren* (Stadt Gerardmer) is approached (7 1/2 M. from the Schlucht), the valley becomes more and more attractive. *Stosswier*, 1 1/2 M. farther, may be reached by the pedestrian, who cuts off the windings of the road and thus avoids Sulzeren, in 2 1/4 hrs. from the Schlucht. From Stosswier the road is nearly level to (1 M.)

Münster, see p. 220.

From Münster to Wildenstein 5 hrs., a very interesting route (guide from Metzeral desirable, 2 1/2 fr.). The road follows the valley to (2 1/4 M.) *Breitenbach* (Forelle) and (1 1/2 M.) *Metzeral* (*Goldne Sonne, beyond the bridge over the Fecht). Exactly opposite the inn it turns to the r., continuing to follow the valley of the Fecht; then, after 2 M., to the l.; a bridge is now crossed, and the valley of the Fecht again ascended as far as (1/2 M.) a *Forester's House* (refreshments).

The road is quitted here by a wooden causeway to the r., used for the timber traffic, which ascends the *Herrenberg* in numerous windings, traversing the *Königswald* in 2 hrs. At the *Herrenberger Wasen* at the top is a large chalet; 20 min. farther, on the W. slope of the hill, another chalet, with a spring of fresh water near it. From the top of the hill to Wildenstein 1 hr.; path rugged and often steep.

Wildenstein (*Sonne), a thriving village, lies very picturesquely at the head of the *St. Amarinthal*, one of the most beautiful valleys of the Vosges, inhabited by Rom. Catholics of the German tongue. About 1 hr. above the village, beyond the *Wildensteiner Glashütte*, the *Thur*, which rises on the *Grand Ventron*, forms a waterfall termed the *Heidenbad*, or *Bain des Payens*, 33 ft. in height.

To the r. of the road, 1 1/4 M. below Wildenstein, suddenly rises

the *Schlossberg*, an isolated and precipitous wooded eminence, on the S. side of which stand the ruins of the castle of *Wildenstein*. This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach (p. 221), by which it was surrendered during the Thirty Years' War to Marshal Caumont de la Force. In 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine, and ten years later was taken and destroyed by General v. Erlach, the commander of the Weimar troops.

The road next passes (2½ M.) *Krüth*, (1¼ M.) *Oderen*, and (1¼ M.) *Felleringen*, and reaches (1¼ M.) **Wesserling** (*Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station), a place of modern origin, very picturesquely situated on a hill, with a colony of extensive cotton factories. On the *Col de Bussang*, on the W. slope of the hill, 5 M. from Wesserling, is the source of the *Moselle*.

Railway to Thann and Lutterbach, see p. 222.

39. From Strassburg to Bâle.

Comp. Map, p. 214.

Railway in 3½—6 hrs. (fares 11 fr. 50, 6 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85 c.) Views on the right.

Near *Königshofen* the Baden junction line to Kehl (p. 201) diverges to the l. To the r. near *Ostwald* is a small colony of workhouses, erected by the Strassburgers as a penitentiary in 1841. Stations *Geispolsheim*, *Fegersheim*, *Limersheim*, *Erstein*, *Matzenheim*, *Benfeld*, *Kogenheim*, *Ebersheim*. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in this broad plain. The line now runs nearer the mountains.

Schlettstadt (**Goldnes Lamm; Adler; Bock*), a dull town with 10,000 inhab., once a free city of the German Empire, was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct. 1870, without serious difficulty. Above the ramparts rises the red sandstone tower of the *Cathedral*, a chaste early Gothic structure, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1094, but not completed until the close of the 13th cent. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th cent., and the tower was added shortly afterwards. Schlettstadt also possesses several picturesque houses of the 16th cent.

From Schlettstadt to Markirch railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 10 c.). The line ascends the **Leberthal** towards the W., a picturesque valley enclosed by wooded hills, with an industrious population. To the r. of stat. *Kestenholz*, French *Chatenois*, rise the ruins of *Ortenberg*, with its bold tower, and *Ramstein*, both locally known as the Scherweiler Schloss. Stat. **Weilerthal**, French *Val de Villé*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the r. to Weiler (and Hohwald, see p. 211). Stations *Vanzelle*, **Leberau**, French *Liéprre* (**Grand Cerf;* route to the Hohkönigsburg, see R. 38), *Heilig-Kreuz* (or *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*), and finally **Markirch**, or *Mariakirch*, French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines (Hôtel du Commerce; Grand Cerf)*, the capital of the valley, with 8000 inhab., and considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver mines have long been exhausted. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the r. bank of the *Liéprette* being German, the l. French, but it is now less strongly defined. A good and picturesque road leads from Markirch across

the *Bludenberg* (3952 ft.) to *Rappoltsweiler* (10½ M.), see below. The old road, diverging to the l. from the new, ½ M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving.

Stations *Orschweiler* (halfway up the hill is the ruined castle of *Kintzheim*), *St. Hippolyte* (commanded by the ruins of the lofty *Hohen-Königsburg*, p. 214).

Rappoltsweiler (locally termed 'Rappschwier'), French *Ribeauvillé* (*Lamm*, moderate), a manufacturing town with 7000 inhab., 3 M. from the station, lies at the entrance of a short, but beautiful valley, bounded by productive vineyards. On the precipitous rocks high above it are the ruins of the castles of *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, and lower down the *Niederburg* or *St. Ulrich*, and the *Girsberg* or '*Der Stein*'. The first is remarkable for its lofty tower, the second for its artistic architecture (transition style, 1435), the third for its bold situation. The castle of St. Ulrich, which has recently been surrounded with grounds and commands a romantic view, merits a visit. The Count of Rappoltstein was a great patron of all the musicians and minstrels of the Upper Rhine, and under his auspices they celebrated a joyous festival, termed the 'Pfeifertag', on 8th Sept. annually. The town contains an old *Château of the Dukes of Zweibrücken*, which was occupied by Max Joseph down to 1782 (colonel in the French army in 1777, afterwards king of Bavaria, d. 1825), and for the last 50 years has been a girls' school; a *Church* with ancient monuments, and a pleasant park termed the *Blauerl*. Spener, the eminent theologian was born here in 1635.

Stations *Bennweier*, *Ostheim*.

Colmar (**Deux Clefs*, R. 2, B. 1, A. ¾ fr.; *Drei Könige; Europäischer Hof*, at the station. *Café Taron*, in the Rapp-Platz; *Schmutz's Brewery*, Judengasse), once a free town of the Empire, was so powerful in 1474 that its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold, who by a treaty with Archduke Sigmund of Austria had become master of Alsace. It is now the capital (23,000 inhab.) of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. *Pfeffel*, the writer of fables (d. 1807), Marshal *Rapp* (d. 1821), and Admiral *Bruat* (d. 1855) were natives of Colmar.

The Rue Bruat leads direct from the station to the pleasant grounds in the *Champ de Mars* (*Café), in which a **Fountain Monument*, a statue in bronze on a lofty stone pedestal, was erected to Admiral Bruat in 1857. The large building to the S. is the Prefecture. An open space adjoining the grounds on the N. is embellished with a *Monument of Marshal Rapp*. The street on the l. side of these grounds leads in a straight direction to the *Theatre*.

Adjacent to the theatre is the old Dominican Monastery of *Unterlinden*, which, together with its church dating from the 13th cent., has been tastefully converted into a **Museum* (Sund. and Thursd. gratis, at other times fee 75 c.).

At the entrance: *cork models of buildings in Alsace and a number

of modern pictures. In the choir: valuable *collection of early German pictures, among which are the principal works of *Martin Schön*, or *Schongauer*, a native of Swabia, who spent most of his life at Colmar, and was equally distinguished as a painter and an engraver (d. 1488): Annunciation, St. Antony and Madonna adoring the Child, and a portrait of himself; the Descent from the Cross and the Entombment in the cycle of scenes from the Passion are attributed to Schön himself, the rest to his pupils. Then a Crucified Christ by *Grünewald*, a large altar-piece. Several works of *Dürer's* school. The site of the altar is occupied by coloured wood-carvings of Christ and the Apostles, brought from the monastery of Issenheim. The recently restored Gothic **Cloisters* adjoining the church on the N. contain a *Monument to Schongauer*, erected in 1860. The Museum also contains an interesting collection of *Engravings and Woodcuts*, comprising plates by Schön, Dürer, &c. — A *Natural History Collection* (chiefly ornithological), a *Collection of Busts*, and a considerable *Library* are also connected with the Museum.

A small Platz to the E. of the Museum is adorned with a monument to *Pfeffel* (see above).

In the centre of the town rises the *Church of St. Martin*, built about 1360, of which the S. tower alone is partially completed. The sacristy, adjoining the choir on the r., contains a large 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by *M. Schön*.

Colmar also possesses a number of handsome secular buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries; thus, opposite St. Martin's, towards the S., a house with a rich Renaissance bow-window of 1575; *Pfister's House*, in the Augustiner-Str., not far from the latter, with tasteful wood architecture; then the *Old Town Hall* in the Lange Strasse, of the 15th cent., etc.

Omnibus to Breisach and Freiburg, see p. 245.

Near **Sigolsheim** (with a fine Romanesque church of the 12th cent.), at the entrance to the *Weisthal* (p. 215), to the N.W. of Colmar, is situated the so-called '*Red Field*', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance to him. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (i. e. field of lies).

To the W. of Colmar opens the fertile ***Münsterthal**, watered by the *Fecht*, one of the most beautiful side valleys of the Vosges. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants of the German tongue. The cheese prepared on the neighbouring hills ('Münster cheese', resembling the highly esteemed Camembert) is an important article of commerce here.

The *Railway from Colmar to Münster* (¾ hr.; fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 15 c.) skirts the *Logelbach*, a canal conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous manufactories are situated, and ascends by stat. *Logelbach* to **Türkheim** (**Hotel Meyer*), an old town still almost entirely surrounded by walls, with three gates. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards.

A good road leads from Türkheim in long windings, which the pedestrian may avoid (by the 3rd path, 1¼ M. from Türkheim, ascend to the r.; after regaining the road, follow it for ¾ M., and again diverge to the r. at a finger-post; by this route the village is reached in 1 hr. from Türkheim), through beautiful pine wood, to (5 M.) ***Notre Dame des Trois Epis**, German *Unsere Frau zu den drei Aehren* (**Hôtel des Trois Epis*, D. 3, R. 1—3, pension excl. R. 28 fr. per week; baths of various kinds; *omnibus* to stat. Türkheim and back 3 fr.; *Hôtel des Trois Rois*, unpretending), a small village and resort of pilgrims, on the hill to the W. of Türkheim. The lofty and picturesque situation (941 ft.) render this spot a favourite summer resort. The *view embraces the lower Münsterthal towards the S., the E. slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black

Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. If the latter are very distinct, rain may generally be expected. A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is obtained from the ***Galz** (2401 ft.), a height to the N.E., which may be ascended in 1/2 hr. The small church of 'Our Lady of the three Ears of Corn' contains numerous votive tablets. *Ammerschwihr* in the Weissthal, situated not far from Kaisersberg (p. 214), lies 3 3/4 M. to the N.E. of Trois Epis. Travellers ascending thence to Trois Epis follow the paths leading to the l. in the wood. From Trois Epis to the Schlucht (p. 215) 5 hrs., first through wood, then across pastures, with guide.

From Türkheim, or from the next stat. **Walbach**, the traveller may visit the ruin of *Pfixburg* (termed *Nixburg* by the natives), which lies on the hill to the l. A footpath, at first easy, but afterwards very steep, leads thence to the ruin of *Hohlandsberg* (2073 ft.), an extensive castle, garrisoned during the Thirty Years' War, and afterwards destroyed by the French, commanding an extensive view. Next stations *Weier im Thal*, *Günsbach* (with weaving factories). The train then crosses the Fecht to

Münster (**Storch*, R. 2, D. 2 3/4 fr.), a manufacturing town with 4700 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the *Kleinthal* with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the Fecht. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine Abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome new Romanesque church is conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town. From Münster to Metzeral 3 3/4 M., to the Schlucht 11 M. (see p. 216); the broad road is followed, but, the longest curve (to Sulzeren) may be cut off by means of a stony footpath diverging to the l. at the back of the new Romanesque church of *Stosswier*, and effecting a saving of 1 1/2 M.

Beyond Colmar several cotton factories are seen to the r. on the *Logelbach*, on the opposite bank of which rises the castle of *Hohlandsberg* (see above). Above stat. **Egisheim** stands the castle of *Hoh-Egisheim*, or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with its three towers, the *Dagsburg*, *Wahlenburg*, and *Wekmund*, known as the '*Dreien-Exen*', the birthplace of Pope Leo X., who was a Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg. The route to the (3/4 hr.) castle is by the village of *Hüssern*, from which a rough footpath ascends through wood. The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustine Abbey of *Marbach*, founded in 1094, of which a tower, part of the choir of the church, and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant. Next stat. *Herlisheim;* then

Ruffach *(Bär)*, the *Rubeacum* of the Romans, erected around the castle of *Isenburg*, one of the oldest in Alsace, and frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Franconian kings. The *Church of St. Arbogast*, a cruciform vaulted basilica with an octagonal tower over the centre of the cross, was erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the transition, and partly in the Gothic style.

Sulzmatt, a small bath in a pretty side-valley, lies 5 M. to the W. of Ruffach. Diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr. The water resembles that of Selters.

Stat. **Bollweiler** is the junction for Gebweiler.

Railway to Gebweiler in 26 min. (fares 90, 65, 50 c.). Stat. *Sulz*, or *Obersulz*, with 4000 inhab., and silk factories; church in the transition style with lofty tower. To the l. near Gebweiler are several modern houses in the Gothic style. **Gebweiler** (*Engel*, at the station), the capital of a district, with 12,000 inhab., situated at the entrance to the *Lauchthal*, is

an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The **Parish Church*, a fine example of the transition style of the 12th cent., possesses double aisles, a transept, and two towers of unequal height. Gothic choir, and fine Romanesque façade with vestibule.

To Murbach and the Gebweiler Belchen. The road from the station leads straight to a Renaissance church of last century; here ascend the main street to the r. (the Parish Church above mentioned stands in an open space, in the middle of the town). The road through the pretty Lauchthal is now ascended, passing the foot of the ruin of *Hugstein*, to the (1¼ M. from the parish church) entrance of the small town of *Bühl*. The side-valley of the *Rothbach* is now entered to the l., and the broad road followed to the (1½ M.) picturesquely situated Romanesque *Abbey Church of **Murbach**, surrounded by a few houses. The Benedictine abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 726, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine, was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, and possessed extensive domains in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. The church, of which the nave has disappeared, dates from the 12th cent. The house to the l., about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with ground-floor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn, a boy from which may be engaged as a guide to the summit of the Gebweiler Belchen (2 fr.). Comp. p. 222.

Stations *Wittelsheim*, *Lutterbach* (junction for Wesserling, p. 222). Near *Dornach* the *Thur*, which forms the boundary between Alsace and the Sundgau, is crossed; then, near, Mülhausen, the *Rhine-Rhone-Canal*.

Mülhausen (**Hôtel de la Paix*, at the station; **Hôtel Roman; Rother Löwe; Hôtel Wagner*), in the *Sundgau*, once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 connected with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town on the Upper Rhine (52,000 inhab.), and is advantageously situated on the Rhine-Rhone-Canal. All traces of antiquity have been removed to make way for numerous manufactories (of cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, machinery, etc.). The only mediæval structure of importance is the *Rathhaus*, erected in 1551, restored in 1846, and adorned with pleasing frescoes. The 'Klapperstein' preserved here was anciently hung round the necks of gossiping female scandal-mongers. Adjoining the Rathhaus is an old house with a picturesque jutting tower. The new quarter of the town, at the entrance from the station, possesses many handsome buildings, some of them flanked with arcades, and boasts of a scientific and industrial museum. A suburb consisting of model houses for the working classes outside the Bâle Gate merits a visit. They were built by the 'Société Mulhousienne des Cités Ouvrières', a society founded by the mayor Dollfuss in 1853, and are sold to artizans at cost price, payable by instalments. The colony is provided with bath and washing-houses, an infant-school, etc.

From Mülhausen to Belfort railway in 1½—2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 50, 4 fr. 10 c., 3 fr.). Stations *Zillisheim*, *Illfurth*, *Altkirch*, *Dammerkirch* (Fr. *Dannemarie*), *Alt-Münsterol* (Fr. *Montreux-Vieux*, the German frontier-station), *Chèvremont* (Ger. *Geisenberg*, the French frontier-station); then **Belfort** (*Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste*, R. 3 fr.), a town and fortress on the *Savoureuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV. The works consist of the town fortifications, commanded by the citadel (*le Château*), and of a

number of advanced forts, the most important of which are the lofty *Haute* and *Basse Perche*. The memorable siege of Belfort by the Germans lasted from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871. The capitulation took place by order of the French government, but not until the Perches had been taken by storm on 8th Feb. By the peace of 1871 Belfort was restored to France, but is still temporarily occupied by German troops. — At Belfort the line divides: W. to Dijon and Paris, S. to Besançon and Lyons. The first stations beyond Belfort on the latter line are *Héricourt* and *Montbéliard*, where several engagements took place on 15th—18th Jan. 1871 between the 14th German army-corps under General v. Werder and the French army of the East under Bourbaki.

The *Mülhausen and Wesserling Railway* (1½ hr.; fares 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 10 c.) connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the St. Amarinthal, the industrious valley of the Thur. Stations *Dornach*, **Lutterbach** (p. 221; where carriages are changed), both on the main line; then *Sennheim* (Fr. *Cernay*), where the valley of the Thur is reached, and a branch-line diverges to *Gebenheim* and *Sentheim* (in 40 min.; fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 20, 85 c.).

Thann (*Krone; Sonne*), on the Thur, the chief town of the district, possesses thriving cotton, silk, and other factories. The **Church of St. Theobald* (1455), sometimes erroneously attributed to Erwin of Steinbach, with its bold and elegant open tower, 266 ft. in height (completed in 1516), is a gem of Gothic architecture. The interior is adorned with sculpturing, several statues, and fine stained glass windows which escaped the storms of the first French Revolution. The church is seen to the best advantage from the *Engelburg*, a castle commanding the town and the entrance to the valley, destroyed by Turenne in 1674. The overthrown tower somewhat resembles a huge cask. *Rangener*, one of the best wines of the country, is produced near Thann.

Beyond Thann the valley of the Thur contracts. Stations *Bitschweiler*, *Weiler* (ascent of the Gebweiler Belchen, see below), *St. Amarin* (*Lion d'Or; carr. to Wildenstein cheaper here than at Wesserling), all small manufacturing places. Then **Wesserling**, see p. 217.

The *Gebweiler Belchen* is best ascended from Weiler. The road is followed to (3 M.) *Goldbach* (refreshments at the maire's, where a boy should be engaged as a guide, 2—2½ fr.); thence to a chalet (poor and dear) in 1 hr., and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The **Gebweiler**, or **Sulzer Belchen**, French *Ballon de Soultz* (4677 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., affords an extensive panorama, embracing the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. A small lake lies ½ hr. below the summit. Descent to Murbach, comp. p. 221.

Beyond Mülhausen are stations *Rixheim*, *Habsheim*, *Sierentz*, *Bartenheim*, and *St. Louis*. To the l. of the last lies *Hüningen*, formerly a fortress, constructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., and taken and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. The line now enters the Swiss dominions, and soon reaches **Bâle** (see p. 246).

40. From Strassburg to Metz or Saarbrücken.

Railway to *Metz* in 5½—8½ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 25, 9 fr. 45, 5 fr. 45 c.); to *Saarbrücken* in 3½—6 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 40, 8 fr. 5, 4 fr. 80 c.).

At stat. *Vendenheim* (p. 211) the line turns to the N.E., and at stat. *Hördt* crosses the Zorn. The country is flat. In the distance to the r. rise the Black Forest Mts. Stat. *Bischweiler*, a new manufacturing place with a colony of workmen's houses. Hops are largely cultivated here. Stat. *Marienthal*, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789.

Stat. **Hagenau** *(Post; Wilder Mann)*, with 11,000 inhab. (2000 Prot., 3000 Jews), was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partially preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. Part of the conspicuous church of St. George dates from the 13th cent.

About 4½ M. to the E., in the direction of the Rhine, lies *Sesenheim*, or *Sessenheim*, to which reminiscences of Goethe's early life attach. The parsonage has since been altered.

The line now diverges to the N.W. from that to Weissenburg, and traverses part of the forest of Hagenau. Stat. *Merzweiler*, a busy little place with important iron-works. Stat. *Gundershofen;* then *Reichshofen* (Bellevue, at the station; excursion to the battle-field, see p. 224), situated on the road from Wörth to Bitsch, by which the remnant of Macmahon's army effected their retreat on the evening of 6th Aug., 1870. The line enters the mountains, and passes through several cuttings.

Niederbronn (*Goldne Kette*, D. 2½ fr.), with 3300 inhab., in the pretty valley of the *Falkensteiner Bach*, possesses a mineral bath, well fitted up, and much frequented by Parisians and Alsatians previously to the war of 1870—71. Pleasant walks in the public grounds. The *Wasenberg*, which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, is crowned with the ruins of the *Wasenburg*, erected in the 14th cent., commanding a fine view, and easily ascended in 1 hr. Other excursions may be made to the *Jägerthal*, the *Bärenthal*, the ruin *Falkenstein*, etc. The *Wasgenstein* and *Fleckenstein*, see p. 236.

Stations *Philippsburg*, *Banstein*. Numerous cuttings and several woods are traversed.

Bitsch *(Hôtel de Metz)*, a small town and fortress with 2700 inhabitants, situated on the N. slopes of the Vosges, and commanded by *Fort Bitsch*, the fortifications of which, partially hewn in the rock, are deemed almost impregnable. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870—71 it was enclosed by the Germans from the middle of August, 1870, till 7th March, 1871, and only capitulated after the preliminary articles of the peace had been signed. A regular siege was not attempted, as a disproportionate sacrifice of life was apprehended.

Stations *Lemberg* (with crystal, fayence, and tobacco-pipe manufactories), *Rohrbach*, *Wilblingen*.

Saargemünd, French *Sarreguemines (Hôtel de Paris)*, a small town at the confluence of the *Blies* and *Saar*, the latter of which here forms the boundary between German Lorraine and the Rhenish Province of Prussia, possesses extensive manufactories of plush, velvet, fayence, and earthen-ware, and is the principal depôt of the papier-maché boxes (chiefly snuff-boxes) made in the environs. 100,000 dozen of which are exported annually. From Saargemünd to Saarburg by Saarwerden, see p. 213.

At Saargemünd the line divides: that to the N. runs by *Han-*

weiler (station for the small bath of *Rilchingen*) and *Klein-Blittersdorf* to **Saarbrücken** (p. 117); that to the W. by *Farschweiler* and *Benningen* to **Metz** (see p. 117).

41. From Strassburg to Mayence.

Comp. Maps, pp. 230, 226.

Railway in 5¾—8 hrs.; fares to *Weissenburg* 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 65 c.; from Weissenburg to *Mayence* 6 fl. 27, 3 fl. 51, 2 fl. 35 kr.

From Strassburg to *Hagenau*, see above. The line now traverses the extensive forest of Hagenau. Stat. *Walburg*, a village with a very ancient church.

Sulz unter dem Walde (*Goldner Apfel; Rössle*, both unpretending; carr. to Reichshofen and back 15—18 fr.) is the best starting-point for a visit to the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870.

Leaving the station, the traveller follows the road as far as the middle of the village, and then turns to the l. Beyond the village the road to (12½ M.) Reichshofen leads to the l. to *Kützenhausen* and *Merckweiler*. On the r., a little farther, lies *Preuschdorf*, whence the 5th Prussian corps marched on the morning of 6th Aug. At the point where the road begins to descend into the valley of the *Sauer*, a few paces beyond a finger-post (4½ M. from Sulz), which indicates the road to *Tiefenbach* to the l., and *Goersdorf* to the r., an admirable view of the entire battle-field is disclosed (the Crown-Prince was stationed on the fields to the r.): in the valley opposite the spectator lies **Wörth**, with its ancient castle-tower, which with *Fröschweiler* and *Elsasshausen* to the l., also situated on the hill, formed the centre of the French position. By noon the Germans had possessed themselves of Wörth, but the height of Fröschweiler held out against them until the 11th corps advanced from *Gunstett* behind the woods and stormed Elsasshausen, and the Bavarians marched up from *Langensulzbach*, the red roofs of which peep through the woods on the r. From Wörth (following the road to the r. in the village) to Fröschweiler is a walk of 20 min. The first houses of the latter still show bullet-marks and traces of cannonading. The church was destroyed, with the exception of the outer walls. Adjacent is the château of Count Türckheim, where Macmahon spent the night previous to the battle. *Reichshofen* (p. 223) is 2¼ M. from Fröschweiler. If no convenient train be found here, the traveller is recommended to proceed to the pleasant baths of Niederbronn (p. 223), which lie 1¼ M. to the N.W.

Beyond *Hoffen* and *Hunsbach*, the Geisberg soon comes in view to the l. (see below).

Weissenburg (**Engel; Krone; Schwan*), a very ancient town with 7000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent Abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1534. The **Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* is a noble example of the early Gothic style (13th cent.) with a tower above the centre of the transept. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters (the entrance to which from the church is closed). In the interior are fine stained glass windows, some of which were destroyed by a projectile on 4th Aug. 1870. The town was fortified by the French in 1746.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory over the French under Douay. The town and the **Geisberg**, 2 M. to the S., were occupied by the French, but

were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature of the ground, the traveller should follow the Landeburg road, turn to the r. about 1 M. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the château of *Geisberg*, now occupied by peasants. The front of the building still bears marks of the bullets and other projectiles with which it was showered. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the Hagenau road on the W. side, a round of 2 hrs. in all.

Passengers by the ordinary trains change carriages at Weissenburg. The line then crosses the *Lauter*, the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate. Stations *Schaidt*, *Winden* (branch-line to Carlsruhe, see p. 193; to Bergzabern, see p. 236), *Rohrbach*; then, 1 M. to the W. of the station,

Landau (**Pfälzer Hof*; **Schwan*, or *Post*), a town with 7000 inhab. (1/2 Prot.) and a garrison of 3000 soldiers, which has been a fortified place from a very early period. During the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken seven times, in 1680 it was captured by Louis XIV., in 1686 fortified by Vauban in the form of a regular octagon, between 1702 and 1713 changed hands frequently, and by the Peace of Rastatt it belonged to France from 1714 to 1815. In 1867 the fortifications were levelled as being no longer serviceable.

Diligence from the station to Annweiler (p. 235) twice daily.

About 6 M. to the N.W. of Landau (diligence once daily, 24 kr.), at the base of the *Teufelsberg* (2574 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Vosges Mts., is the loftily situated **Gleisweiler** (1066 ft.), a village sheltered from the N. and W. winds, with an extensive *Hydropathic Establishment*, where the grape, whey, and 'cowhouse-air' cures may likewise be undergone (also an hotel; pension incl. medical attendance, 14—28 fl. weekly). Pleasant excursion thence to *Scharfeneck*, a ruin 4 M. to the S.W.

The train crosses the *Queich*, the ancient frontier between Alsace and the Palatinate, and the boundary between the Vosges and the Haardt Mts. Stations *Knöringen*, *Edesheim*.

Edenkoben (**Schaf*; *Pfälzer Hof*), a pleasant town, is much frequented at the season of the grape-cure, and possesses a sulphur spring; in the background the royal villa of *Ludwigshöhe* (p. 234). On an eminence at the foot of the *Kalmit* (2236 ft.) are the ruins of the *Kropsburg*, now occupied by poor families. Omnibus once daily to Gleisweiler (see above). On a hill to the l. of stat. *Maikammer* rises the *Maxburg* (p. 233).

Neustadt (p. 231), the junction of the Saarbrücken line, is much resorted to for the grape-cure.

The railway here turns to the E. and enters the great plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards, tobacco, and corn fields. Stations *Hassloch*, *Böhl*, *Schifferstadt* (junction for *Speyer* and *Germersheim*, pp. 184, 188), *Mutterstadt*.

Ludwigshafen (*Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Wolf*, near the station; **Rail. Restaurant*; good beer at *Pschorr's*), formerly the tête-de-pont of the old fortress of Mannheim, and the scene of many a bloody contest during the revolution, was founded in 1843 and is rapidly

becoming an important commercial place. The *Quay*, one of the best on the Rhine, is flanked with long rows of warehouses and magazines, and connected by rails with the main line. The two new churches, in the Gothic and Romanesque style respectively, are worthy of notice. *Railway-Bridge* across the Rhine, see p. 184; passengers to Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc. change carriages here.

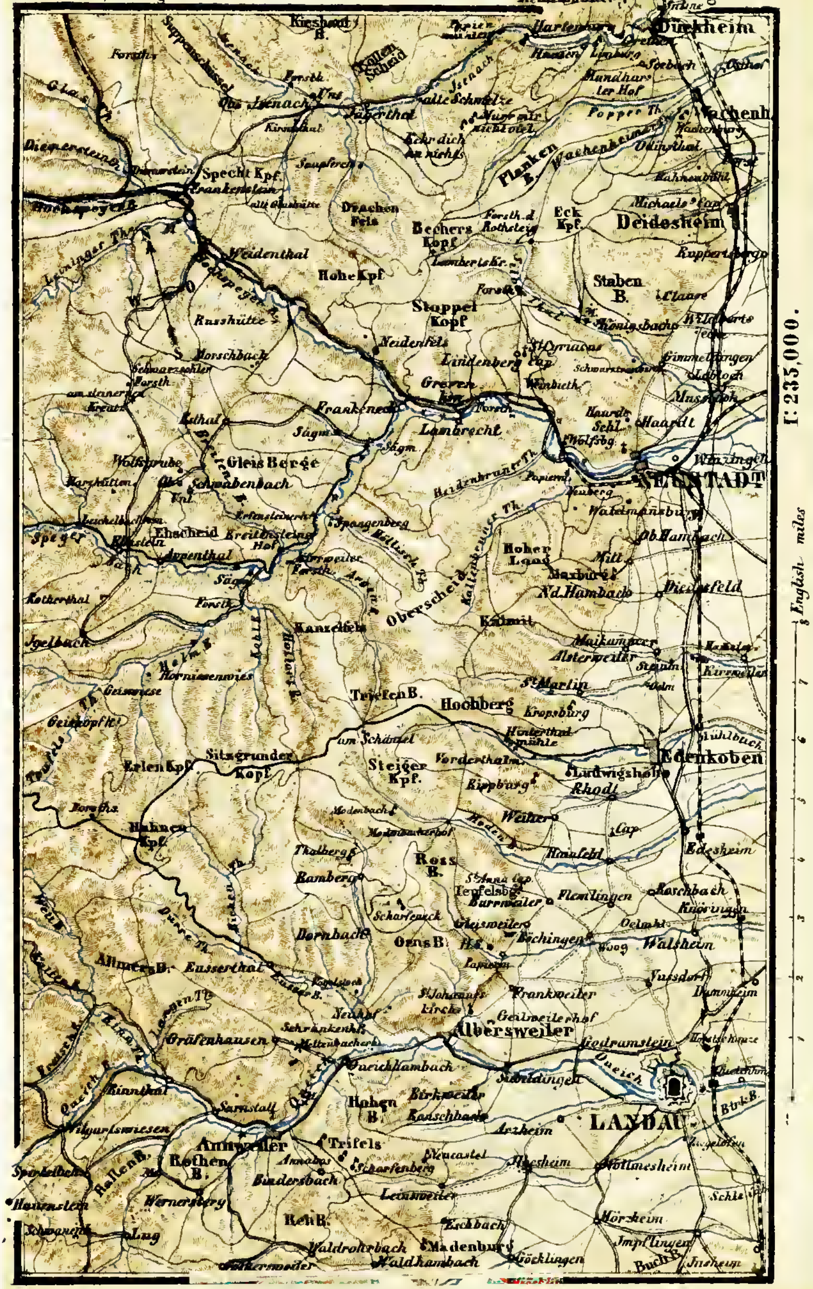
Stat *Oggersheim*, with the handsome *Loretto Church*, where Schiller spent some time in 1782 while engaged with his tragedy 'Kabale und Liebe'. Then the thriving little town of **Frankenthal** *(Hôtel Kaufmann; Hôtel Otto)*, with 5600 inhab., which owes its prosperity to Calvinists who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554, and on account of religious differences emigrated from Frankfort to this place in 1562. Cotton, linen, and iron are the staple commodities. The late Romanesque *Abbey Church* was founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224. The town is connected by a canal (constructed in 1777) with the Rhine, 3 M. distant. — Omnibus to Dürkheim (p. 233) in $2^1/_2$ hrs.

Worms *(*Alter Kaiser*, near the cathedral; **Hôtel Hartmann; Bellevue*, opposite Luther's Monument; *Rheinischer Hof*, on the river, $^3/_4$ M. from the town; **Railway Restaurant)*, one of the most ancient towns in Germany, lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, $^3/_4$ M. from the Rhine. The Burgundian conquerors of the Rhineland (431), the Franconian kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. As early as 1255 Worms, which was a free city of the Empire, belonged to the Confederation of Rhenish towns, and in the time of Frederick Barbarossa contained 70,000 inhab.; at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War the number had dwindled to 40,000, and is now 15,000 only ($^2/_3$ Prot.). The suburbs were levelled in 1632 by the Swedish Colonel Haubold, and in 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. On 31st May the town was set on fire, after having been pillaged, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Luneville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hessen-Darmstadt in 1815.

The **Cathedral,** with its four elegant towers, two domes, and double choir, is a remarkably fine Romanesque structure. It was consecrated in 1110 (W. Choir of St. Lawrence in 1181) on the site of a much earlier church. The towers are adorned with quaint figures of animals and masks as gargoyles. The N. W. tower was erected in 1472, to replace one which had fallen in. The pointed **S. Portal*, richly adorned with sculpturing, dates from 1300. The pediment

Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.

HAARDT.



contains the figure of a woman with a mural crown, mounted on an animal, whose four heads (angel, lion, ox, eagle) are symbols of the four Evangelists, the whole being emblematical of the victorious Church.

The ***Interior** (119 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across transepts 39 yds.) has been recently restored. The E. choir was decorated with marble and gilding in the 18th cent., but the rest of the church is remarkable for its dignified simplicity and effective proportions. The *Sculptures* representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the r., and the *Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses* of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistery*, on the l. side of the S. Portal, contains some large **Sculptures*, admirably executed, and in excellent preservation. They were presented by noble families of Worms and placed in the old cloisters of 1484, but on the demolition of the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the *Tombstone* of the knight Eberhard von Heppenheim (d. 1559), a well-executed kneeling figure in armour. The font is from the ancient chapel of St. John, which was taken down in 1807. The paintings of the two patron saints of the church, St. Peter und St. Paul, with other saints on the back, alone escaped the French conflagration. The chapel is shown by the sacristan (fee 18 kr.) who lives in the large Platz to the S. at the back of the Barracks.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral was the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the Nibelungenlied.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the site of the *Bischofshof*, or episcopal palace, destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. On its massive red-sandstone substructure the handsome *Heil'sche Haus* has been erected in the rich Renaissance style. In the Bischofshof was held the diet of April 1521, in which Luther defended his doctrines in presence of Charles V., six electors, and a numerous assembly, concluding with the words: '*Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.*' This event is sometimes erroneously said to have taken place in the old Rathhaus, on the site of which the *Church of the Trinity* in the market-place was erected in 1726.

The *Luther-Platz*, which is reached by the Carmeliter-Strasse direct from the railway-station in 3 min., is embellished with ***Luther's Monument,** designed by *Rietschel*, partially modelled by him, and completed after his death by *Kietz* and *Dondorf* of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied nine years and cost about 17,000*l.*, merits examination. A massive platform of light coloured polished granite bears a pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, on which stands Luther's *Statue in bronze, 11 ft. in height, a commanding figure. In his left hand he holds a Bible, to which he points with his right; while his face, on which faith is admirably pourtrayed, is turned upwards. At his feet, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation; in front, r. *Huss, l. *Savonarola; at the back, r. Wickliffe, l. Petrus Waldus. On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen on the r., and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the l.; at the back

Melanchthon on the r., and Reuchlin on the l. (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) Magdeburg, (l.) Augsburg, and (at the back) Spires, and between the latter the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

The *Synagogue* of the 11th cent., near the Mainzer Thor, is an object of interest to antiquarians, though externally insignificant. The Jewish community of Worms, is one of the oldest in Germany. The very ancient *Jewish Burial-Ground* lies on the W. side of the town, 3 min. from the cathedral.

Heil's Garden contains interesting hot-houses with beautiful palms and rare plants (adm. 11—5 o'clock).

In the Mainzer suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French, the ***Liebfrauenkirche** *(Church of our Lady)*, ½ M. from the cathedral, alone escaped. (It is reached by the first road diverging from the Carmeliter-Str. to the l.). The church replaces an older edifice, and was consecrated in 1468; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture of the Entombment, with life-size figures, to the r. of the principal entrance. The *Portal* is enriched with statues of the wise and foolish virgins, the death of the Virgin, and her coronation by the Saviour. Service on Saturdays and those days dedicated to the Virgin.

The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* (see Introd.) is yielded by vineyards near the church. Those near the old watch-tower of *Luginsland*, and at the *Catterloch* on the S. side of the town, yield a wine of equally good quality.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the *Rosengarten*, on the r. bank of the river, opposite Worms (now the terminus of the Darmstadt railway, p. 169). To this spot attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the poetry of Siegfried and the Nibelungen, to appreciate which, however, a thorough acquaintance with the old German language is requisite.

Hernsheim, with the white château of the Dalbergs, lies 3 M. to the N.W. of Worms. In the church repose many members of this illustrious family, among others the prince-primate Carl von Dalberg, once Grand-Duke of Frankfort (d. 1817), and Emmerich Joseph von Dalberg (d. 1833), ambassador of Baden in Paris, created Duke by Napoleon for his services in promoting the emperor's alliance with Marie Louise.

From Worms to Bingen by a branch railway in 2⅓ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 54, 1 fl. 48, 1 fl. 12 kr.). The country traversed is uninteresting. **Alzey** on the Sulzbach, is the principal station. From stat. *Monsheim* a branch line runs to *Grünstadt* (p. 233). *Bingen*, see p. 94.

The line now passes the *Cemetery* of Worms, where a conspicuous monument crowned with a helmet was erected in 1848 to veterans of Napoleon. Stations *Osthofen*, *Mettenheim*, *Alsheim*.

Guntersblum *(Krone)*, a small town which formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen, possesses an ancient church, a handsome *Rathhaus*, and on the N. side of the town the Schloss and grounds of the Count. On the plain between Guntersblum and Oppenheim the Salic monarch Conrad II. was elected emperor in 1024.

Near **Oppenheim** *(Ritter)*, the ancient *Bonconica*, the line traverses vine-clad hills. The red church of St. Catherine on the hill is a striking object (see below); near it the gloomy-looking castle of Landskron. This ancient town, which rapidly rose to importance at an early period, especially under the Franconian emperor Henry IV., became a member of the Rhenish Confederation in the 13th cent. In 1689 it was almost entirely burned down by the French. The W. choir (1439) of **St. Catherine's Church*, a remarkably fine Gothic structure, restored in 1838—43, was also seriously damaged, but the E. portion, dating from the 13th cent., escaped. On the stained glass and tombstones of the 15th cent. the armorial bearings of the Dalbergs, the Sickingens, and other noble families frequently recur. Charnel-house on the N. side of the churchyard. The sexton (fee 12 kr.) lives on the l. side of the steps of the S. entrance.

The *Landskron*, connected with the town by a wall, is the remnant of a once famous Imperial stronghold, constructed by the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Ruprecht, who died here in 1410. Subterranean passages connect it with the town. The top affords a good view of the plain of the Rhine; N. E. the Taunus, S. E. the Melibocus and Odenwald.

The *Schwedensäule*, opposite Oppenheim, marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus effected the passage of the Rhine in 1631.

Nierstein *(*Anker)* is remarkable for its carefully cultivated vineyards, contrasting picturesquely with the red soil. The chapel of the *Herding* family is embellished with frescoes by Götzenberger. On the hill to the l. rises an ancient watch-tower.

On a chain of low, vine-clad hills to the l. lie *Nackenheim*, *Bodenheim*, and *Laubenheim*, and near Mayence *Weissenau*, which forms a part of the fortifications of that town. The train skirts the *Neue Anlage* and reaches the station of **Mayence** at the upper end of the town (see p. 101).

42. From Mannheim to Saarbrücken.

Railway to Neustadt in 1¼, Kaiserslautern in 2½, Homburg in 3½, Saarbrücken in 4½ hrs.; fares 6 fl. 25, 3 fl. 58, 2 fl. 33 kr.

The train crosses the Rhine by the new *Railway Bridge* (p. 184), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to *Ludwigshafen* (p. 225), beyond which it runs for an hour through fields of corn and tobacco. Stations *Mutterstadt*, *Schifferstadt* (junction for *Speyer*, p. 184, which may be reached in 14 min.), *Böhl* (view of the long Donnersberg to the r., p. 114), and *Hassloch* (a thriving village with 5000 inhab.). As the *Haardt Mts.* are approached, the *Maxburg* (p. 233), comes in view on an eminence to the l.; on the r. the ruin of *Winzingen* (p. 231), and, farther on, *Königsbach*, *Ruppertsberg*, *Musbach*, and on the hill-side the long village of *Haardt* (p. 231), all famous for their wine.

Neustadt (p. 231) is the junction of the line to Dürkheim and to Landau. The Saarbrücken line now enters the mountain-district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds through the wooded and picturesque ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the r., stand the red ruins of the *Wolfsburg;* to the l. in the valley is a castellated cloth-factory. Stat. *St. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (*Klein), two villages founded by French emigrants, with extensive cloth-factories. On a neighbouring height the ruins of *Neidenfels*. At stat. **Frankenstein** *(*Krone: *Hirsch)*, the valley is remarkably picturesque; above the tunnel is a fine old ruined castle; to the r. is the rock termed the *Teufelsleiter* ('devil's ladder'). In a secluded valley to the r. lies the ruin of *Diemerstein*, with private pleasure-grounds. (From Frankenstein to Dürkheim, see p. 233.) Stat. *Hochspeyer*, the highest on the line, lies 100 ft. above Neustadt. The last tunnel is 1496 yds. long.

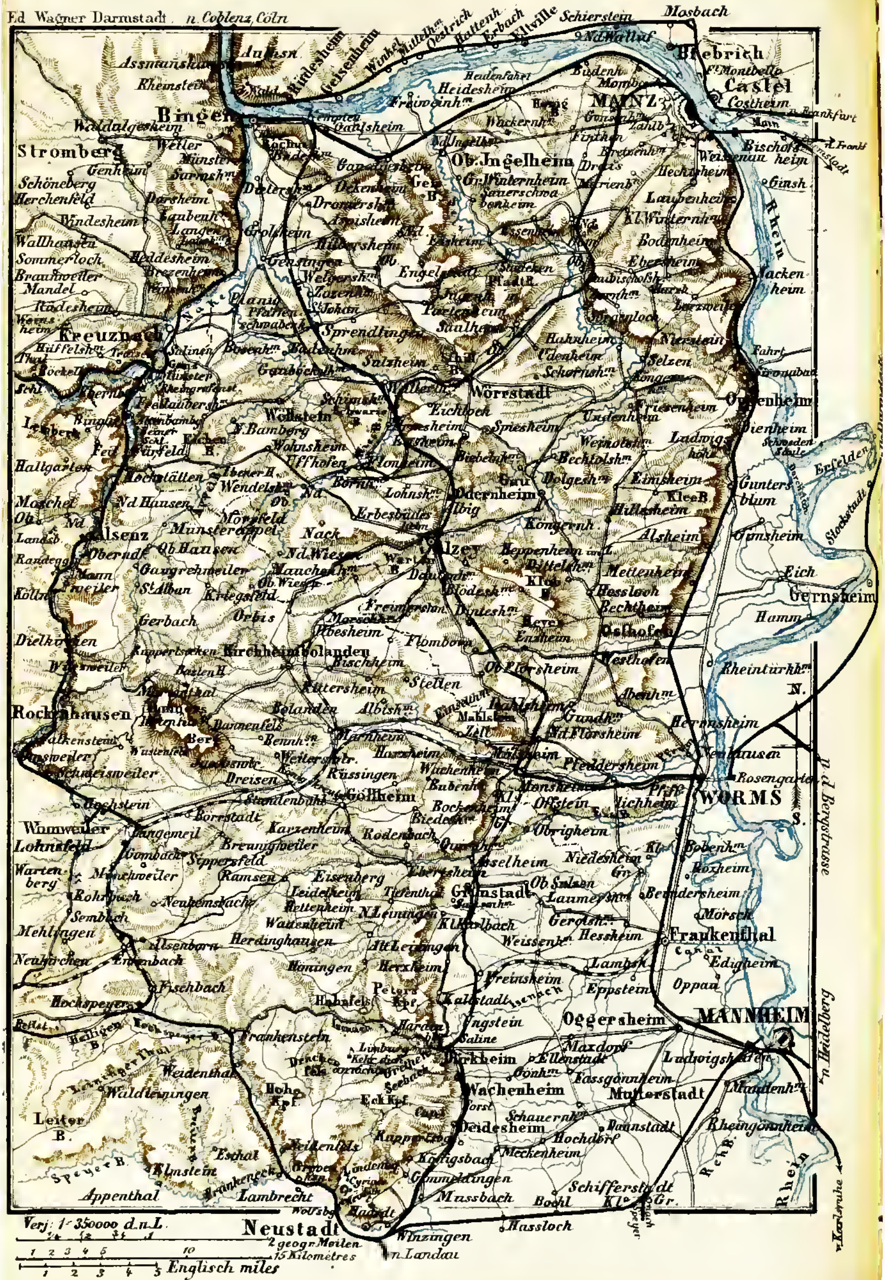
Kaiserslautern *(*Schwan; Zum Carlsberg)*, one of the chief towns in the Palatinate (pop. 15,984), situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. His memory is still revered here, as he presented the town with a wood, worth 30,000 fl. annually. The *Prot. Church* with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch. The churchyard contains a monument to soldiers of Napoleon who were natives of the place. (Railway to *Münster am Stein*, see p. 114.)

Between Kaiserslautern and Homburg the line (with the Kaiserstrasse, p. 114) skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills.

Landstuhl *(Engel; Krone)* was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His remains were interred in a vault under the church, but the monument erected to his memory was destroyed by the French. Another has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. The Rom. Catholic *Orphan Asylum* was erected in 1853.

From Landstuhl to Cusel branch-railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 1 fl. 18, 48, 33 kr.). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). Stat. *Ramstein*. At stat. *Glan-Münchweiler* the attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed as far as stat. *Altenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the Cuseler Thal. **Cusel** *(Post)*, a busy little town with cloth and other factories, was burned down by the French in 1794, on suspicion of being concerned in a forgery of 'assignats'. In the neighbourhood are considerable basalt quarries, the stone from which is largely exported.

Stations *Hauptstuhl*, *Bruchmühlbach;* then **Homburg** *(Pfalz)*,


Ed. Wagner Darmstadt
n. Coblenz, Cöln
Mosbach
Biebrich
Castel
Costheim
Mainz
Schierstein
Eltville
Erbach
Oestrich
Winkel
Geisenheim
Rüdesheim
Assmannshausen
Rheinstein
Bingen
Stromberg
Waldalgesheim
Genheim
Schöneberg
Herchenfeld
Windesheim
Wallhausen
Sommerloch
Braunweiler
Mandel
Rüdesheim
Kreuznach
Dorsheim
Laubenheim
Heddesheim
Gaulsheim
Ob. Ingelheim
Gr. Winternheim
Wackernheim
Heidesheim
Budenheim
Finthen
Bretzenheim
Drais
Marienborn
Weisenau
Bischofsheim
Ginsh.
Hechtsheim
Laubenheim
Kl. Winternheim
Bodenheim
Ebersheim
Nackenheim
Nierstein
Oppenheim
Dienheim
Selzen
Hahnheim
Udenheim
Schornsh.
Sprendlingen
Sulzheim
Wörrstadt
Gensingen
Grolsheim
Dromersheim
Dexheim
Partenheim
Saulheim
Engelstadt
Jugenheim
Stadecken
Essenheim
Wallertheim
Eichloch
Spiesheim
Undenheim
Friesenheim
Ludwigshöhe
Weinolsheim
Bechtolsheim
Biebelnheim
Gau Odernheim
Dolgesheim
Eimsheim
Guntersblum
Hillesheim
Alsheim
Gimsheim
Eich
Gernsheim
Hamm
Mettenheim
Hessloch
Bechtheim
Osthofen
Westhofen
Rheindürkheim
Abenheim
Herrnsheim
Worms
Rosengarten
n. d. Bergstrasse
Wöllstein
N. Bamberg
Wonsheim
Uffhofen
Flonheim
Bornheim
Lohnsheim
Wendelsheim
Erbesbüdesheim
Albig
Alzey
Nack
Nd. Wiesen
Kongernheim
Heppenheim a. d. W.
Dittelsheim
Blödesheim
Dintesheim
Freimersheim
Flomborn
Eppelsheim
Monzernheim
Hallgarten
Moschel
Nd. Hausen
Alsenz
Münsterappel
Ob. Hausen
Obernd.
Gaugrehweiler
St. Alban
Kriegsfeld
Orbis
Gerbach
Kirchheimbolanden
Bischheim
Stetten
Ob. Flörsheim
Dalsheim
Kittersheim
Albisheim
Bolanden
Marnheim
Dannenfels
Einselthum
Zell
Nd. Flörsheim
Pfeddersheim
Monsheim
Offstein
Hochheim
Obrigheim
Rockenhausen
Falkenstein
Schmeisweiler
Dreisen
Rüssingen
Göllheim
Hochstein
Börrstadt
Standenbühl
Kerzenheim
Rodenbach
Bockenheim
Quirnheim
Asselheim
Niedesheim
Bobenheim
Roxheim
Winnweiler
Lohnsfeld
Wartenberg
Gonbach
Sippersfeld
Breunigweiler
Ramsen
Eisenberg
Ebertsheim
Grünstadt
Ob. Sulzen
Laumersheim
Beindersheim
Mörsch
Frankenthal
Rohrbach
Sembach
Mehlingen
Neukirchen
Alsenborn
Enkenbach
Fischbach
Hochspeyer
Leidelsheim
Hettenheim
Wattenheim
Tiefenthal
Nd. Leiningen
Kleinbach
Gerolsheim
Hessheim
Weissenheim
Herdinghausen
Alt Leiningen
Herxheim
Höningen
Lambsheim
Edigheim
Oppau
Freinsheim
Eppstein
Kallstadt
Oggersheim
Mannheim
Ungstein
Dürkheim
Maxdorf
Ellerstadt
Ludwigshafen
Frankenstein
Weidenthal
Waldleiningen
Wachenheim
Forst
Mutterstadt
Fussgönheim
Mundenheim
n. Heidelberg
Deidesheim
Dannstadt
Rheingönheim
Hochdorf
Meckenheim
Leiter B.
Elmstein
Eschal
Lambrecht
Königsbach
Gimmeldingen
Mussbach
Appenthal
Böhl
Schifferstadt
Neustadt
Haardt
Winzingen
n. Landau
Hassloch
Rhein
n. Karlsruhe
Verj. 1 : 350000 d. n. L.
2 geogr. Meilen
15 Kilomètres
Englisch miles

the handsome Rom. Cath. Church of which is conspicuous. The castle of *Carlsberg*, on a hill 1 M. to the E., was built by Duke Charles II. of the Zweibrücken Palatinate in 1780, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

Branch Line (23 min.; fares 30, 18, 12 kr.) to **Zweibrücken** (**Pfälzer Hof; Zweibrücker Hof*), formerly the residence of the Dukes of the Zweibrücken-Palatinate, and known to the literary world as the place where the *Editiones Bipontinae* of classical authors were published. When Charles X. (Gustavus) of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne, the Duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. Stanislaus Leszczynski, the exiled king of Poland, resided here for some time, and owned the neighbouring grounds of *Tschiftik*, on the road to Pirmasenz, now quite neglected.

Beyond *Bexbach* the line enters a productive coal district in the Prussian dominions.

Neunkirchen, and thence to **Saarbrücken,** see p. 116.

43. The Bavarian-Rhenish Palatinate.

a. Haardt Mts.

The **Haardt,** a vine-clad range of hills extending from Grünstadt and Dürkheim to Neustadt and Landau, is hardly a field for a pedestrian tour. The finest points may be reached with the aid of the railway. The mountains to the S. of the *Queich* (p. 235), on the other hand, which belong to the ancient *Wasgau* and form part of the N. **Vosges,** afford a charming walk of three days: 1st. From *Landau* to the *Madenburg*, *Trifels*, *Annweiler*, and *Willgartswiesen*, 7½ hrs.; 2nd. *Schloss Dahn*, *Schönau* 7½ hrs.; 3rd. *Wegelburg*, *Lauterthal*, *Weissenburg*, or *Niederbronn*, 5½ hrs.

The best wines of the Palatinate are produced at Königsbach, Ruppertsberg, Deidesheim, Forst, Wachenheim, Dürkheim, Ungstein, and Callstadt; the red wine of the last-named place resembles Burgundy. In good years the Palatinate yields 20 million gals. of wine. Pedestrians should observe that the vineyard-footpaths are closed in September and October.

Neustadt (**Löwe*, at the station, R. from 48, B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Schiff*; **Krone*, or *Post*; *Pfälzer Hof* and *Weisses Lamm*, second class, both at the station), with 7400 inhab., is the largest town in the Haardt district. The handsome Gothic *Church* of the 14th cent. contains tombstones of the Counts Palatine who founded Neustadt. The gurgoyles, terminating in heads of apes, pigs, geese, etc., are termed by the inhabitants *Höllenkinder* ('children of hell'). The Rom. Cath. *Ludwigskirche* is an elegant modern Gothic structure. The *Town Hall*, built in 1743, was originally a Jesuit college. Fine survey of the environs from the *Schiesshaus*, ¼ M. from the station. Near *Haardt*, a village 1½ M. to the N. of Neustadt, rises *Burg Winzingen* (the '*Haardter Schlösschen*'), an ivy-clad ruin with pleasure-grounds, not accessible to the public. The **Wolf'sche Anlagen*, near the church, are open to the public, and should be visited for the sake of the view (finest by evening light) which they command of the Rhine Valley, Speyer, Mannheim, and in clear weather the red-sandstone arches of the castle-terrace at Heidelberg.

Neustadt, being the junction of the line from Mannheim to

Neunkirchen with that from Dürkheim to Landau, is conveniently situated for making excursions.

Railway to *Frankenstein*, see p. 230. From Frankenstein a road (diligence twice daily) leads through the picturesque *Isenachthal* to (9 M.) the **Hartenburg** *(*Hirsch)*, a castle founded by counts of Leiningen about 1200, completed in 1510, and dismantled in 1794 by the French. Its extensive vaults and vast ruined towers resemble those of the castle of Heidelberg. A large grass-plot ('Turnierplatz'), to the E. of the castle, with handsome lime-trees, affords a fine view of the valley.

A road leads from the Hartenburg on the r. bank of the Isenach to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Hausen*, whence the traveller may ascend in 20 min. to the considerable ruins of the Benedictine monastery of ***Limburg** (refreshments), once the castle of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 as Conrad II. His eldest son Conrad having lost his life while hunting, the king resolved to convert his castle into a religious house, a pious act which he believed would conduce to the repose of his son's soul. He accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church in presence of his Queen Gisela, on 12th July, 1030, at 4 a. m., as the chronicles record, and at a later hour on the same day the foundation-stone of the cathedral of Speyer. Twelve years later the edifice was placed in the hands of the Benedictines. The abbots chose the Counts of Leiningen for their protectors; but in consequence of a quarrel Count Emich took possession of the abbey and destroyed it in 1504. It was partially restored in 1515—54, finally suppressed in 1574, and afterwards abandoned to decay. The ruins of this imposing basilica, which throughout exhibits the style peculiar to the 11th cent., belong to the town of Dürkheim and are surrounded by pleasure-grounds. The walls of the church, the S.W. tower dating from the early part of the 16th cent. (137 steps to the top; fine view), part of the cloisters of the same period, and the crypt are in tolerable preservation. Charming views, especially to the E., of the vast garden of the Palatinate and the distant Odenwald; on the N.W. the view is bounded by the Hartenburg, mentioned above.

To the N.E. of the Limburg rises the *Kastanienberg*, on the wooded slopes of which a part of the *Heidenmauer* is visible to the r. of the *Teufelsstein*, a mass of rock, 12 ft. in height, perhaps once an altar. The Heidenmauer ('heathen's wall'), constructed of loose stones heaped together, 6—12 ft. in height and 60—95 ft. in width, encloses a space on the summit of the Kastanienberg about $1^1/_2$ M. in circumference. Cooper derived the materials for his novel 'The Heidenmauer' from this locality. The wall, like that on the Altkönig (p. 162), is doubtless of ancient Germanic origin. The *Peterskopf* (1630 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. N.W. of the Teufelsstein, commands a fine, extensive view. — Two old towers of defence to the W. of Dürkheim bear the whimsical names '*Murr mir nicht viel*' (do not murmur much) and '*Kehr dich an nichts*' (care for nothing).

From the Limburg either a carriage-road by *Röhrich*, or a steep footpath on the E. slope of the hill, lead the traveller in $^1/_2$ hr. to *Grethen* and

Dürkheim (**Hôtel Reitz*, on the E. side of the town, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl.; **Vier Jahreszeiten; Hôtel Häussling*), a town with 7000 inhab., almost entirely rebuilt after the destruction of the castle of the counts of Leiningen by the Elector Palatine Frederick in 1471, and again after the French devastation of 1689. It was subsequently the prosperous residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, till their palace, on the site of which the Rathhaus now stands, was burned down by the French in 1794. The grape-cure and the beautiful situation of Dürkheim, as well as the neighbouring salt-baths of *Philippshalle*, attract numerous visitors. The town is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim lies the ancient little town of **Göllheim** (*Hirsch*), 12 M. distant by the footpath by *Eisenberg* and *Leiningen*, or 15 M. by **Grünstadt** (*Jacobslust; Karpfen; Hôtel Ilgen*), to which (7½ M.) an omnibus runs daily (railway from *Worms* viâ *Monsheim* see p. 228). At the S.W. end of Göllheim stands a modern chapel, in the wall of which is immured the ancient *Königskreuz*, a crucifix much injured by the French republicans in 1794. Beneath it is the inscription: '*Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis Julio mense Rex Adolphus cadit ense*,' to which is added a notice that the monument was renewed by Count Adolph of Nassau in 1611.

Beneath an ancient elm near this chapel the Emp. Adolph of Nassau (p. 185) was killed in battle by the sword of his antagonist Albert of Austria, on 2nd July, 1298. The contest, which had begun at the *Hasenbühl*, 1½ M. to the S., was thus terminated at this spot. The cross and the wall into which it is built were shortly afterwards erected by a member of the imperial family.

From Dürkheim to Neustadt railway in 40 min. (fares 42, 27, 18 kr.); views to the r. — On an eminence to the r. of stat. **Wachenheim** (*Krone*) rise the ruins of the *Wachtenburg*, or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic Counts, subsequently that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome villas and well-kept grounds near the village belong to wealthy wine-merchants. *Forst*, an important wine-growing village, lies on the l. of the line. Stat. **Deidesheim** (**Bairischer Hof*), the wine of which also enjoys a high reputation, is another seat of vineyard-proprietors, who constitute the sole aristocracy of this district. Next stations *Mussbach* and **Neustadt** (p. 231).

The conspicuous ***Maxburg**, a modern castle of the King of Bavaria, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, rises on a hill, 1000 ft. in height, 3¼ M. to the N.W. of Neustadt. The traveller coming from the Neustadt station turns to the l. before reaching the town, and passes the (r.) Schiesshaus (p. 231); at (1¼ M.) *Oberhambach* a steep paved causeway ascends to the r.; ½ hr., a finger-post, and in 25 min. more the castle is reached (custodian 12 kr.). The ruins on which the new edifice was erected were of vast extent, and the Roman walls still visible afford a presumption that one of the *Roman castra stativa* was stationed here to command Upper Germany. The old castle, which is said to have been built by the Emp. Henry II., fell into the hands of the bishops of Speyer as early as 1100. It was stormed and demolished by insurgent peasantry in 1525, but afterwards rebuilt at their expense. In 1552 it was

burned down by the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, and for its final destruction it was indebted to Louis XIV. in 1688. According to tradition the Emp. Henry IV. undertook his pilgrimage to Canossa barefooted from this castle.

The traveller may descend from the Maxburg by a steep foot-path in 1/2 hr. to *Diedesfeld*, walk to (1 1/2 M.) stat. *Maikammer*, and return to Neustadt by railway. If time permit, a visit may be paid to the **Villa Ludwigshöhe**. Route thither from the Maxburg by (1 1/2 M.) the village of *Maikammer* and (3 M.) *Edenkoben* (p. 225), along the slope of the vine-clad and wooded hills, to the thriving village of (1 1/2 M.) *Rhodt*, on a hill near which rises the ruin of *Rietburg*, or *Rippburg*. At the base of this hill stands the villa, erected by Lewis I. of Bavaria, commanding a noble prospect. Interior destitute of ornament. Curious kitchen. — Rhodt is 3 M. from stat. *Edenkoben* or stat. *Edesheim* (p. 225).

About 2 hrs. to the W. rises the *Steigerkopf* (2047 ft.), on which is the *Schänzel*, an important military point, successfully defended against the French in 1794 by the Prussian General v. Pfau, who was killed in the battle.

b. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

Landau (p. 225) is the best starting-point for the tour through the *S. Palatinate* mentioned at p. 231. Railway from Neustadt to Landau in 38 min. (fares 51, 30, 21 kr.). Pleasant views by morning light of the Haardt Mts. to the r.

From the 'French Gate' at Landau the Annweiler road is followed as far as the burial-ground, where the road to the l. must be taken. At (2 M.) *Wallmersheim* the paved road to the r., before the bridge is reached, is selected; at a (1 1/4 M.) cross-way a straight direction must be pursued. Fine view of the mountains here: to the r. on a precipitous height the scanty ruins of *Neukastel*, lower down the important looking *Neukasteler Hof;* in the background the Münz near Annweiler; to the l. the Madenburg. Then (3 M.) *Eschbach* (Engel, poor), whence a guide to the Madenburg and Trifels is necessary (36 kr.).

The ***Madenburg,** 1/2 hr. to the S.W. of Eschbach, the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatine, formerly belonged to the counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the archbishopric of Speyer, and was burned down by the French general Montclar in 1680. It commands a noble prospect, one of the finest in the Palatinate, comprising the plain of the Rhine from Strassburg to the Melibocus, and the heights of the Odenwald and Black Forest in the distance. The spire of Strassburg, and the towers of Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms, are all visible. A peculiar attraction is the view of the adjacent Vosges, with their numerous volcanic and forest-clad peaks, from many of which protrude bald and grotesquely formed masses of variegated sandstone.

A walk of 4 1/2 M. to the N. W. along the mountain-slopes,

through fragrant pine and beech woods, next brings the pedestrian to the ruined castle of ***Trifels** (1516 ft.), where Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. Trifels was not unfrequently occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, deserted by his nobles, and pursued by the unnatural hostility of his son. It also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archbishop of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay, and nothing is now left but the tower (32 ft.) and fragments of the walls. The view resembles that from the Madenburg, but is less extensive. The ascent of the Trifels by a path winding through the woods from Annweiler, which lies at its base on the N. side, occupies 1 hr., the descent 1/2 hr. On a hill of equal height rises the ancient square tower of the *Münz* (70 ft.).

Annweiler (*Trifels; Rother Ochse; Post*, a tavern only), a small town with a handsome modern *Town Hall*, is uninteresting to the traveller. The tower on the **Rehberg*, 1 1/2 hr. distant, is a beautiful point of view. The path to it diverges from the high road to the l. opposite the 'Trifels' inn. View of the plain less extensive than from the Madenburg, that of the mountains more imposing.

Diligence from Landau twice daily to Willgartswiesen (see below), Kaltebach, and Dahn, or Pirmasenz. The pedestrian, however, will find it preferable to walk through the **Annweiler Thal*, the narrow dale of the *Queich*, enclosed by wooded slopes, and mountains, from which fantastic masses of variegated sandstone project.

The road leads through (1 1/2 M.) *Rinnthal* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Sarnstall* to (3 M.) **Willgartswiesen** (**Lamm*), with a handsome modern church. At a finger-post, 1/2 M. beyond the village, the road is quitted, and the direction of the brook followed. At (1 1/2 M.) *Hauenstein* the brook is crossed, and a narrow, sandy track followed to the l. After 1/2 hr. a fir-wood is traversed; rapid ascent of 1/2 hr. to a ruined chapel; 5 min., descend to the r.; 1/4 hr. *Erfweiler*. About 1 1/2 M. to the S. W. (at a bend in the road the footpath enters the wood to the l.) rise the ruins of **Schloss Dahn*, or the '*Erfweiler Schloss*', scarcely distinguishable from the rock on which it stands. The steps and passages are partly hewn in the solid rock. Good survey of the surrounding mountains from the summit.

Dahn (*Pfalz*), a small town, visible from the castle, is 20 min. distant. The post-station *Kaltebach* (see above) is 3 3/4 M. to the N. of Dahn.

The route is now by the high road, following the course of the *Lauter*, to (5 1/4 M.) *Bruchweiler*; on the heights to the r. and l. the rock-formations are very imposing and grotesque. One mile

beyond Bruchweiler the Lauterthal is quitted by a road to the r. to (1 M.) *Rumbach*, traversing the picturesque valley of that name, and (3¾ M.) **Schönau** (**Löwe*, rustic), a village on the *Sauer*, with iron-works. Then (guide advisable) by the village of *Hirschthal* and the castle of *Fleckenstein*, in 2 hrs. (or by the direct route in 1 hr.) to the ***Wegelburg,** a castle destroyed by the French, the central point of the ancient Wasgau, and the finest point in the excursion. The direct path to it enters the wood 10 min. beyond Schönau, passes a (40 min.) finger-post, and in ¼ hr. reaches the summit. The ruins are insignificant, but the *view is magnificent and extensive, probably the finest in the Palatinate: N. the rocky district of Dahn, the Rehberg, Trifels, Madenburg, Haardt Mts., and Donnersberg; S. and W. Alsace and the mountains of Lorraine. A mountain indicator at the top.

From the finger-post mentioned above, a broad path leads N. E. to *Nothweiler* (Görtler) in 40 min., then over the hills to (1½ hr.) *Bodenthal*. For the first half of the way a guide necessary (24 kr.); the second half, always descending, is easily found. Here the beautiful wooded valley of the *Lauter* is regained and not again quitted. At (3 M.) *St. Germanshof* the frontier of Alsace is crossed, and 3 M. farther stat. **Weissenburg** (p. 204) is reached.

Another route is from Nothweiler by (3 M.) *Niederschlettenbach* to (2 M.) *Erlenbach*, on a height near which rises *Schloss Bärbelstein;* then by the high road (to 3¾ M.) **Bergzabern** *(Rössle)*, an old town connected by a branch-line (in 25 min.) with *Winden* (p. 235).

Those who intend proceeding towards the S. after visiting the Wegelburg are recommended to ascend to it by the direct path, then to proceed by the Fleckenstein (see above) to *Hirschthal*, and descend the valley of the *Sauer* to the (2¼ M.) Weissenburg and Bitsch road, which is reached at the foot of the loftily situated ruin of the *Froensburg*. The high road is then followed to (2¼ M.) *Lembach*, where it is quitted to the r. by the road skirting the Sauer to (2 M.) *Mattstall*, (2 M.) *Goersdorf* (which may also be reached direct from Lembach by keeping to the l. bank of the Sauer) and (2 M.) *Wörth*. Battle-field of 1870, see 224.

About 7 M. to the W. of the Froensburg, on the Weissenburg and Bitsch road, lies *Obersteinbach*, whence the ancient castle of *Wasgenstein*, or *Wasenstein*, mentioned in the old German Waltharinslied, loftily situated among the woods, may be visited. The footpath to it diverges to the r. from the road about 8 min. on this side Obersteinbach. Thence to *Niederbronn* (p. 223), about 2½ hrs.

44. From Baden to Wildbad.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

23¼ M. From Gernsbach to Wildbad one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 fl. a drive of 5 hrs. — A good walker will reach Wildbad in about the same time: to Gernsbach 6, Loffenau 3¾, Herrenalb 4¼, Wildbad 9¼ M.

From Baden to **Gernsbach**, see p. 199. The road enters the dominions of Wurtemberg 2½ M. farther, and then reaches (3¾ M.)

Loffenau *(Adler; Stern; Löwe)*, a long village, with a modern

Gothic church of red sandstone. In the middle of the village a path to the r. leads to the *Teufelsmühle* (2955 ft.), the most conspicuous mountain to the r., the slopes of which are covered with blocks of red sandstone. The summit (1½ hr.) commands a beautiful and extensive view. Seven hollows in the sandstone on the S. slope, probably eroded by water, are termed the '*Devil's Chambers*'.

From Loffenau the road ascends to the (2 M.) *Käppele*. Fine *retrospect of the Murgthal: to the r. the Ebersteinburg on a rocky eminence; then the 'Felsen' near the Alte Schloss; opposite the spectator the Stauffen; to the l. Schloss Eberstein; below in the valley, Loffenau; farther distant Gernsbach and the Mercuriusberg.

Then a descent of 2¼ M. through woods and meadows to **Herrenalb** (**Ochs*; *Sonne*; *Stern*), where a favourite hydropathic establishment is situated. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by a Count of Eberstein in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with a recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with round arches supported by small columns, containing tombs of the abbots. The portal towards the road is of the 15th cent. In the distance, farther down the Albthal, the suppressed Abbey of *Frauenalb* is seen on a rocky eminence. Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the *Falkenstein*, a huge granite rock rising from the valley.

The road now ascends to the r. by the 'Ochs' inn to (3 M.) a cross-road, where the road ascending straight through the wood must be followed. The (1½ M.) **Dobel** (2195 ft.), the culminating point of the route, with the village of that name (Sonne Inn), commands a view of Strassburg cathedral, part of the Rhine valley, and the Vosges in the background. Then a descent of 2¼ M. over stony, shadeless slopes, to the *Eyach-Mühl* in the valley of the *Eyach*, a stream navigable for rafts. The carriage-road beyond this leads to the r. round the mountain, while the footpath ascends the hill immediately opposite the mill, uniting with the road halfway up. After an ascent of 2 M. through wood, the traveller reaches the summit of the hill which separates the parallel valleys of the Eyach and the Enz, and then descends to the (2½ M.)

Wildbad (1411 ft.) (**Bad Hôtel*; **Hotel Klumpp*; **Bellevue*; charges: R. 1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 24 kr.; **Frei*, D. 1 fl.; **Keim*), in the pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, consisting of two long narrow streets, in a Platz at the end of which rises the handsome new Curhaus, with dining, reading, and ball rooms, and baths. (Music 7—8 a. m. and 6—7 p. m.) The thermal springs (94—107° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths (three public baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each, 30 kr.; 30 private baths, 48 kr.). Annual number of patients about 5000. Pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks

of the Enz; on the S. side as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort. A picturesque longer excursion (6 hrs. there and back) may be taken by the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2847 ft.) (Tavern), and the *Hohlochthurm*, a fine point of view.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 8 fl.), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Viâ *Calmbach* (see above) to (2¼ M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a bye-road to (6 M.) *Röthenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from a height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach), and (2¼ M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descend to (1½ M.) **Teinach** (*Badhôtel; Hirsch*), charmingly situated, with mineral baths and a hydropathic establishment. Thence down to the (1 M.) Nagoldthal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw*, an industrious place; then to (1½ M.) **Hirschau,** or *Hirsau* (Hirsch), with a celebrated ruined monastery, and (3¼ M.) **Liebenzell** (*Unteres* and *Oberes Bad*), a bath with warm springs of long established repute, pleasantly situated, and commanded by a ruined castle. Thence back to Wildbad by Hirschau and Calmbach.

From Wildbad to Pforzheim by railway in 1 hr. (fares 55, 38, 25 kr.). Stations *Calmbach*, *Höfen*, *Neuenbürg*, *Birkenfeld*, and *Pforzheim*, whence trains run to Mühlacker and Durlach (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

45. From Baden (or Strassburg) to Freiburg and Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 191, 238.

Railway in 4¼—7¼ hrs. (express fares 8 fl. 33, 5 fl. 48 kr.; ordinary 7 fl. 9, 4 fl. 51, 3 fl. 6 kr.). From Strassburg to Freiburg in 3¾—4½ hrs. (express fares 5 fl. 42, 4 fl. 7 kr.; ordinary 5 fl., 3 fl. 36, 2 fl. 32). Finest views to the left.

From *Baden* to *Appenweier*, see p. 200. From *Strassburg* to *Appenweier*, see p. 201.

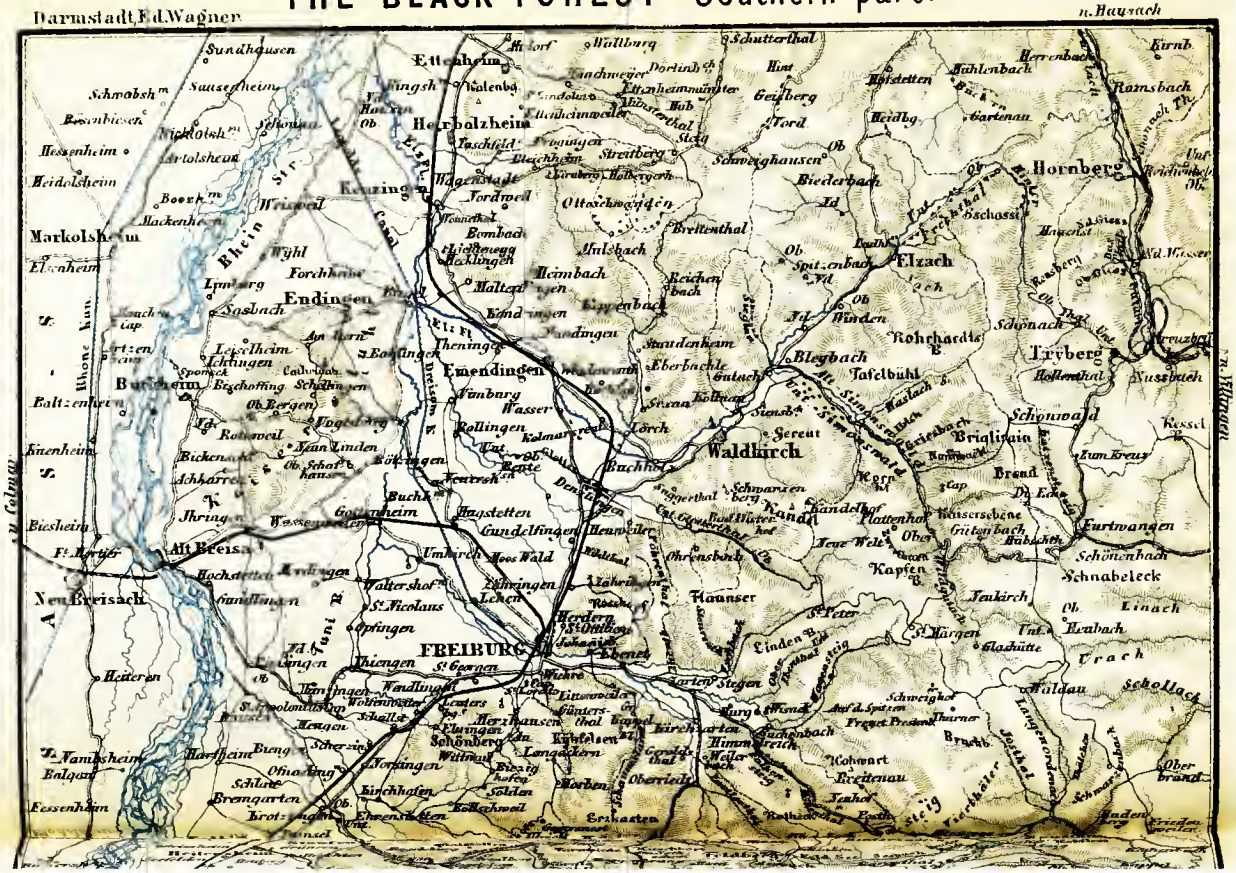
The line runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the l. rises the grand-ducal castle of *Staufenberg*, founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and still in good preservation.

Offenburg (**Fortuna*; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Bahnhof Hôtel*, near the station), a small town on the *Kinzig*, contains a statue of Sir Francis Drake, '*the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586.*' Modern Gothic church in red sandstone with open tower. It was formerly an imperial town, and down to the Peace of Pressburg, the seat of government of the district of *Ortenau*, or *Mordnau*, which anciently belonged to the Duchy of Alemannia or Swabia, while the *Uffgau*, in which Baden-Baden lies, was Franconian Rhenish territory. The *Breisgau* adjoins the Ortenau on the S.

Branch-line from Offenburg to Hausach and Constance, see p. 257.

The train crosses the *Kinzig*. On a hill to the l. rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (p. 257). Stations *Nieder-Schopfheim*, *Friesenheim*; then

THE BLACK FOREST Southern part.



Staufen
Heitersheim
Sulzburg
Neuenburg
Müllheim
Badenweiler
Feldberg
Todtnau
Schönau
Schluchsee
Bernau
Kaltenbronn
Kaltenbach
Kappel
Lenzkirch
Gündelwangen
Dresselbach
St. Blasien
Kandern
Rheinweiler
Zell
Schopfheim
Lörrach
Brombach
Steinen
Wehr
Waldshut
Thiengen
Hauenstein
Rheinfelden
Säckingen
Gr. Laufenburg
BASEL
Rhein Str.
Isenberg
Wehra
Schwarza
Wutach
Steina
Alb
Murg
Möhlin
Wallbach
Eggingen
Hottingen
Hänner
Schachen
Eisenbach
Dogern
Leibstadt
Koblenz
Zurzach
Klingnau
Döttingen
Böttstein
Dogerfelden
Englisch miles
1:435,000
Kilometres

Dinglingen the junction of a branch-line (7 min.) to **Lahr** (*Post*, or *Sonne*; *Krone*), one of the most prosperous commercial towns in the Duchy, in the Schutterthal, 1½ M. from the main line. To the l. in the distance, the loftily situated tower of *Hohengeroldseck* (p. 197).

Stat. **Kippenheim**, the birthplace of the rich tailor *Stulz* (p. 214), possesses a monument to him. To the r. in the distance rise the Vosges, among which the *Hohen-Königsburg* (p. 214) is conspicuous.

The castle of *Mahlberg* to the l., above the small town of that name, was once the seat of the old Baden government; in the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen. The town was founded by Conrad III. in the 12th cent.

Near stat. *Orschweier* lies **Ettenheim** at the entrance to the Münsterthal, with a conspicuous church. A mournful interest attaches to this village as the spot where the Duc d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 14th March, 1804. Farther up the valley lies (1½ M.) *St. Landolin* (*Reinbold), a small, pleasantly situated bath.

Stat. *Herbolzheim*. Near stat. *Kenzingen* the line twice crosses the *Elz*. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichteneyy*, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen.

Near stat. **Riegel** the *Dreisam* unites with the Elz. The entire plain here was formerly a marsh, but is now drained by the *Leopolds-Canal*. The isolated mountain on the r. is the volcanic *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 244), consisting principally of dolerite, the S. and E. slopes of which are fertile and thickly peopled.

The line now traverses the plain between the Kaiserstuhl and the Black Forest, and commands a view of the hills round Freiburg. The *Schauinsland* (p. 243), *Belchen* (p. 271), and *Blauen* (p. 271), which next to the Feldberg (p. 262) are the highest points of the Black Forest, are visible in the distance, rising behind the cathedral of Freiburg.

Stat. **Emmendingen** (*Post*), in the churchyard of which Goethe's sister Cornelia (d. 1777) is interred, possesses a good agricultural school. Beyond it, on a hill to the l., are the extensive, well-preserved ruins of *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

Between Emmendingen and **Denzlingen**, with its quaint open tower, the train crosses the Elz. Beautiful view of the valley of the Elz, opening to the N.E.; at its entrance lies the little town of *Waldkirch* (p. 261), with a pointed white tower and ruined castle, at the N.W. base of the finely shaped *Hohe-Kandel* (4078 ft.).

Near Freiburg, on the l., stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of *Zähringen*, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 241). The present Grand Duke of Baden is a descendant of the Dukes of Zähringen.

Freiburg. **Hotels.** *Zähringer Hof (Pl. a), opposite the station, R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr.; *Hôtel Fœhrenbach (Pl. b), in the S. suburb (spacious apartments); *Engel (Pl. c); *Deutscher Hof (Pl. d); *Pfau (Pl. e), near the station, with a garden, pension in winter 2½—3 fl.; *Wilder Mann (Pl. f), not far from the Schwabenthor; Hotel Lang, new; charges moderate at all these hotels. — *Heil. Geist (Pl. g), opposite the west-portal of the Münster, R. 48, D. 48 kr.; *Rhein. Hof (Pl. i); Röm. Kaiser (Pl. h); Freiburger Hof, unpretending.

Cafés. **Kopf*, adjoining the Engel, with garden. — **Beer.** *Gramm*, near the Schlossberg; *Schaich; Bensel*, Eisenbahn-Str. — **Confectioners.** *Wolfinger*, Kaiser-Str.; *Doyen*, Salzgasse.

Reading Room at the *Museum* (Pl. 20); admission through a member.

Swimming Bath at the foot of the Lorettoberg, 12 kr.

Cabs. For 1 pers. 12, 2 pers., ¼ hr. 15, 3 pers. 18, 4 pers. 21 kr.; ½ hr. 24, 30, 36, 42 kr.; ¾ hr. 36, 42, 48, 54 kr.; 1 hr. 48, 54, 60, 66 kr.

Telegraph Office at the railway-station.

Diligence to the Höllenthal (p. 261) daily. Carriage and pair to the Hirschensprung (p. 261) and back in 4½ hrs., 7 fl.; to the Höllensteig and back in 6 hrs., 9 fl.; through the Höllenthal to the Titi-See, Schluchsee, and down the Albthal to Albbruck (p. 273) 36 fl. — *Post-Omnibus* through the Höllenthal to Neustadt, Donaueschingen, the Schluchsee, the Albthal, &c., a cheap and not unpleasant conveyance; fare in the inside about 3¼, in the coupé 4 kr. per Engl. M.

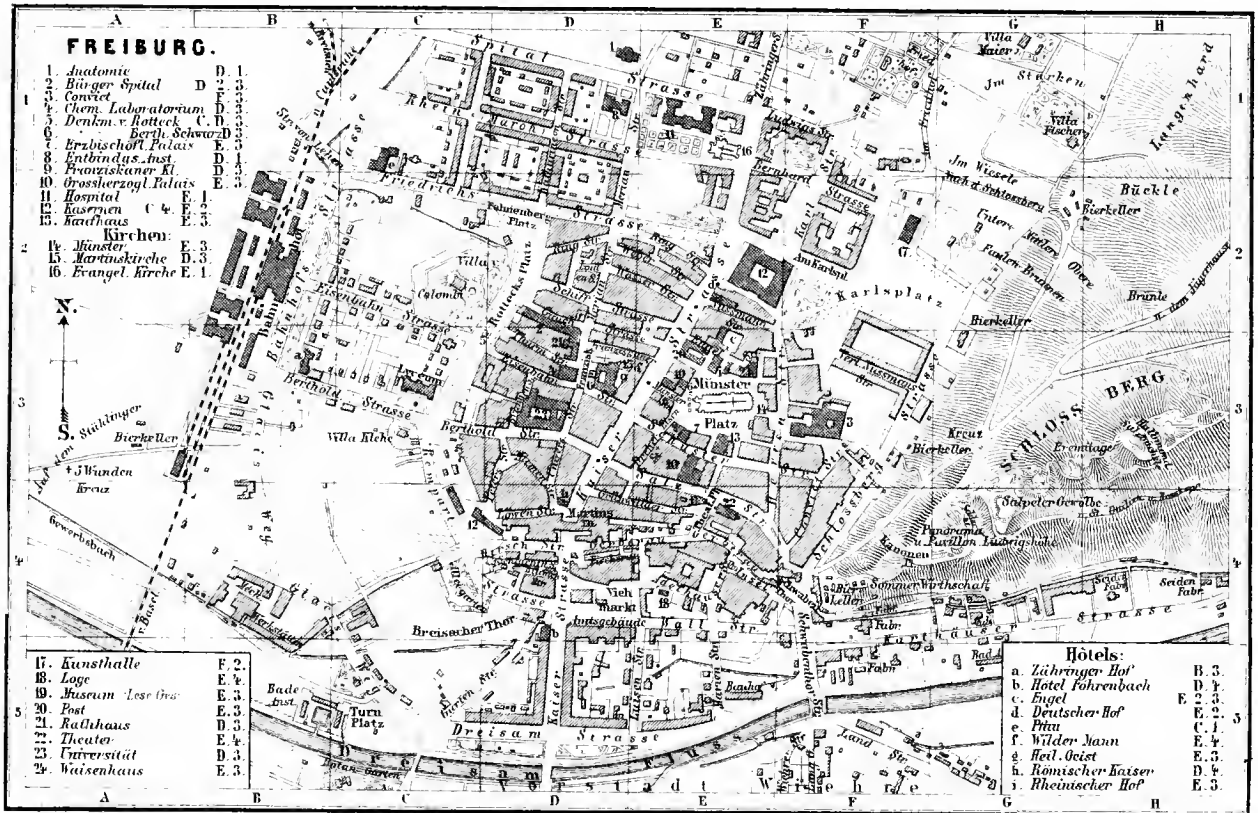
English Church Service in a room at the post-office buildings.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Schwabenthor, and ascend the *Schlossberg*, a walk of 20 min. On the way back visit the *Münster* and *Kaufhaus* (exterior only of the latter), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse, and return to the station by the Friedrichs-Str.

Freiburg (918 ft.) in the *Breisgau*, a town with 24,559 inhab. (2500 Prot.), situated 12 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

For nearly 300 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; in 1677 it was taken by the French, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyk in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but conquered by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, besieged and taken by the French in 1745, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The *Breisgau*, an hereditary possession of the house of Austria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the descendants of the house of Zähringen, by which it was originally founded. Many old and wealthy families still reside here.

Notwithstanding its antiquity Freiburg contains few remarkable edifices, except the Cathedral and the Merchants' Hall, a deficiency for which it is indebted to its almost total destruction by the French under Marshal Coigny in 1744.


FREIBURG.
1. Anatomie D. 1.
2. Bürger Spital D 2. 3.
3. Convict E. 3.
4. Chem. Laboratorium D. 3.
5. Denkm. v. Rotteck C. D. 3.
6. " Berth. Schwarz D. 3.
7. Erzbischöfl. Palais E. 3.
8. Entbindungs-Inst. D. 4.
9. Franziskaner Kl. D. 3.
10. Grossherzogl. Palais E. 3.
11. Hospital E. 4.
12. Kasernen C. 4. E. 3.
13. Kaufhaus E. 3.
Kirchen:
14. Münster E. 3.
15. Martinskirche D. 3.
16. Evangel. Kirche E. 4.
17. Kunsthalle F. 2.
18. Loge E. 4.
19. Museum (Lese Ges. E. 3.
20. Post E. 3.
21. Rathhaus D. 3.
22. Theater E. 4.
23. Universität D. 3.
24. Waisenhaus E. 3.
Hôtels:
a. Zähringer Hof B. 3.
b. Hotel Fohrenbach D. 4.
c. Engel E. 2. 3.
d. Deutscher Hof E. 2. 3.
e. Pfau C. 4.
f. Wilder Mann E. 4.
g. Heil. Geist E. 3.
h. Römischer Kaiser D. 4.
i. Rheinischer Hof E. 3.
Münster Platz
Karlsplatz
Schloss Berg
Bücklé
Bierkeller
Breisacher Thor
Dreisam
Gewerbebach
Eisenbahn Strasse
Berthold Strasse
Kaiser Strasse
Schwabenthor Str.
Friedrichs Strasse
Spital Strasse
Rotteck Platz
Turn Platz
Bade Anst.
Vieh Markt
Fünf Wunden Kreuz
Villa Eicke
Villa Colomb
Villa Mayer
Im Stocken
Im Wiesele
Langenhard
Sulpeter-Gewölbe
Panorama
Pavillon Ludwigshöhe
Sommer-Wirthschaft
Kreuz
Evangel.
Stadt Wirthshaus
Druck von Wagner.

The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer.

The archiepiscopal jurisdiction extends over the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Hohenzollern principalities. The archbishop is also primate of the church of the Upper-Rhine, comprising the bishopries of Rothenburg, Freiburg, Mainz, Fulda, and Limburg.

The **University** (Pl. 23), founded in 1456 by Archduke Albert IV., boasts of one of the most learned Rom. Cath. faculties in Germany (300 students). Most of the lectures are delivered in the university-buildings in the town; those on medical subjects in the new *Anatomiegebäude* (Pl. 1), to the N.W. of the Protestant Church, where the *Anatomical Museum* is also established.

In front of the university stands a statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 6), the inventor of gunpowder (1340), as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the *Franciscan Church*, with fine cloisters. The monument of *Rotteck* the historian (d. 1840) was formerly here, but has been removed to the Rotteck-Platz in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, where he once resided.

The ***Cathedral,** or *Münster* (Pl. 14), almost the only perfect Gothic church in Germany, an edifice of red sandstone, darkened by age, is deservedly admired for the symmetry of its proportions and its tasteful decorations. It was probably begun by Conrad of Zähringen in 1122; the transept and lower part of the side-towers, which are Romanesque, appear to be the most ancient portion. The body of the church, W. side, and tower (397 ft.), the finest part of the building, date from 1236. The tower, supported by a square substructure, is of octagonal form, terminating in a bold pyramid of exquisite open-work. Beneath it is the principal *Portal*, richly sculptured; on the r. the seven sleeping virgins, the seven arts, St. Margaret, and St. Catharine; on the l. the seven watchful virgins and figures of saints. In front of the Portal are three columns, supporting poor statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, the patron of the church. The N. side is less richly decorated than the S. side. Around the building are numerous statues of saints, prophets, and allegorical figures in niches. The *S. Portal* is unfortunately disfigured with a portico of the 17th cent.

The **Interior* (114 yds. long, 34 yds. wide, 34 yds. high), with its magnificent stained-glass windows of different dates, is most impressive. The best time to visit it is between 10. 30 a. m. and 7 p. m., when there is no service (the sacristan admits visitors to the choir, fee 18 kr.). The following are the most interesting objects, beginning on the r.

S. Aisle. Good stained-glass windows of the 15th cent. The four Evangelists in stained-glass (4th window), after Dürer, by *Helmle*, 1822. Tombstone with high-relief of Berthold V. of Zähringen, the last of his line (d. 1218). In the *Holy Sepulchre Chapel* the Saviour on a sarcophagus, with a small aperture in the chest, opened on Good Friday to receive a portion of the host; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, fine old sculptures. The eight small stained-glass scenes from the Passion,

designed by Dürer, executed by Helmle in 1826, are beautifully coloured. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the l. with the adoration of the Magi, executed in 1505, is the finest.

Choir Chapels. Capitals of the pillars at the entrance enriched with quaint figures of sirens, griffins, monks, and women, burlesques in mediæval taste. The stained-glass in these chapels is damaged. — *Altar-pieces:* 1st Chapel. †Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustine, Antony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. †Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, by Holbein the Younger, restored in 1866. Next to it the portrait of a priest, in Holbein's style, worth inspection. — At the back of the high-altar, a †winged picture by Hans Baldung, surnamed Grün (1516), of the Crucifixion, l. St. Jerome and John the Baptist, r. St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel to the l. behind the high-altar contains a Byzantine *Crucifix* of the time of the Crusades, with silver gilt figure. — The second chapel on the l. contains an †*Adoration* of the 15th cent., in carved wood, with Gothic framework.

Choir. At the entrances on the r. and l., relief sculptures of dukes Berthold III. and IV., Conrad III., and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the wall a monument of *Gen. de Rodt* (d. 1743). — **High-altar-piece* by Baldung (1516), Coronation of the Virgin in the centre, the twelve apostles at the sides; outside, the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Flight into Egypt. Episcopal throne richly carved, 1848.

N. Aisle. In the chapel of the Mt. of Olives a stone relief of the Last Supper (1805), and four small †stained-glass windows with scenes from the Passion, by Helmle, from designs by Dürer. — Statue of *Archb. Boll* (d. 1836), by Friedrich. — Monument of *Archb. Demeter* (d. 1842). Near the latter a sarcophagus containing bones of ancient Counts of Zähringen. — In the closed *Chapel of St. Alexander* is preserved the skeleton of the saint, in a richly embroidered robe presented by Pope Innocent X. in 1650.

On the W. wall are stained-glass rose-windows, those on the l. new, on the r. old. The *Pulpit*, executed by Kempf in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone.

Tower. Entrance in the church to the r. of the portal; ticket 6 kr., fee to custodian 12 kr., who also shows the clock by Schwilgué (p. 204). Ascent recommended for the sake of examining the beautiful architecture; distant view similar to that from the Schlossberg (see below).

The **Kaufhaus**, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 13), opposite the S. portal of the Münster, was erected in the 15th cent. The front rests on five pillars, forming a portico, above which is a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, small statues of the emperors of Austria with inscriptions.

The Romanesque **Protestant Church** (Pl. 16), at the N. end of the Kaiser-Strasse, was erected in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey church of Thennenbach. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by *Dürr*. Nearly opposite are *Barracks* (Pl. 12), built by the Austrian government in 1776, and farther E. the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. 17).

The ancient Gothic **Fountain* in the Kaiser-Strasse, with statues of saints, knights, and bishops in niches, merits inspection. A second fountain farther S. in the same street, with a statue of Berthold III., the founder of Freiburg (1120), bears inscriptions enumerating the various benefactors of the town. A third fountain with the statue of Archduke Albert, the founder of the university (1456), has recently been erected in the N. part of the street.

Near the *St. Martinsthor* (Pl. D. 4) St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar is represented on the wall. The inscription on the gateway commemorates the brave resistance of the townspeople when attacked by the French in 1796.

Beyond the *Schwabenthor* (Pl. F, 4)) a broad path to the l. leads through vineyards to the ***Schlossberg** (427 ft.), once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins with their massive walls, vaults, fosses, etc., are converted into pleasure grounds. Iron indicator at the top, with numerous names of places which are not visible. To the **E.** lies the green and well-peopled Kirchzarter Thal, watered by the Dreisam; in the background the entrance to the Höllenthal; nearly due S. the Schauinsland (see below), to the r. of it the Belchen (p. 271), the second highest peak of the Black Forest; S.W. the Schönberg (2132 ft.), in front of it the Chapel of Loretto (see below); W. the blue chain of the Vosges and the Rhine. From the plain rises the Kaiserstuhl (see below), sloping towards the S. into a rich plain bounded by the spurs of the Black Forest Mts. In the foreground Freiburg with its beautiful cathedral-tower; to the r. the tower of the Protestant Church.

From the large 'Rondel' *(Canonen-Platz)* a path through a gate leading to *Schaich's Schlösschen*, a restaurant, is the shortest way back to the town. Another path leads from the Schlossberg N. E. to the (1½ M.) *Jägerhäuschen* (fine view), from which the traveller may return to (1½ M.) Freiburg by the suburb of *Herdern*.

The ***Loretto Chapel** (1086 ft.) on the Schlierberg, 1 M. to the S. of the town, deserves a visit for the view, which embraces the charming *Günthersthal*, with an ancient monastery, converted into a brewery and spinning factory, not visible from the Schlossberg. This height was defended by the Imperial General Mercy against the French under Turenne in 1644. The cannon-ball built into the wall of the chapel above the door was fired against the troops of Louis XV. about a hundred years later.

Beautiful walks from Freiburg to the *Schönberg* (2118 ft.) (1½ hr. S.W., through the Günthersthal); to the **Kybfelsen* (2716 ft.) (1¾ hr. S.E.; at the entrance to the wood, before reaching the Günthersthal, the road to the l. must be taken, see finger-post), and back by the Günthersthal, or through the *Kappeler Thal* to *Littenweiler* (see below). Also to *St. Ottilien* (1516 ft.), a chapel and inn 1¼ hr. to the N.E.; then to the *Rosskopf* (2254 ft.) in 1¾ hr., and thence to the *Jägerhäuschen*, or the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 239).

Excursion to the *Höllenthal*, see p. 261.

The **Schau ins Land**, or *Erzkasten* (4219 ft.), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, may be conveniently visited as follows: by carr. (one-horse 3 fl.) to the Molz-Bauer in the Kappeler Thal, 1¼ hr.; walk to the summit in 2½ hrs.; descend in

2½ hrs. to the Baths of Littenweiler, where dine; return in the afternoon to Freiburg (3 M.) on foot or by omnibus.

The road ascends from Freiburg in the valley of the Dreisam to (3 M.) *Bad Littenweiler* (1063 ft.; unpretending), at the entrance to the *Kappeler Thal*, with powerful chalybeate waters, better adapted for baths than for drinking, and whey-cure. Fine view of the mountains towards the E., from which rise the towers of the suppressed monastery of *St. Peter* (2369 ft.).

The road then leads to the S. into the Kappeler Thal to (1½ M.) *Kappel*, and the (1½ M.) *Molzbauer*, where a steeper ascent begins; 40 min., to the r. by a cottage; 8 min., keep to the r., following the course of the brook; 12 min., the *Herder*, a group of four cottages (refreshments); ½ hr., a brook, where a steep ascent, partly over loose stones, begins; 40 min., a spot where landslips took place in 1849 and 1855. Then ascend a little to the l., passing a delicious spring, to the crest of the mountain in 20 min., and in 10 min. more to the *Cross* at the top, where a fine view is enjoyed (comp. p. 243). About ¾ hr. to the S. are the houses *An der Halde*, the highest of which, to the r., is the *Rössle*, a clean country inn, on the road from Todtnau in the Wiesenthal to Freiburg. The Feldberg (p. 262) is 2½ hrs. to the E., the Belchen the same distance to the S.W.

The **Kaiserstuhl,** a basaltic mountain region about 42 sq. M. in area, and entirely planted with the vine, rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine, to the N.E. of Alt-Breisach. A visit may be paid to it from Freiburg as follows. By railway to *Riegel* (p. 239), and thence by the post-omnibus, which runs several times daily, to *Endingen* (Pfau) in 40 min. Ascend in 1¼ hr. to the **Chapel of St. Catharine* (1620 ft.), which commands a superb view of the plain of the Rhine as far as Strassburg, of the Vosges, and the Black Forest. Descend to *Schelingen*, and proceed to *Vogtsburg*, where the high road traversing the district from E. to W. is reached. Ascend this road to the l. (E.) to the top of the hill, where a finger-post on the r. indicates the way to the *Neun Linden* (1833 ft.), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl. Descend thence, either towards the S.E. to (½ hr.) *Bickensohl* and (¾ hr.) *Ihringen*, or return to the high road and descend by it to (3 M.) *Gottenheim* (see below). Railway from Ihringen, or from Gottenheim, to Freiburg, see below.

From Freiburg to Colmar. Railway to Alt-Breisach in 40 min. (fares 1 fl. 12, 48, 30 kr.); diligence thence to Neu-Breisach and Colmar three times daily in 3 hrs. The line at first runs to the N., traversing the *Mooswald*, a marshy tract; it then crosses the *Dreisam-Canal*, and turns to the W., between the undulating and fertile slopes of the *Tuni-Berg* on the l., and the Kaiserstuhl on the r. Stations *Hugstetten*, *Gottenheim*, *Ihringen*.

Breisach, or *Alt-Breisach* (744 ft.) (**Deutscher Kaiser*, or *Post*; *Ochs*; *Wilder Mann*, near the station) the Roman *Mons Brisiacus*, an old town, with 4500 inhab., situated on the extreme S.W. spur of the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, at the foot of a rock rising precipitously to a height of 240 ft. above the Rhine, is a picturesque looking place. As lately as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress and re-

garded as the key of Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria, in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; in 1700 again in possession of Anstria, in 1703 taken by Tallard and Vauban, and in 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and then completely destroyed by the French in 1793. There is an old saying with regard to Breisach, with illustrates the entire inability of the then disunited Germans to repel the attacks of the French:

Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fio;
Si pergunt, Gallis nullibi limes erit!

On the highest point in the town rises the **Cathedral of St. Stephen*, a cruciform edifice. The choir, supported by an open substructure, the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower Romanesque. It contains a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a good winged altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1526 by Hans Lievering (?), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. Fine view from the terrace. On the opposite bank of the river are the remains of Fort Mortier (see below). — To the S. rises the *Eckardsberg*, with fragments of an old fortress.

At the base of the Kaiserstuhl, on the Rhine, 7½ M. to the N. of Breisach, lies the ruin of *Sponeck* (†Inn), commanding a fine view of Alsace, the Vosges Mts., &c.

The Rhine is here crossed by a bridge of boats.

The *Road to Colmar* (omnibus see above) passes *Fort Mortier*, which was destroyed during the siege of Neu-Breisach in 1870, and **Neu-Breisach** *(Hôtel de France)*, a fortress constructed by Vauban in 1700, and taken by the Germans on 10th Nov. 1870, after a siege of eight days. The town, which consists of one-storeyed houses coeval with the fortifications, is singularly dull. *Colmar* (p. 218) is about 10 M. distant.

From Freiburg to Bâle. The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. To the r. rise the S. slopes of the Kaiserstuhl (p. 244). Stat. *St. Georgen*; to the l. the *Schönberg* (p. 243). Beyond stat. *Schallstadt*, on an eminence to the l., at the entrance to the Münsterthal, which is terminated by the *Belchen* (p. 271), rises the *Staufenburg* (p. 272). Stat. *Krotzingen* (*Post; omnibus to *Staufen*, p. 272). The small town of **Heitersheim** *(Adler; Kreuz)*, once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is ¾ M. from the station. To the E. lies the small *Bad Sulzburg* (Grether), prettily situated amidst wood, in a valley 1½ M. from the railway. Stat. *Buggingen*.

Müllheim (882 ft.) (**Kittler*, at the upper end of the town; *Schwan*; *Krone*), a small town, 1 M. in length lying on the hillside, 1½ M. from the station, is noted for the Markgräfler wine

produced in the neighbourhood. Omnibus to *Badenweiler* (p. 269) in 1 hr., fare 30 kr. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are occasionally full.

To the W. of Müllheim, on the Rhine, 1½ M. from the station, lies **Neuenburg** *(Hirsch)*, the greater part of which was carried away by an inundation many years ago. It was besieged in 1633—34 by Bernhard von Weimar, who ended his heroic career in 1639, having probably been poisoned by order of Richelieu, who dreaded the Duke's independent proceedings in Alsace.

Beyond **Schliengen** *(*Krone)* the line approaches the Rhine, here divided by islands into several arms.

Stations *Bellingen*, *Rheinweiler*, *Kleinkems*. Then three short tunnels through the '*Isteiner Klotz*', a limestone cliff overhanging the water, to stat. *Efringen*. The construction of the line, which winds along the hill-side high above the river, is an object of interest between Bellingen and Efringen. At stat. *Eimeldingen* (878 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander*, beyond which a fine view is disclosed of the course of the Rhine, Alsace, and the Jura beyond Bâle. Stations *Haltingen*, *Leopoldshöhe*. To the r., on the opposite bank, is the old fortress of *Hüningen*. The station at *Klein-Basel* is ½ M. from the Rhine-bridge, to which a broad street leads direct, and 1½ M. from the central-station at Bâle.

Bâle. **Hotels.** †Trois Rois (Pl. a), on the Rhine, R. from 2, L. ½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; *†Hotel Euler, Schweizerhof, both at the Central Station, R. from 2, L. and A. 1¼, Omnibus 1 fr.; Goldner Falke, a little farther distant, at the corner of the Elisabethen-Str. — †Wilder Mann (Pl. c), †Storch (Pl. b), *Krone (Pl. d), *Kopf (Pl. e), all somewhat more moderate. Hotel de la Poste. *Schiff, unpretending. — At *Klein-Basel*, on the opposite bank of the Rhine: *Kreuz (Pl. h), with its back to the Rhine; *Bär (Pl. g), opposite the latter, both unpretending, R. 1½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; Hôtel Schrieder, at the Baden station.

Cafés. †*Trois Rois*, two houses above the hotel of that name; †*Café National* at Klein-Basel, near the bridge; *Café de Bâle* near the theatre. — **Restaurants.** At the *Central and †Baden stations; *Kibiger*, Barfüsser-Platz; *Schumacher*, opposite the Central Station, moderate. *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. 18) not far from the monument of St. Jacob; concert Wed. 6—9 p. m. *Thoma's* beer-garden, near the Central Station. The hotels and cafés are also restaurants.

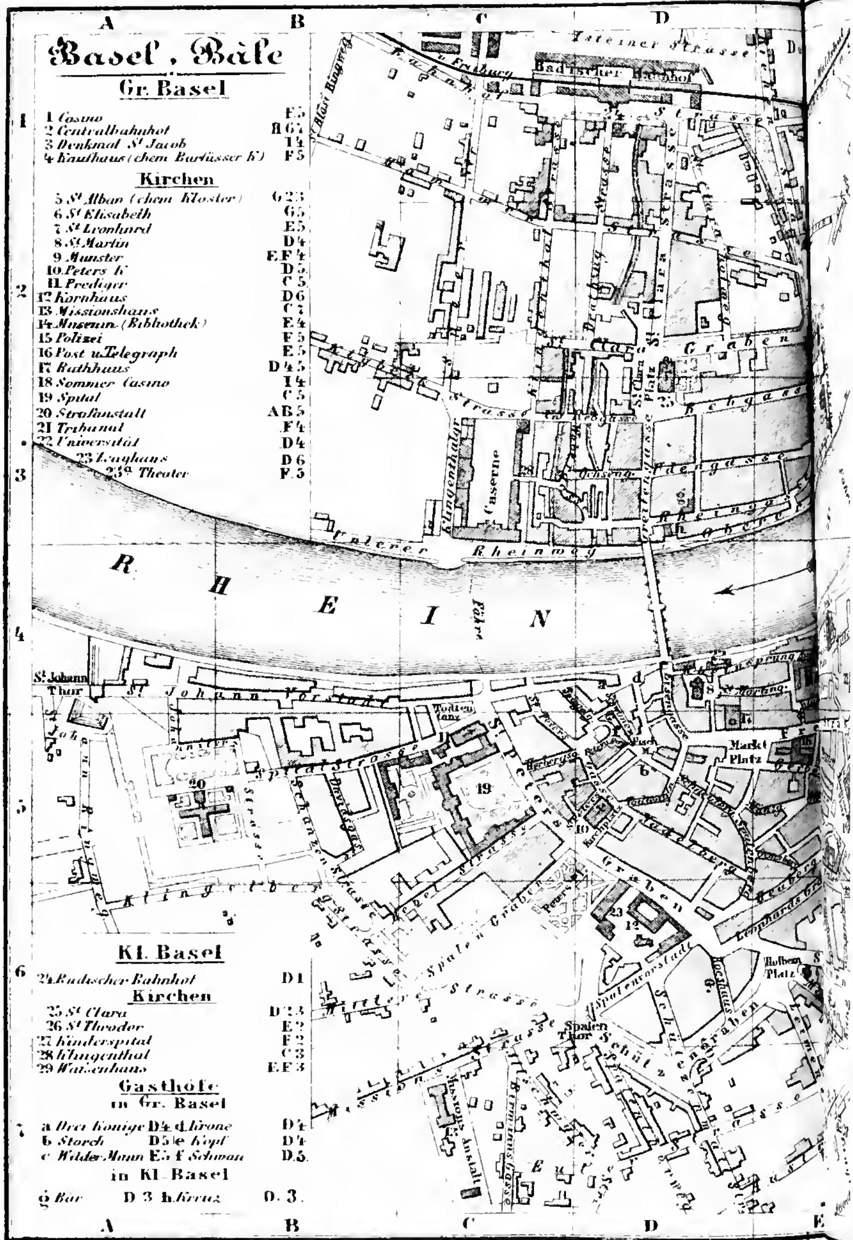
Conveyances. *Omnibus* from the station to the town (50 lbs. luggage free) ½ fr., from the Baden to the Swiss station 1 fr. — *Cabs:* ¼ hr. 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hour 2—3 fr., to or from the station 1—4 pers. 1½ fr.; from one station to the other 1—2 pers. 1½, 3—4 pers. 2½ fr.; each box 30 c.

Railway-Stations. *Baden-Station* at Klein-Basel, ½ M. (straight) from the Rhine bridge. — The stations of the Alsace and Swiss lines are united at the *Central Station* at Bâle, on the S. side of the town, 1¼ M. from the Rhine-bridge. The waiting-rooms for the Alsace line are to the r., those for the Swiss line to the l.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 15) in the Freien-Strasse and at the Central Station.

Baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entered from the Pfalz (p. 248), 50 c. — Warm baths: *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.; *Meyer-Ritter*, Elisabethen-Str.

Newspapers at the *Lese-Gesellschaft* near the Münster. Strangers introduced by a member.



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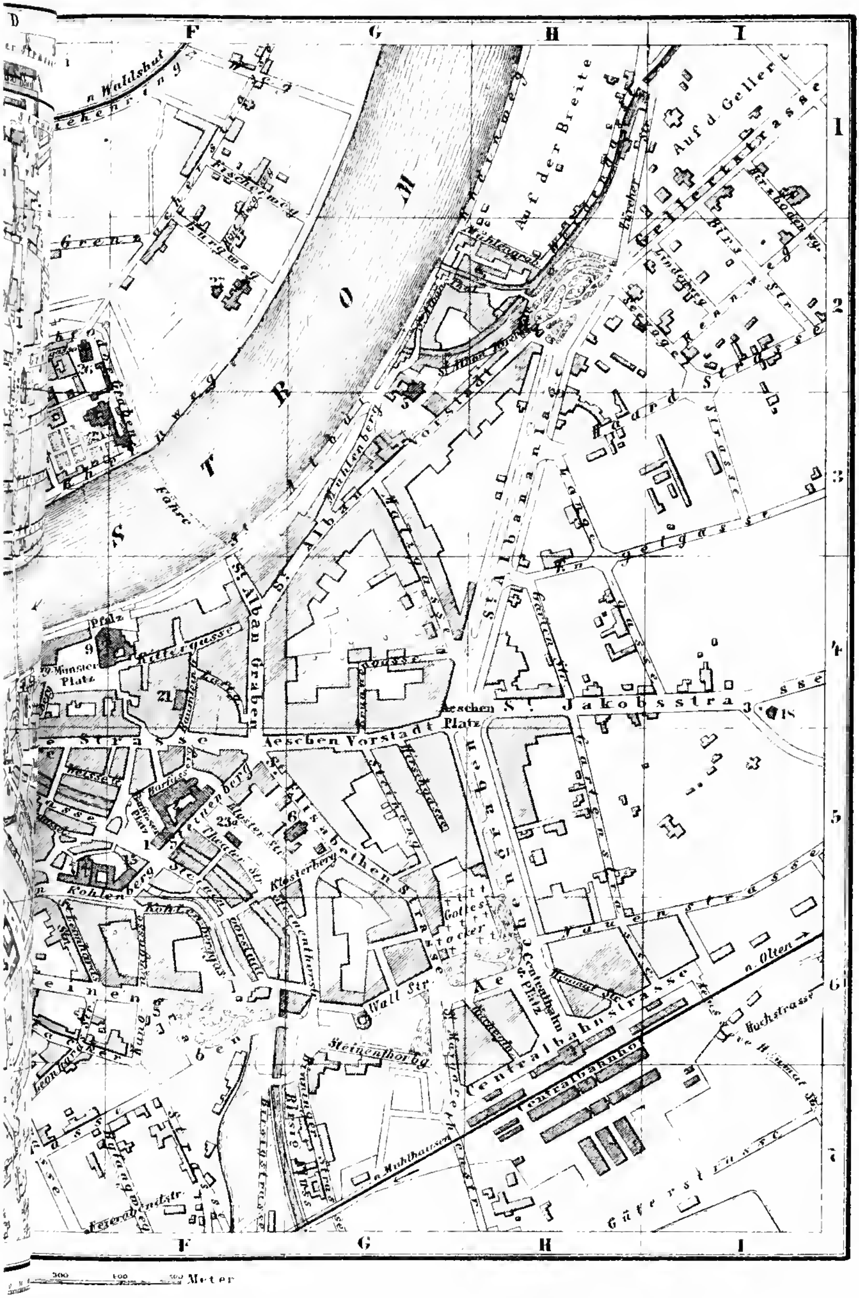
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St. Albananlage
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Münster Platz
Rittergasse
Strasse
Aeschen Vorstadt
Aeschen Platz
St. Jakobsstrasse
Elisabethenstr.
Steinenberg
Kohlenberg
Klosterberg
Barfüsser Platz
Theater Str.
Gottesacker
Wall Str.
Centralbahnstrasse
Centralbahnhof
Centralbahn Platz
n. Olten
Hochstrasse
Steinenthorbg.
n. Mühlhausen
Güterstrasse
Leonhardstr.
Meter

Leckerli, a kind of cake regarded as a specialty of Bâle, may be purchased of *Steigers*, Schneidergasse, near the Storch.

English Church Service at the Three Kings Hotel.

Bâle (869 ft.), or *Basel* (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*), the capital of the canton Basel-Stadt (pop. 44,834; 12,019 Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea*, having been probably founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum* (founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus, now *Basel Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). Bâle is indebted for its wealth and prosperity to its advantageous position at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France, and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* by a wooden bridge, 200 yds. in length. In the middle of it, on the r. side rises a red sandstone obelisk, with a thermometer, barometer, etc.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 9), an imposing edifice, with two lofty towers, formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle (bishop's residence now at Soleure), was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010—1019, and restored in 1185, after a fire. In 1356 the old building was all but levelled by an earthquake, but was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original Romanesque structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway, still exists, adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the door is a relief of the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides, in six niches, are the works of charity; at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat, and the angels at the last day, by whose trumpet mortals are so taken by surprise that they have barely time to don their garments. The W. *Façade* under the towers, with the principal gateway and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are the Virgin and Child, under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the Church, with the Empress Helena; on the two side-entrances two knights, l. St. George and the Dragon, r. St. Martin. The *Towers*, 220 ft. in height, were not completed till 1500. In 1431 began the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster. It consisted of 500 ecclesiastics, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members', but after having disputed for years without result, and been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open on Tuesd. and Frid. 2—4. The sacristan lives opposite the principal entrance (fee $^1/_2$ fr.).

The *Interior*, bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, was re-decorated in 1852—1856 with great skill. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now supports the organ, a very fine instrument (performances once or twice a week in summer, 6—7 p. m.; adm. 1 fr.). Pulpit of 1486. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments built into the walls; in the N. aisle the old episcopal throne; also reliefs of the 11th cent. (scenes from the lives of the martyrs); font of 1465, on the pillar opposite to it the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536). In the passage round the choir are monuments of the Empress

Anna (d. 1281), wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, and of her youngest son Charles. The modern stained glass windows represent Moses and David, Peter and Paul, the Evangelists, and Christ as Judge. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, contains relics of frescoes of the 13th cent., and six sarcophagi of the family of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach (1688—1709). — A stair leads from the choir to the *Council Hall*, still exactly in the condition in which it was left 400 years ago, and containing fragments of the celebrated *Dance of Death* of Bâle, painted in 1409 to commemorate the plague, erroneously attributed to Holbein, and a few other relics. Here, too, is the *Lällenkönig*, a head from an old clock-tower on the Rhine bridge (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its tongue ('Lälli') at each stroke of the pendulum, and had been erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel in consequence of a dispute.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive **Cloisters*, built in 1362, 1400, and 1487, connecting the church with the episcopal palace, and once used as family burial-places, where the reformers Œcolampadius (d. 1531) and Grynæus (d. 1541) repose. They extend behind the Münster to a terrace overlooking the Rhine, 80 ft. below, termed the *Pfalz*, from an imperial Pfalz or palace to which it is said to have belonged. The Pfalz affords a pleasant survey of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. Below it are the bathing establishments; above that to the W. is the Reading Club (p. 246). Behind the Münster is the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam, and a statue of Œcolampadius.

In the street leading to the N.W. from the Münster-Platz to the bridge is the ***Museum** (Pl. 14), open Sund. 10—12, Wed. 2—4; on other days adm. 1 fr.

The **Picture Gallery** is remarkable for paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. in London 1554). On the Staircase: *Cornelius*, Cartoons for the frescoes in the Ludwigkirche at Munich; *Schnorr*, Chriemhilde's lament, a cartoon of the picture in the Nibelungen-Saal at Munich; *Steinle*, Moses breaking the tables of the law, cartoon of a painting in Schloss Rheineck. Then several casts: *Chaponnière*, David; *Rietschel*, Holbein. — Ante-Chamber: 1. *Holbein;* 2—11, Old copies from *Holbein*. — Room of the Drawings: 135, *136, *137. *Albert Dürer;* 157. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, original drawing of a fresco in the Ludwigkirche at Munich. Under glass, the 'Praise of Folly' of Erasmus, with marginal illustrations by *Holbein*. — ***Paintings.** A. Holbein Room: 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 13. Portrait of Bonifacius Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16. Erasmus; 19. Body of Christ, of startling fidelity; *20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. Last Supper; *22. Fraulein Offenburg as Lais; *26. The Passion in eight sections, a picture for which the Elector Maximilian offered 30,000 fl. in 1641; 34. The bookseller Froben; 36. A London merchant; *52, 53. 54. *Fries*, John the Baptist. In the centre a statue of Rebecca, by *Imhof*. — B. Early German Room. 84. *L. Cranach*, Lucretia. — C. Bale Room, or rather *Room of Swiss Masters:* 133. *Hieron. Hess*, Battle of St. Jacob on the Birs (p. 249); 141. *Landerer*, Entry into Bâle of the federal ambassadors to swear allegiance to the Confederation in 1501; **Calame*, Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn; *150. *Koller*, Cattle piece; 166. *L. Robert*, Wounded robber and his wife. — D. Room IV. *Teniers the Younger*, 173. Lute-player, *174. Interior of a cottage; 199. *A. Caracci*, Sleep the type of Death; 209. *Koch*, Landscape in a storm, with Macbeth and the witches; 210. *Ahlborn*, Mediæval town; 211. *Neher*, The angels visiting Abraham. — E. Biermann Collection: 267. *Ann. Caracci*, Nativity; 268. *N. Pous in*, Bacchus and his train; 270. *Gherardesca de Siena* (?), Madonna and Child; 281. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Cardinal Fleury; *282. *Mabuse*, Adoration of the Magi; 289. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of a girl; *291. *Te-*

niers, Smoker; 311—324. by *Peter Birmann*; 325—330. by *Sam. Birmann*. In the centre a marble statue of Psyche by *Schlöth*. — Room VI. (to the l. of the Holbein Room): pictures by *Steinle*, *Schnorr*, *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, *Overbeck*, &c., without numbers. — Cabinet of Antiquities: small Roman and Greek relics and statuettes, found chiefly at Augst (p. 247) and Windisch, ecclesiastical vessels, E. Indian idols, Swiss coins and medals, Etruscan vases, terracottas, mosaics, &c. — *Mexican Cabinet (generally closed): interesting objects from Mexico, two mummies, a glass case with curiosities from Peru and Chili.

The **University Library** in the same building (open 2—4) contains 85,000 vols. and 4000 MSS., among the latter the Acts of the Council attached to a chain, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, Zwingli, Erasmus, &c. The *University*, founded in 1459 by Pius II., the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*, is now attended by 130 students. The hall contains portraits of learned men of Bâle, such as the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1532), the reformers *Œcolampadius* and *Grynaeus*, &c.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 17) in the market-place was erected in 1508 in the 'Burgundian' style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff leaning on a fisherman's grappling-iron) and frescoes. In the court is a statue of *Munatius Plancus*, the founder of Augst (p. 247), and probably of Bâle also.

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** *(St. Paul)*, erected about 1400, has been recently restored; the other gates, bastions, and ramparts are converted into public walks.

The *Fishmarkt-Fountain*, of the 14th cent., restored in 1851, the *Spahlen-Fountain*, with a bagpiper designed by Alb. Dürer, the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5), and the *Barfüsser Church* (Pl. 4) of the 13th cent., with very lofty choir, are also interesting mediæval structures. The modern Gothic *Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 6), contains some fine stained glass from Munich. — The spacious Gothic *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) at Klein-Basel, has lately been restored.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), about ½ M. S.E. of the Æschen-Thor, on the high-road to the Münster-Thal, in marble by *F. Schlöth*, was erected in 1872 over the burial-place of Swiss soldiers who fell while fighting for their country in 1444.

Large bodies of irregular troops had assembled in France under Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of whom the Dauphin, afterwards Louis IX., marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, 15 M. S.E. of the town, and on the approach of the French, 1300 men attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob, where the final struggle took place. The red wine yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle is known by the name of 'Swiss Blood'.

The *Missionary Societies* of Bâle are celebrated for their excellence and the success of their exertions. The *Missionshaus* (Pl. 12) contains an interesting ethnographical collection from Hindostan and W. Africa. — A *'Society for the Public Good'*, with 800 members, founded towards the close of last cent., presides over a number of schools and other establishments. — There are other similar institutions at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Bâle, on the hill of *St. Chrischona* (p. 266), and at *Beuggen* (p. 273).

46. The Black Forest *(Duchy of Baden)*.

Pedestrian Tour of eleven days from Baden. 1st. Ebersteinschloss, Forbach, Schönmünzach (p. 252). — 2nd. Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Allerheiligen (p. 254). — 3rd. Oppenau, (drive to) Griesbach, Holzwälderhöhe, Rippoldsau, Schapbach (p. 256). — 4th. Wolfach, Hornberg, Triberg (p. 259). — 5th. Furtwangen, Simonswald, Waldkirch, Denzlingen, railway to Freiburg. — 6th. Freiburg and Environs. — 7th. (Drive to entrance of the) Höllenthal, Feldberg, Menzenschwand (p. 268). — 8th. St. Blasien, Höchenschwand, the Albstrasse to Albbruck (p. 273). — 9th. Railway to Brennet, Wehr (cavern at Hasel), Todtmoos (p. 267). — 10th. Präg, Schönau, Belchen (p. 271). — 11th. Badenweiler and environs.

The following routes are so planned, that after a walk of 2—3 days the railway may always be reached. The pedestrian will find the following maps, published by *Herder* at Freiburg, of great service: 1. Baden and the Kniebisbäder; 2. Environs of Freiburg; 3. S. Valleys of the Black Forest. Mounted, 1 fl. 12 kr. each.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none present so beautiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine forest, while the populous valleys present a scene of luxuriant vegetation. The rocks are gneiss, granite, and sandstone. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering places, which offer tempting retreats. Even in remote districts the inns are good (trout everywhere).

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. Watch-making is an increasing branch of industry. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown.

a. From Baden to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen.
Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

Two Days. 1st. Baden to *Gernsbach* 6 M., thence to *Forbach* 10 M. (or from Baden to Forbach direct 12 M., see p. 251), Forbach to *Schönmünzach* 7 M.; 2nd. Schönmünzach to the summit of the *Hornisgrinde* 4½ hrs., down to the *Mummelsee* ½ hr., *Seebach* 1 hr., *Ottenhöfen* ¾ hr., and thence over the hill to *Allerheiligen* 1½ hr. — Conveyances may be hired at Gernsbach, Forbach, and Schönmünzach; two-horse carr. for 4 pers. from Gernsbach to Schönmünzach 6 fl. 45 kr., Forbach to Schönmünzach 4 fl., Schönmünzach to the Eckle (¾ hr. from the Hornisgrinde) 5 fl. 36 kr.; the carriage-road ends here. — From Gernsbach to Schönmünzach post-omnibus twice daily in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl.), and Freudenstadt in 6⅓ hrs. (fare 1¾ fl.).

The *Murg* rises on the *Kniebis* (p. 255) from three springs which unite below Baiersbronn (p. 252). After a course of 45 M. it falls into the Rhine below Rastatt. The inhabitants of its banks are almost exclusively engaged in the timber-traffic. The wood felled in winter is carried down by the spring floods to the Rhine, and crowds often assemble to witness the vast masses precipitated into the stream.

The **Murgthal* between Gernsbach and Schönmünzach is

wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood, often enlivened by green meadows and cottages in the Swiss style. As far as Schönmünzach the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley then widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

Baden to Gernsbach and the *Ebersteinschloss*, see p. 199. The road in the Murgthal gradually ascends at the foot of the hill on which the Ebersteinschloss stands. The pedestrian coming from Forbach follows the footpath by the last house at *Obertsroth* (1 M. from Gernsbach) in order to reach the castle.

At (1 M.) *Hilpertsau* the road crosses the Murg. A road traversing picturesque scenery leads hence by *Reichenthal* and the forester's house of *Kaltenbronn*, and past the (r.) *Hohlochthurm* to (21 M.) *Wildbad* (comp. p. 238). The next village is (1 M.) **Weissenbach** (**Grüner Baum*), the modern Gothic church of which contains some good stained glass and modern altar-pieces. The hamlet of *Au* lies picturesquely on the l. bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder; (2½ M.) *Langenbrand* (Ochs); (1½ M.) *Gausbach*. A pleasant path, shaded in the afternoon, leads from Weissenbach by Au on the l. bank of the Murg to Langenbrand; the Murg is crossed by a stone bridge near the latter village, which the traveller then reaches by the high road. A pretty panorama is commanded by an eminence, shortly before the bridge is reached. — Near Forbach the road crosses the Murg by a covered bridge.

Forbach (**Krone*, conveyances; **Hirsch* and *Löwe*, by the bridge), a thriving village, with a church picturesquely situated on an eminence, is the finest point in the valley.

The *Footpath* from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) diverges to the r. from the carriage-road to Ebersteinschloss at a finger-post ¾ M. beyond *Oberbeuren* (p. 200), being at first a broad track; ¾ M., *Geisbach*, then (1½ M.) *Schmalbach*, where the road to the l. must be followed; 1½ M. farther the broad path diverges to the r. from the road and leads for 1 M. along the E. slope of the hill, passing a meadow. At the end of the meadow turn to the l.; at a cross-way, ¼ M. farther, ascend the hill in a straight direction; in ¼ M. more the main road is reached and is followed for ¾ M.; at the finger-post turn to the l. to *Bermersbach* (1¼ M.). The path now ascends to the r. by the village-well and 1¼ M. farther reaches *Forbach*. The first 9 M. are chiefly through wood.

A lonely, but easily traced forest-path leads from Forbach to the W. to (3 hrs.) **Herrenwies** (*Auerhahn*), a village situated on a bleak and lofty plain surrounded by high mountains. Thence to railway stat. *Bühl* (p. 200) a beautiful walk of 3 hrs. through the *Bühlerthal*; to the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee* (p. 253) also 3 hrs.

Beyond Forbach the Murgthal, although more deserted, continues grand and beautiful, resembling some of the wildest Swiss valleys; below dashes the torrent over scattered rocks, while dark, overhanging pine-clad hills rise on either side.

About halfway to Schönmünzach the *Rauhmünzach* falls into the Murg; 1 M. from the confluence the former is augmented by the

Schwarzbach, which forms a waterfall (insignificant in dry weather). A new road leads through the valley of the Schwarzbach to (10½ M.) *Herrenwies* (see above).

Schönmünzach (**Glashütte*, or *Post*; * *Waldhorn*), the first village in Wurtemberg, consists of a few houses. The brook of the same name falls into the Murg here. (Bathing-place in the latter on the l. bank, ¼ M. above the Post.) To the Hornisgrinde, see below.

The Murg, 1½ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of *Schwarzenberg* (Ochs) on the height to the l. commands a pleasant view; on the r. *Hutzenbach*; then (2¼ M.) *Schönengrund* (Inn), whence a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld* and *Urnagold* to *Enzklösterle*, and through the Enzthal to *Wildbad*. On this road, ¾ M. from Schönengrund, are situated the scanty remains of the castle of *Königswart*.

The next village in the Murgthal is (3¾ M.) *Reichenbach* (Sonne, R. 36, D. 36, pension 1 fl. 45 kr.), the Romanesque church of which, erected in 1402, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Then (2¼ M.) **Baiersbronn** (*Ochs*), a considerable village at the confluence of the *Murg* and the *Forbach*.

The road following the course of the latter passes the considerable government foundries of *Friedrichsthal* and *Christophsthal*, and leads to (4½ M.) **Freudenstadt** (**Post*; *Löwe*; *Linde*), a loftily situated town of Wurtemberg with 4200 inhab., and curiously constructed Protestant church. This edifice consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The Romanesque font and the skilfully carved choir-stalls are worthy of notice. Near the Rom. Cath. church, ½ M. from the town, a *view of the Swabian Alb, Hohenzollern &c. may be enjoyed. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 255) to *Oppenau*, to the S. to *Alpirsbach* and *Schiltach* (p. 258), and to the E. by *Dornstetten* to *Horb* on the Upper Neckar Railway (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

At Baiersbronn the valley of the Murg turns towards the N.W., and is traversed by a new road. From (3 M.) **Mittelthal** (*Waldhorn*) a good road leads S. to the (4½ M.) *Kniebis Refuge* near the Schwedenschanze (p. 255). The next village in the Murgthal, into which numerous brooks are precipitated from the Kniebis, is (3 M.) *Oberthal* (halfway to which the ruin of *Tannenfels* is situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge on the r.); on the l. is the extensive *Buhlbach Glasshouse*. The road continues to ascend, finally in long windings, to (6 M.) the *Ruhstein* (Inn), its culminating point, whence it descends (commanding several fine views) to (3 M.) *Seebach* (p. 253). From the last bend in the road (finger-post on the r.) the *Mummelsee* (see below) may be reached in ¾ hr.

To the Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee the most frequented road from the Murgthal ascends from *Schönmünzach* (see above) to the W. on the r. bank of the Schönmünzach (and there is also a new road on the l. bank) to *Zwickgabel* (3 M.), crosses the

brook, and ascends to the r. along the *Langenbach*, which at Zwickgabel unites with the Schönmünzach; passes (1½ M.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, where there is a timber sluice, and at (2¼ M.) *Hinter-Langenbach* (Züpfle), ascends to the l.; guides for the Hornisgrinde and Mummelsee may be procured here.

The road now ascends more abruptly to the (3 M.) *Eckle*, a strip of wood on the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between Wurtemberg and Baden, and a view of the Vosges is obtained. The road to the l. descends to *Seebach*, situated on the new road through the Murgthal (see above); a footpath only leads to the Hornisgrinde.

Three paths enter the wood at the Eckle: that most to the r., a bridle-path, leading straight to the S., forms the boundary between the above states; the second and most trodden, also inclining to the r., leads past the *Drei-Fürstenstein*, bearing the arms of Baden and Wurtemberg, to the summit of the Hornisgrinde. The third path (to the *Mummelsee*), at first little trodden, runs parallel with the road, and after a few paces joins a broad track, which slightly ascends the hill-side; the broad stony path ascending to the r., 10 min. from the Eckle, then leads to the lake in ¼ hr.

The second of the above paths leads to the (25 min.) ***Hornisgrinde** (3825 ft.), the top of which is marked by a massive stone *Signal*, supported by stakes. The bare and marshy summit commands a very extensive view, which however is frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb, the Achalm at Reutlingen, the Hohentwiel, and other peaks of the Höhgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, Feldberg, Belchen, Blauen, and beyond them even the Alps (comp. p. 272); S.W. the Kaiserstuhl (p. 244), and Vosges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss (p. 201); N. the mountains around Baden, the Mercuriusberg (p. 199), and even the Thurmberg near Durlach.

From the Hornisgrinde the new path descends in windings to the S.E. in 1 hr. to the **Mummelsee** (3385 ft.), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a hut which affords shelter in bad weather. Excellent water issues from the rock at the N.W. corner, about ten paces above the lake, near the path from the Hornisgrinde.

From the Mummelsee a steep footpath descends in ½ hr. to the new Murgthal road (p. 252), reaching it at the inn **Zum Adler*. On this road **Seebach** (lower part 1174 ft., upper 1623 ft.) *(Krone; Hirsch)* lies 1½ M. farther. From Seebach two routes lead to *Allerheiligen* (p. 254), one an uninteresting path over the mountains (in 1½ hr., guide 36 kr.); the other and more attractive follows the valley as far as (2¼ M.) *Ottenhöfen* (p. 254); thence to Allerheiligen, see below.

b. Allerheiligen, Büttenstein Waterfalls, Kniebisbäder.

Comp. Map, pp. 194, 238.

Two Days. 1st. From *Achern* to *Griesbach* 24 M., better by carriage; 2nd. To Hausach 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day by carriage: From Achern to *Neuhaus* (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 8 fl., p. 200) in 1½ hr.; walk to *Allerheiligen* ¾ hr., from the inn to the foot of the falls 20 min., then drive (one-horse 3½ fl.) to *Griesbach* 2¼ hrs.; walk over the Holzwälder Höhe to *Rippoldsau* 2¼ hrs.; drive (4 fl.; omnibus twice daily 1 fl. 24 kr.) to Hausach 3 hrs.

Achern (p. 200) is the starting-point for this tour. The road to Allerheiligen leads through the *Kappeler Thal*, a pleasant, green dale (to the l. on the hill, the *Brigittenschloss*, p. 201), past the villages of (½ M.) *Oberachern* and (2½ M.) *Kappel* (*Ochs), and ascends by the course of the *Achernbach* (to the r. the château of *Rodeck*) to (3 M.) **Ottenhöfen** (1020 ft.) (**Linde*, **Pflug*, **Wagen*, unpretending; pension in all about 1½ fl.).

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* (2¼ hrs.), a very attractive walk. From the church turn to the l., then follow the footpath immediately to the r., and the road to the l. higher up. After 10 min. follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty *Gottschlägthal*, cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) **Edelfrauengrab** ('grave of the noble lady'), a very insignificant grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the road ascending beyond this point. Good road the whole way, provided with finger-posts. Then (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*, beyond which the wood is traversed, and the new road soon reached (see below); ½ hr., *Allerheiligen*. — Travellers coming from Seebach (p. 251) need not proceed as far as Ottenhofen, but should diverge to the l. at the *Hagenbrücke*, ¾ M. from Seebach, and enter the Gottschlägthal.

The carriage-road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen ascends the *Unterwasser-Thal* towards the S. to the (2¼ M.) **Neuhaus** *(Erbprinz)*. Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the l., while the old road ascends the steep slope on the r., on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; 1½ M. from the Neuhaus a way-post indicates the way to the Edelfrauengrab by Blöchereck (see above).

From the top of the hill (from which a short cut descends by steps to the r.) the road descends in windings to (2¼ M.) ***Allerheiligen** (1968 ft.), the first glimpse of which is very striking. The grand ruins of the Premonstratensian Abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, secularised in 1802, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. Travellers should use the utmost caution in exploring them, owing to their unsafe condition. A Prussian gentleman lost his life here in 1862. *Mittenmaier's Inn* (D. 1 fl. 12 kr.) is often full in summer; travellers should therefore arrive early, as they may have to continue their journey the same evening.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau direct (4 hrs.) over the Kniebis (guide unnecessary, way-posts everywhere). The route is through wood for the first hour; farther on, an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strassburg, and the Vosges Mts.; 1½ hr. *Refuge* by the Schwedenschanze; 1 hr. *Kniebis*; 1½ hr. *Rippoldsau* (p. 256).

A shorter route thither leads from the *Alexanderschanze:* follow the Griesbach road for ½ M., then enter the wood to the l.; after 20 min. more, where the path divides, select that descending rapidly to the r.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft in the rocks, formed apparently by volcanic agency, through which the *Grindenbach* is precipitated over blocks of granite in seven falls, termed the 'Sieben Bütten' (Seven cauldrons), or ***Büttenstein Falls**, some of them 50 ft. in height, into the valley beneath. A good path, cut through the rock at places, or supported by ladders, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley, 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel', or platform, the double fall is best surveyed. The waterfalls, which are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque accessories, are seen to the best advantage in ascending from the valley below.

At the finger-post by the bridge beyond the falls the carriage-road from Allerheiligen is reached; and it now follows the bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Grindenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. At the Kreuz Inn, near Oppenau, the road to Freudenstadt and Antogast (see below) diverges to the r. At (6 M.) the busy little town of **Oppenau** *(*Stahlbad; Post)* 'Kirschwasser' is largely manufactured. Through the *Renchthal* to *Appenweier*, see p. 201.

The *Kniebis Road* ascends the *Rossbühl* from Oppenau in windings (pleasing retrospects) to the (6 M.) *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an earth-work thrown up during the last century; ¼ M. to the S. is the *Schwedenschanze;* near it the inn **Zur Zuflucht.* About 1½ M. farther is the grass-grown *Alexanderschanze* (Inn), on the summit of the **Kniebis** (1476 ft.), which commands an extensive view towards the S. and E., and whence a good road diverges to the S. to Griesbach. At the inn *Zum Lamm*, 1 M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau by the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe. The Kniebis road then leads by the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (*Ochs; Lamm) to (6¾ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 253).

Proceeding to the S. from Oppenau (diligence twice daily), the traveller enters the attractive valley of the rapid *Rench*, in which the 'Kniebis Baths' of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Griesbach are situated. From (3¾ M.) *Löcherberg* roads lead to the S. through the (W.) *Nordrachthal*, and the (E.) *Harmersbachthal* to (10½ M.) *Zell am Harmersbach* (p. 257). The next place in the Renchthal is (2¼ M.) **Freiersbach** (1260 ft.) (*Meyer's Hôtel*, with baths), with sulphureous and chalybeate springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. Then (¾ M.) **Bad Petersthal** (*Schlüssel* and *Kaiser von Deutschland* in the village; *Mülter's Hotel and Baths*, with post and telegraph office, at the upper end), the most important of these small watering-places, in a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The springs contain iron and carbonic acid gas.

A beautiful route leads hence to the E. through the *Freiersthal* and *Wildschapbachthal* into the *Schapbachthal* (p. 256).

The Renchthal now turns towards the N.; 2¼ M. **Griesbach** (1626 ft.) (**Monsch-Jockerst's Baths*, an extensive establishment, R. 1 fl., B. 24, A. 18 kr.), possesses a chalybeate spring, extolled

200 years ago by Tabernæmontanus. Most of the patients are ladies. A fourth of these Kniebis Baths is **Antogast** (1585 ft.) *(*Huber)*, known as early as the 16th cent., charmingly situated in the pretty *Maisachthal*, 3 M. to the E. of Oppenau.

The road through the Renchthal now ascends in windings to the Kniebis. About $^3/_4$ M. beyond Griesbach, three paths diverge to the r.; of these select that farthest to the l., a broad track provided with benches, following the telegraph-wires. Resin is here largely obtained from incisions made in the pine-stems.

About 5 min. below the summit is the 'Sophien-Ruhe', which affords a fine retrospect of the Griesbach Valley. The path on the highest part of the **Holzwälder Höhe** (3004 ft.) is level for a few hundred paces, and then descends by long windings (timber-path to the l. to be avoided) to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Kniebis road, which leads to the r. to (1 M.) **Rippoldsau** (1856 ft.), the most frequented of the Kniebis Baths (2000 visitors annually), situated in the sequestered, pine-clad *Wolfthal*. The water contains sulphate of soda, and is beneficial in bowel-complaints. It is exported in bottles (800,000 annually), and the chemical ingredients of the water are sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau salts'. *Göringer's* hotel and bath-house affords good accommodation (R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 24 kr.); music 7—8 p. m. — Omnibus twice daily to Hausach (1 fl. 24 kr.); one-horse carr. to Hausach 4 fl.; railway thence to Offenburg, see below.

The dissolved Benedictine priory, or *'Klösterle'* (*Zum Erbprinzen, R. 48, D. 1 fl. 12, B. 18 kr.; carriages), with its church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent., lies $^3/_4$ M. below the baths, on the road descending the picturesque valley of the *Wolfbach*. To the l. of the road $^3/_4$ M. from the Klösterle, are some huge granite rocks, near which the *Burbach* forms a small waterfall (in rainy weather only). On the r., 1 M. farther, the *Seebach*, which drains the lonely *Wildsee*, or *Glaswald-See* on the hill ($1^1/_2$ hr. from the road), dashes down from a wild ravine. Below this point the valley is termed the *Schapbachthal*.

Schapbach *(*Ochs*, at the lower end of the village; *Adler, Sonne)*, 6 M. from Rippoldsau, is a long, straggling village remarkable for the quaint costume of the peasants and the curious construction of their cottages. (Ground-floor stable, first-floor dwelling-house, granary and hay-loft above.) On the r., $^1/_2$ M. beyond the village, opens the *Wildschapbachthal*, through which the route mentioned at p. 255 leads to Petersthal. Then ($6^3/_4$ M.) *Oberwolfach*, and (1 M.) **Wolfach**, see p. 258.

c. From Offenburg to Constance.

Kinzigthal, Triberg, Valleys of Simonswald and Elz.

Railway from Offenburg to Hausach in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 21, 57, 36 kr.); from Villingen to Constance in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 54, 1 fl. 39, 1 fl. 12 kr.); Post-omnibus from Hausach to Villingen twice daily in 3 hrs.,

fare 42 kr. (one-horse carr. from Hausach to Triberg and back in 5 hrs., 6 fl.).

Pedestrians intending to visit the waterfall of Triberg, and proceed thence to Freiburg and the Höllenthal, should arrange the excursion thus: 1st Day. Railway from *Offenburg* to *Hausach* in 1 hr.; walk to *Triberg*, 15 M.; 2nd Day. Walk to *Furtwangen*, 7½ M.; thence through the valley of *Simonswald* and the *Elz* to *Waldkirch*, 16½ M.

The *Railway from Offenburg to Hausach* traverses the broad, populous, and fertile Kinzigthal, a valley enclosed by gently sloping mountains. Stat. *Ortenberg* (Krone), above which on a vine-clad hill rises the château of ***Ortenberg** (3¾ M. from Offenburg), occupying the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668. The limited grounds of the château are prettily laid out, and the interior is tastefully fitted up, but the view of the Vosges Mts. is the principal attraction. Excellent wine is produced by the vineyards on the castle-hill, and also by those belonging to the village.

Stat. **Gengenbach** *(Adler; Salm; Sonne)*, an independent town down to the Peace of Luneville, still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome old *Benedictine Abbey*, to which the town owes its origin, was also formerly exempt from all external jurisdiction.

Stat. *Schönberg*, then **Biberach** *(Krone)*, at the mouth of the *Harmersbach*. On the latter, 1½ M. distant, lies the thriving village of **Zell** *(Hirsch; Löwe)*; the valley there divides into the *Unterharmersbach* and the *Nordrach-Thal*, through both of which roads lead to the Renchthal (p. 255).

From Biberach to Lahr (9 M.) a road leads by *Schönberg*, a solitary inn, then through the *Schutterthal* by *Reichenbach* and *Kuhbach*. About 3 M. to the W. of Biberach, and ½ M. to the N. of the road, rises a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the ruins of **Hohengeroldseck**, an extensive castle destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1697, and commanding a complete survey of the Kinzigthal, the Schutterthal, and the plain of the Rhine. *Lahr*, see p. 239.

Before stat. *Steinach* is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. Stat. **Hasslach** (728 ft.) *(*Kreuz)*, the chief town of the district, formerly in the principality of Fürstenberg, was destroyed by the French on their retreat after the battle of Hochstädt.

The road leading hence to the S. by *Hofstetten* to (9 M.) *Elzach* (p. 260) traverses beautiful scenery; on the l., halfway, rise the insignificant ruins of the *Heidburg*.

Stat. **Hausach** (783 ft.) (**Hôtel Schmieder*, at the station) is at present the terminus of the railway, the continuation of which to Hornberg, Triberg, St. Georgen, and Villingen is in course of construction. Above it rise the ruins of an old castle of the princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643.

Post-omnibus to *Wolfach* (see below) 3 times daily in ½ hr., fare 12 kr.; to *Rippoldsau* (p. 256) twice daily in 3¼ hrs., fare 1 fl. 24 kr.; to *Alpirsbach* (see below) twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fl. 6 kr.

Following the Kinzigthal, the traveller next reaches (3/4 M.) *Am Thurm*, at the mouth of the *Gutach*, through the valley of which the road to Hornberg and Triberg diverges to the r. (see below). The road to Wolfach crosses the Kinzig several times. (2 1/4 M.) **Wolfach** (869 ft.) (**Salm*, R. 48 kr., D. 1 fl. 12 kr.; *Rother Ochse; *Engel; *Krone; Zähringer Hof*), the chief town of the district, with a handsome 'Amtshaus', formerly a château, at the entrance to the town, is situated between precipitous mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfach* and the *Kinzig*. The *Pine-cone Baths* attract a number of visitors. A good road leads hence to the N. through the *Wolfach* and *Schapbach* valleys to *Rippoldsau* (p. 256).

The road in the Kinzigthal follows the r. bank of the brook to (3 M.) *Halbmeil*, where it crosses to the l. bank. Higher up, the valley is termed *Vordere Lehngericht*. Then (6 M.) **Schiltach** (1118 ft.) (**Krone; Ochs*), an old town situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with a modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill. A good road leads through the *Schiltachthal* ('*Hinteres Lehngericht*'), which here opens to the S., to (6 M.) *Schramberg* (see below). (4 1/2 M.) *Schenkenzell* (Sonne), the next village in the Kinzigthal, carries on an extensive traffic in timber. An arm of the Kinzig here descends from the N., from the *Reinerzau*, a picturesque valley, through which a road leads to *Vormthal*, *Berneck*, and (13 1/2 M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 252). The last village in the Kinzigthal is **Alpirsbach** (*Löwe*), with an interesting church in the transition style. High-road hence through the *Ehlenbogenthal* to (10 1/2 M.) *Freudenstadt*; another to *Dornhan* and (10 1/2 M.) *Oberndorf* on the Upper Neckar railway (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

The *Road to Hornberg and Triberg* (one-horse carr., see above) turns to the r. at *Am Thurm* (see above) and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the *Gutach* to (3 M.) **Gutach** (*Krone; Löwe*), and (3 M.) **Hornberg** (2070 ft.) (**Post; Bär*), where the costume of the peasantry is worthy of notice. The women wear black petticoats, green boddices, and broad-brimmed straw-hats adorned with black or red rosettes; the men black coats with a red lining. The picturesque castle, situated on a precipitous hill, was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

From Hornberg to Schramberg a charming walk of 10 1/2 M. through the *Schönachthal*, by *Lauterbach*. **Schramberg** (*Post*), a busy little town, prettily situated on the *Schiltach*, is commanded by the lofty ruins of an old castle. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) *Schiltach* (see above). The return route to Hornberg may be made by the **Berneck*, a romantic rocky valley, and *Theunenbronn* (Löwe); thence across the *Benzebene* (guide desirable), and through the *Reichenbachthal* to Hornberg.

Between Hornberg and (7 1/2 M.) Triberg, the finest part of the route, the road traverses picturesque rocky and wooded ravines (known as the 'Kleine Hölle'; comp. p. 261), the beauty of which is somewhat marred by the tunnels and bridges of the new railway. The valley expands at the *Kreuzbrücke* (*Post), where the road to

St. Georgen (see below) leads to the l., while that to the r. leads to (3/4 M.) the small town of **Triberg** (**Löwe*; at the upper end of the town; **Ochs*; **Sonne*), situated 1971 ft. above the sea-level, the central point of the Black Forest, and chief depôt of the clock and watch trade.

The great attraction here is the ***Waterfall**, which is visible from a considerable distance. The path ascends to the l. by the 'Löwe'; in 20 min. the highest bridge over the fall is attained; 200 yds. farther, from an open space on the l. bank, a fine view of the little town and valley is obtained. The fall of the *Fallbach*, the finest in W. Germany, is 507 ft. high, and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The frame-work, like that of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is formed by dark pines. The best points are conveniently reached by paths. A pleasant footpath ascends on the r. bank to Schönwald (p. 260).

The high road to Villingen leads from the post-house by the Kreuzbrücke (see above) by *Nussbach* and *Sommerau*. the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube, to (6 M.) **St. Georgen** (*Adler; Hirsch*), a busy, watch- manufacturing place, prettily situated on a height on the l. bank of the *Brigach*. The Protestant church contains a fine altar of the 14th cent., brought from the old Benedictine abbey which was suppressed in 1806. The Brigach, which after a course of 21 M. unites with the Brege at Donaueschingen and forms the Danube (see below), rises about 4 M. to the W. of St. Georgen.

The road follows the valley of the Brigach to (3 M.) *Peterzell*, from which it traverses a monotonous, lofty plain to (7 1/2 M.) **Villingen** (**Post; Lilie; Hecht; Löwe*; beer at the *Falke*), an ancient and manufacturing town (4500 inhab.) with walls and gates. Gothic *Münsterkirche* with two towers (of 1420). The *Rathhaus* contains well preserved rooms in the mediæval style, ancient dungeons, etc. The handsome *Altstadtthurm* by the cemetery, 1/2 M. from the town, is said to be of Roman origin. Post-omnibus daily to *Furtwangen* and *Waldkirch* (p. 261) in 7 hrs.

Villingen is at present the terminus of the railway. At stat. *Marbach* the line to Rottweil diverges to the l. The pleasant valley of the *Brigach* is now traversed to

Donaueschingen (2263 ft.) (*Schütze; Post*), a very ancient town, with 3109 inhab., the residence of the Prince of Fürstenberg. The *Schloss* contains several pictures of the early German school and a collection of engravings. In the *Library* is preserved a collection of early German MSS. of great value (that of the Nibelungenlied is the most important extant, except those at Munich and St. Gall). To the l. of the entrance to the Schlossgarten is a round basin with a spring of clear water, which is conducted by a subterranean channel to the Brigach, about 100 ft. distant. This is sometimes termed the '*Source of the Danube*', but the name is applied for the first time to the stream formed by the union of the Brigach and Brege.

A sandstone group in the park is emblematical of the Danube, Brigach, and Brege. — Post-omnibus to Freiburg (p. 240) in 8 hrs.; to Neustadt (p. 264) twice daily in 4½ hrs.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the *Danube*. Stations *Neidingen*, *Geisingen*, *Immendingen* (junction for Tuttlingen and Rottweil, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*), *Engen*, *Singen*, and **Constance** (p. 274).

From Triberg to Furtwangen. The road ascends in long windings, which the path (p. 259) by the waterfall cuts off. At the *Pilgrimage Church* a road diverges to the r. to *Schonach*, and leads through the *Prechthal* to (13½ M.) *Elzach* (see p. 261). The village of (3¾ M.) *Schönwald* (*Adler) possesses a handsome church. From almost every house resounds the tapping of hammers and the peculiar grating of files, indicating the abodes of watchmakers. Pleasant footpath across the *Briglirain* and through the *Nonnenbachthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Simonswald* (see below).

The road now ascends from Schönwald ¾ M. farther to the inn *Zum Kreuz* (the public room of which contains a large musical clock), its culminating point, and the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube (admirable distant view), and then descends (pedestrians may take the old road to the r. immediately beyond the pass) to (3 M.) **Furtwangen** (2860 ft.) (**Fehrenbach; Sonne; Ochs*, by the post-office) on the *Brege*, a prosperous little town, where the best clocks and watches in the Black Forest are manufactured. A large assortment of these articles are on view at the 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall. High road hence to the E. by *Vöhrenbach* to (12 M.) *Villingen* (see above). Pleasant excursion to the *Brend*, an eminence 1½ hr. to the N., commanding a fine view.

From Furtwangen to Simonswald (and *Waldkirch*). The excellent new *road winds towards the W., affording beautiful views, to (4½ M.) **Gütenbach** (3051 ft.) *(Fackler)*, another busy, watch-making place. On the l., 2¼ M. farther, the *Wilde Gutach* is precipitated from a deep ravine; the road here turns towards the N. The inn *Zum Engel*, 3 M. farther, lies at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpenstrasse*. The cascade which has already been visible from several parts of the road, and is most conveniently visited from this point, is the ***Fall of the Zweribach** (the Gutach is crossed, and its l. bank ascended, past several farms; the valley whence the Zweribach issues is finally entered; 1½ hr. to the fall). A rough path leads from the fall to the *Plattenhof*, and to the summit of the *Kandel* (2 hrs., see below).

The road next leads through the beautiful **Simonswald Valley** to *Ober Simonswald*, and (7½ M. from Gütenbach) *Unter Simonswald* (Krone). At (3 M.) *Bleybach* the valley opens into the broad

and smiling *Elzthal*, in which the old town of *Elzach* is situated 6 M. higher up. A new road leads from the latter by *Hofstetten* to *Hasslach* in the Kinzigthal (comp. p. 257).

At Bleybach the road turns to the S. to *Gutach* and (3 M.) **Waldkirch** (909 ft.) *(*Post; Rebstock)*, a thriving place, and chief town of the district, prettily situated at the base of the *Hohe Kandel* (4078 ft.), which may be ascended in 2½—3 hrs. (superb prospect). Then by the pleasant little baths of *Suggenthal*, to the railway stat. *Denzlingen*, 3¾ M. distant (p. 239; post-omnibus from Waldkirch 5 times daily in ½ hr., fare 18 kr.; one-horse carr. 2 fl.).

d. From Freiburg to St. Blasien.

Höllenthal, Feldberg, Schluchsee.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

Four Days (including the following Route e). 1st. From *Freiburg* to the *Himmelreich* (9 M.) a drive of 1½ hr., walk through the *Höllenthal* to the (4½ M.) *Stern Inn* (p. 262), ascend the Feldberg 3½ hrs., descend to Todtnau (p. 265) 2 hrs. — 2nd. Through the Wiesenthal to (18 M.) *Schopfheim*, thence to (4½ M.) *Wehr* (p. 267). — 3rd. Through the Wehrathal to (12 M.) *Todtmoos*, thence to *St. Blasien* (p. 268) in 3 hrs. — 4th. To *Höchenschwand* (p. 268) in 1¾ hr., *Niedermühle* 2¼ hrs., thence by the Albstrasse to (6 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 273).

The broad valley of the *Dreisam*, ascending into the mountains from Freiburg, is not sufficiently attractive for the pedestrian, who should drive as far as the *Himmelreich* (9 M.). Freiburg is quitted by the Schwabenthor. To the l. rises the Schlossberg (p. 243). Farther on, beyond the Dreisam, is a large paper-mill; then the Carthause, formerly a monastery, now farm-buildings (to the r. lies Bad Littenweiler, p. 244). Then (3 M.) *Ebnet*, with an old château, on the r. bank of the Dreisam, and (3 M.) *Zarten*.

A road here diverges to the r. to *Todtnau* (p. 265). From (¾ M.) *Kirchzarten* the upper part of the valley of the Dreisam derives its appellation. At (3 M.) *Oberried* (Adler), at the mouth of the *Zastlerthal* (route to the Feldberg p. 263), a wood is entered; 3 M. farther the *St. Wilhelmsthal* diverges to the l. (p. 263). *'Am Nothschrei'* (4 M.) is the culminating point (3306 ft.) of the road, which here quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesenthal* by *Muggenbrunn* and *Aftersteg* to (5¼ M.) Todtnau (p. 265).

Before *Burg* (Brandenburg) is reached the tower on the Feldberg is visible slightly to the r. for a short distance. The road now enters a more mountainous district, the beginning of which is termed the *Himmelreich* ('kingdom of heaven'), from the contrast it presents to the wild ravine of the *Hölle* ('hell') beyond. At the entrance to the latter the ruin of *Falkenstein* stands on the hill to the l.; on the r. are small iron-works.

The ***Höllenpass**, a grand defile, ¾ M. in length, resembles the Münsterthal in the Jura in its towering and overhanging rocks. The wildest and most beautiful point is at the **Hirschsprung*, an imposing and precipitous rock, partially overgrown with firs and underwood. The road winding through the defile was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed

by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette, affianced to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., when on her way to France. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau, Oct. 1796, when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

To St. Märgen. Before the entrance to the Höllenthal a carriage-road diverges to the l. to (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (on the l. the ruined castle of *Wisneck*), and ascends the *Wagensteigthal* to (5 M.) the loftily situated village of **St. Märgen** *(Hirsch; Krone)* (2919 ft.). Picturesque route hence through the *Wildgutachthal* (p. 260) to (7½ M.) *Gütenbach*. St. Märgen and **Waldau** *(Pfaff)*, 6 M. to the E., are favourite summer-quarters on account of their attractive and healthful situation.

At the end of the pass the *Chapel of St. Oswald* looks down from a projecting rock. About 1 M. farther is the **Sternen-Wirthshaus* (2854 ft.) (R. 48, B. 24, A. 12 kr.), with a post-office, chapel, and extensive farm-buildings. The neighbouring *Ravenna-Schlucht* is a rocky ravine with a fine cascade, rendered accessible by paths.

The road from the Stern Inn to St. Blasien, which ascends hence in numerous windings (p. 264), is now quitted by the traveller who proposes to ascend the Feldberg (3½ hrs.; guide from the inn 1¾ fl., not absolutely necessary, but safer as the path is somewhat intricate).

To the r. beyond the inn a finger-post indicates the path to the Feldberg. Cross the brook and (5 min., finger-post) ascend a broad and steep path through wood for ⅓ hr.; then ascend gradually across the rich meadows belonging to the five large farms which constitute the parish of (¼ hr.) *Albersbach*. At the first barn close to the path keep to the l.; 10 min. farther, to the r. in the hollow towards a saw-mill; 10 min., r. through a gate; 3 min., proceed straight towards the *Gaschpels Hof*, avoiding the path to the r.; ¼ hr., again enter the wood by a stony track in a straight direction, not to the l.; 10 min., to the l. by the principal path. At a cross-way (4 min.) to the l. (the tower on the Feldberg now soon becomes visible in the distance on the r.); at a second cross-way (3 min.) follow the broad footpath, slightly to the l. of the direction of the tower; 10 min., a beautiful pine-wood is skirted; 18 min., turn sharply to the r. across the open ground and (6 min.) again enter the wood (finger-post); 20 min., *Auf dem Rinken*, a hamlet (refreshments). Here cross the broad track and ascend the steep forest-path to the r.; 25 min. *Baldenweger Viehhütte*, a chalet (refreshments). On the height, 20 min. above the latter turn to the r. along the slope of the mountain; 5 min., the broad and well-defined footpath is reached, which to the l. leads in 35 min. to the Feldberg Inn (see below), and to the r. in ¼ hr. to the summit, or *Höchste*, of the

Feldberg (4921 ft.), the highest mountain in the Black Forest, 984 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm, commanding a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding mountains and valleys, the Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. Keys of the *Friedrich-Louisen-Thurm* (33 ft. high) on the top are kept at the Inn, the Todtnauer, the St. Wilhelmer, and the Menzenschwander, but not at the Baldenweger Hütte, an arrangement which causes great inconvenience to travellers from the Höllenthal.

Retracing his steps from the tower towards the S.E., the traveller reaches the (½ hr.) **Seebuck** (4757 ft.), a spot furnished with benches, commanding a less extensive, but more picturesque * view

than the summit. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and fed by waterfalls, lies the small, gloomy *Feldbergsee* (see below); beyond it the *Bärenthal* with its numerous chalets, watered by the *Seebach*; in the background the W. part of the *Titi-See* Other valleys are also visible; the background is formed by the Swabian mountains; to the r. the basaltic summits of the Höhgau. About 1/4 hr. below the Seebuck is situated the inn **Zum Feldberger Hof* (4182 ft.) (R. 48, B. 30 kr.), whence the ascent to the tower occupies an hour. Tolerable accommodation is also afforded by the *Todtnauer Hütte*, on the S. side, 1/2 hr. only from the tower; fine view, especially of the Wiesenthal (p. 265), with the snow-clad Alps in the distance.

To the Feldberg from Hinterzarten and the Titi-See (p. 264), 4 hrs. — A new road from Hinterzarten leads by the (1 M.) *Erlenbrugg*, a group of three or four houses, into the *Bärenthal*, which it ascends between the scattered houses named after the valley to the (4 1/2 M.) *Adler Inn* (good wine). Pedestrians may take the following route direct from the Titi-See: by boat (9 kr. each pers.) in 35 min. to the upper (W.) end of the lake, a considerable saving. Here mount a few hundred paces to the road which leads on the N.W. bank of the lake, through the *Brüderhalde*, and ascend the valley; at a (3/4 hr.) saw-mill cross the *Seebach* (the discharge of the Feldbergsee); then traverse the wood, passing between the houses of Bärenthal, to the (1/2 hr.) Adler (see above). Beyond the inn the road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the Bärenthal and the Titi-See, and then enters beautiful pine-forest (the property of Prince Fürstenberg) with very picturesque rock scenery. About 3 M. above the Adler a path to the r. leads to the *Feldbergsee* (3644 ft.) (whence steep zigzag footpaths ascend to the Feldberg Inn in 3/4 hr.). The road soon quits the wood; 1 M. Menzenschwander Hütte; 1/4 M. Feldberg Inn (see above).

To the Feldberg from the Schluchsee (p. 264). The new road by *Unter* and *Ober-Aha* and *Altglashütte* unites in the Bärenthal with the above described road from Hinterzarten.

To the Feldberg from Oberried through the St. Wilhelmsthal, 5 hrs. — On the Todtnau road, 3 M. beyond *Oberried* (p. 261), is a finger-post, indicating the way to the l. to the picturesque, wooded and rocky *St. Wilhelmsthal*. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) a way-post, where the footpath to the l. is to be followed; 12 min., ascend to the l., at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; 3/4 hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); again ascend to the l. to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (refreshments, key of the Feldberg tower), from which the summit is attained in 20 min. more.

To the Feldberg from Oberried through the Zastlerthal, 3 3/4 hrs. — The high road is quitted at Oberried, and the *Zastlerthal*, a narrower and wilder valley than the St. Wilhelmsthal, ascended. In 2 3/4 hrs. *Auf dem Rinken* is reached, whence the summit is gained in 1 hr. by the route first described (p. 262).

To the Feldberg from Todtnau, 3 3/4 hrs. — Easy ascent from *Todtnau* (p. 265) through the *Brandenberger Thal*, on the left bank of the *Wiese*. Beyond the small (2 1/4 hrs.) hamlet of *Fahl*, the path divides. That to the l. crosses the Wiese and winds upwards to the (1 hr.) Todtnauer Hütte and the (1/2 hr.) tower; the path to the r. remains on the l. bank, leading direct to the Feldberg Inn in 1 1/4 hr. — The route by *Todtnauberg* (p. 265; guide desirable) is somewhat longer; it unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described.

To the Feldberg from Menzenschwand, 3 hrs. — The route from *Menzenschwand* (p. 268) is also easily found. It ascends by the *Alb*, crossing it several times, and unites at the *Menzenschwander Viehhütte* with the road from the Titisee)

From the *Stern Inn* (p. 262) the picturesque road ascends the *Höllensteig* in bold windings (the short cut to the l. not recommended, as the beautiful retrospects from the road are thus lost) and reaches the top of the hill at (2 M.) *Oberhöllsteig* (*Weisses Rössle, with pension), which, as well as the village of *Kirchzarten* (* Adler; * Schuler's Pension, from 1 fl. 18 kr.), situated on a bye-road 3/4 M. to the S., frequently attracts visitors in summer. At (1/2 M.) *Altenweg* (Bär) the road divides (that to the l. leading to Neustadt, Löffingen, Hüfingen, and Donaueschingen, 22 1/2 M., see p. 259). The road in a straight direction next leads to the (1/2 M.) **Titi-See** (2784 ft.), a lake abounding in fish, and fed by the Seebach, the discharge of the Feldbergsee (p. 263). Small tavern on the bank. Route to the Feldberg, see p. 263.

The *Road to St. Blasien* (one-horse carr. to Schluchsee 3 fl.) crosses the *Gutach*, the outlet of the Titi-See, and, leaving the steep old road to *Lenzkirch* to the l., skirts the S. bank of the lake, and ascends the pine-clad hill in long windings, commanding beautiful retrospective views of the lake. At the *Rothenkreuz*, on the top of the hill, the high road to Lenzkirch diverges to the l. (uniting with the old road at *Mühlingen*, farther on). The St. Blasien road leads by *Falkau* to (6 M.) *Altglashütte* (Löwe), loftily situated (3228 ft.) on the E. slope of the *Bärhalde*. On the l. side of the road is an artificial reservoir. The road now descends, and at (3 M.) *Unter-Aha* (Sonne) turns to the E. to the (3 M.) *Schluchsee*, the N. bank of which it skirts. The diligence diverges to the l. from the new road on the bank, and ascends to (3 M.) the village of **Schluchsee** (2958 ft.) (**Stern*, pension from 2 fl.; *Schiff*), 1/2 M. from the lake, beautifully and healthily situated in the midst of fine forest, and much frequented as a summer resort. The lake, 2 M. long, and 3/4 M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire).

The **Faulenfirst*, to which a shady forest-path leads from Schluchsee in 3/4 hr., commands a good survey of the Alps (comp. p. 268).

The road from the village descends to the lake (where there is a finger-post, pointing to the road just traversed as the route to *Lenzkirch*, which travellers in the opposite direction should observe) and skirts its bank. Beyond *Seebruck*, consisting of a few scattered houses with an inn, it crosses the *Schwarzach*, the brook by which the lake is drained. A long circuit which the road here describes may be cut off by a footpath. The road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a deep and romantic valley.

From the next finger-post a footpath which effects a saving leads in a straight direction, by the *Blasiwald-Althütte* (3936 ft.), to *St. Blasien* in 2 hrs. Travellers taking this route in the reverse direction leave the road at Wassmer's furniture shop in St. Blasien, and ascend to the l. to the cart-road which is then followed.

7 1/2 M. **St. Blasien,** see p. 268.

e. Wiesenthal, Wehrathal, Albthal.

Comp. Map, p. 238, and outline of tour, p. 250.

The valleys of the *Wiese*, the *Wehra*, and the *Alb*, are three of the finest in the Black Forest. The two latter are very imposing at places, and worthy of comparison with some of the most celebrated Alpine ravines. As most travellers visit one or other of these three valleys in descending from the Feldberg, the following description of the scenery is given in that direction.

Wiesenthal. The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the Seebuck, not far from the Feldberger Hof. Our route follows its l. bank, and passes *Fahl*, a hamlet near which the *Rothwiese* (rising near the Todtnauer Hütte) forms a picturesque waterfall, and where the route to the Feldberg mentioned at p. 263 diverges. The pleasant *Brandenberger Thal*, enlivened with a few solitary habitations, is next traversed to (3 hrs. from the Feldberger Hof, $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Todtnauerhütte)

Todtnau (2129 ft.) (**Ochs*, adjoining the church; *Rössle;* one-horse carr. to Schönau 1 fl. 36, Zell 3 fl. 24, Schopfheim 5 fl., Wehr 7 fl., St. Blasien 5 fl. 36 kr., Todtmoos 6 fl.), an old and thriving little town in a picturesque situation. The road mentioned at p. 261 leads hence to the N. to *Oberried* and *Freiburg*. On this road is the $1^1/_2$ M. *Todtnau Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbach* descending from Todtnauberg in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height. A good footpath ascends by the waterfall to *Todtnauberg* (Stern) (route to the top of the Feldberg, see p. 263), from which the pedestrian may return to Todtnau by *Aftersteg* (p. 261; a circuit of 3 hrs.).

The ***Wiesenthal** from Todtnau to Lörrach, below which it expands, is 27 M. in length; it is generally narrow and well wooded, and is most picturesque between Schönau and Zell. An open carriage is recommended for this part of the route (see above). Diligence 4 times daily.

The road leads from Todtnau, on the l. bank of the Wiese, to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Schlechtnau* and ($^3/_4$ M.) *Gschwänd*, where a road to the l. leads by Präg to St. Blasien (p. 268), or to Todtmoos in the Wehrathal (p. 267). The road here crosses the *Prägbach*, and then the Wiese near ($^1/_2$ M.) *Utzenfeld*, where the Münsterthal road (p. 273) descends from the Wiedenereck. Then past *Schönenbuchen* to ($^1/_2$ M.) **Schönau** (1778 ft.) (**Sonne*), a busy little town, prettily situated. Ascent of the *Belchen*, see p. 272.

Beyond Schönau the road winds through picturesque rocky ravines. From ($^3/_4$ M.) *Weinbach*, with its extensive cotton-factory, a carriage-road leads W. through the *Böllenthal*, by *Oberböllen*, *Neuenweg*, and *Oberheubronn* (p. 271), to Oberweiler and Müllheim. From ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Mambach* a picturesque route to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* and *Happach* to Todtmoos (p. 267). The road next passes ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Atzenbach*, and ($^3/_4$ M.) **Zell** (1460

ft.) *(Löwe)* 'im Wiesenthal', a flourishing manufacturing place. The **Zeller Blauen* (3519 ft.), towards the N., ascended in 1½ hr., commands a magnificent distant view.

Where the ravine widens, half-way to Schopfheim, is the extensive grand-ducal foundry of **Hausen,** the birthplace of the poet Hebel; the village concealed by fruit-trees, lies on the r. bank. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Rom. Cath., those below Hausen Protestants. A *Statue of Hebel*, the poet of the Black Forest, was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the r., on the S. side of the village, is the house of the poet's parents, indicated by an inscription.

Schopfheim (1230 ft) *(*Pflug; *Drei Könige)*, 4½ M. from Zell, is a small town of some importance, which carries on a considerable trade with Bâle. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a temple and bronze bust of the poet Hebel, is a pleasant spot with grounds ½ M. from the railway station. — High road from Schopfheim to (4½ M.) *Wehr* in the Wehrathal (p. 267); diligence by Wehr to *Brennet* (p. 273) twice daily in 1½ hr., fare 18 kr.

The *Railway from Schopfheim to Bâle* (in 50 min.; fares 1 fl. 6, 48, 33 kr.) traverses the lower and broader part of the valley. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. To the r. near stat. *Hausen*, on a wooded eminence, rises the extensive **Schloss Rötteln*, one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678, and finally restored in 1867. *Inn at *Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the castle, 1½ M. from Lörrach.

Lörrach *(*Hirsch*, or *Post)*, the most important place in the valley (7½ M. from Schopfheim, 6 M. from Bâle), contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. (One-horse carr. to Röttlerweiler 2½, Kandern 4 fl.)

The **Tüllinger Höhe* (1345 ft.) or *St. Ottilia*, to the S. of Lörrach, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of Baden, Alsace, and Switzerland. Foreground a vast and fertile plain, below lie the villages of *Riehen* and *Weil* in the midst of orchards and vineyards. From the terrace behind the church the view is more extended; the garden of the *inn commands the finest prospect to the W. After a victory over the Germans near this spot, the French General Villars was elevated to the dignity of marshal.

Beyond stat. *Stetten* the line enters the Swiss canton of Bâle. Stat. **Riehen** possesses a *Deaf and Dumb Institution* and a training school for Protestant sisters of charity. The church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution, on a wooded hill to the l., commands a prospect similar to that from the Tüllinger Höhe. The line approaches *Bâle* (p. 246) between a succession of pretty villas.

Wehrathal. The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the *Wehrathal* should proceed to *Gschwänd* (p. 265), ascend the course of the *Prägbach* towards the E. by the road leading through the Bernau to St. Blasien (comp. p. 268), and before (3 M.) *Präg* (Hirsch) is reached diverge by a steep and stony road to the r. to Todtmoos. *Herrenschwand*, situated on a wooded height, is left on the r.; then descend, the latter half of the way by a better road, to (6 M.) **Vorder-Todtmoos** (2693 ft.) *(*Adler)*, a hamlet in the Wehrathal, with a loftily situated church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. A variety of curious costumes may be observed here on Sundays and festivals. The *Wehra* rises on the *Hochkopf*, 3 M. to the N. of Todtmoos, and is rapidly filled by numerous affluents. The route from Todtmoos to the W. through the *Angenbachthal* to *Mambach* in the Wiesenthal (p. 265) will repay the pedestrian.

To St. Blasien (10½ M.). The road ascends in windings to the E., affording fine retrospective views; a magnificent survey of the Alps is enjoyed before the culminating point is attained. The descent is by *Muttershen* (Hirsch), and through the *Steinachthal* to *St. Blasien* (p. 268).

The next village in the Wehrathal is (3 M.) *Todtmoos-Au* (Inn), whence the *Wehra-Strasse*, an ingeniously contrived carriage-road constructed chiefly for the transport of timber in 1848, descends to (9 M.) *Wehr*. It was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1850, but has been restored. This portion of the ****Wehra-Thal** is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest, and unsurpassed in picturesqueness and variety by the most famous in Switzerland. The precipitous pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the rivulet dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about half-way, at a bridge which carries the road to the l. bank of the Wehra. On a precipitous cliff to the l. at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels*.

9 M. **Wehr** (1207 ft.) *(Krone; *Hôtel Brugger)*, a thriving manufacturing village, is commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*.

In a grassy dale which opens near the N.W. houses of Wehr is situated the **Erdmännleinhöhle*, a stalactite cavern, 1½ M. from Wehr, and ½ M. from the village of **Hasel** (1321 ft.) *(Pflug)*. The schoolmaster (next door to the inn) keeps the key and accompanies visitors (fee 30 kr.). Like most other caverns of the kind it contains its chapel, organ, dungeon, etc., formed by the stalactites. It is inferior in grandeur to those of Westphalia and of the Harz Mts. (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*), but deserves a visit. — A good road

leads direct from Hasel to *Schopfheim* (p. 266), travellers bound for which need not return to Wehr.

Beyond *Oeflingen*, 3 M. to the S. of Wehr, the road reaches stat. *Brennet*, on the Bâle-Waldshut railway (p. 273).

Albthal. Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albthal to the railway. From the *Menzenschwander Hütte* (p. 263) the traveller descends to the r. to (1¼ hr.) **Menzenschwand** *(Adler; Hirsch)*, the birthplace of the talented painter Winterhalter, consisting of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (4431 ft.) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (4254 ft.). About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (carriage-road) lies

St. Blasien (2532 ft.) *(*Hôtel St. Blasien*, with pension; *Krone)*, once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine Abbey, and now frequently resorted to as summer quarters owing to its healthy situation. The church, with a handsome dome, was built in 1786, after the model of the Pantheon. The abbey, secularised in 1805, has since served for industrial purposes. The *Calvarienberg*, with several fine views, the *Tusculum* waterfall, and other points in the environs afford pleasant walks. The *Chasse* of St. Blasien contains numerous deer, which are occasionally observed crossing the road.

From Freiburg to St. Blasien, see R. 46, d; *from Todtmoos*, see p. 267. — *From the Wiesenthal.* A good road (diligence twice daily; one-horse carr. from Söchnau to St. Blasien 5 fl.) leads from *Gschwänd* (p. 265) to (12 M.) St. Blasien by *Präg*, where the road to Todtmoos diverges to the r.; sequestered valleys are traversed as far as the summit of the pass (3201 ft.); the road then descends through the *Bernau*, a grassy valley with several hamlets, to St. Blasien. The road unites with that from Menzenschwand at a bridge over the *Albbach*, 3 M. from St. Blasien.

From St. Blasien to (6 M.) *Immeneich* the valley is uninteresting. The traveller is therefore strongly recommended to diverge from the main-road 1 M. beyond the village and ascend to the l. by (2 M.) *Häusern* to (2 M.) **Höchenschwand** (3326 ft.) *(*Ochs)*, the highest village in the Duchy of Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on. From the **Belvedere*, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed, comprising the Algäu and Vorarlberg Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. Key kept by the landlord of the Ochs, who also provides the traveller with a telescope and Keller's panorama. To regain the Albthal the direct footpath, descending rapidly to Immeneich, may be taken. The better route, however, is by a carriage-road commanding views of the Alps, through (2 M.) *Frohnschwand*, (1½ M.) *Tiefenhäusern* (¾ M. beyond the village the high road is quitted, and the road to the r. followed), and (1 M.) *Brunnadern* to (1¾ M.) *Niedermühle* (Inn), a group of houses 1½ M. beyond Immeneich.

From this point downwards the ***Albthal** becomes narrower and wilder. The road, completed in 1859, passes between perpendicular

rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affording occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route, considered by some to surpass the Wehrathal, is beyond (6 M.) *Tiefenstein* (Krone), near which five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Near (3 M.) **Albbruck** (1017 ft.) (Inn **Zum Albthal*), a station on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway (p. 273), the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

f. Badenweiler and Environs.

Bürgeln, Blauen, Belchen, Münsterthal.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

Hotels. *Römerbad, R. 1 fl., B. 30 kr., D. 1 fl. 24 kr., A. 18 kr.; *Stadt Carlsruhe, similar charges, R. 5 fl. per week. — At *Oberweiler:* *Pension Venedey (see below), *Ochs, and Wilder Mann, all more moderate than the hotels at Badenweiler. — At *Niederweiler*, on the road to Müllheim, Löwe and Schwan, unpretending. — *Krone (unpretending) at *Vögisheim*, a village between Müllheim and Auggen, 4 M. W. of Badenweiler, with which it is connected by a shady walk.

Pensions: *Dr. Bürck*, and others; **Venedey*, at Oberweiler, quiet and sheltered.

Omnibus from stat. Müllheim to Badenweiler in 1 hr. (fare 30 kr.). Seats should be engaged immediately on leaving the train, as this is the only public conveyance. Walkers will reach Badenweiler almost as quickly, as the road ascends most of the way.

Donkeys: to the station 40 kr., Blauen 1 fl. 20 kr., Belchen 3 fl., Bürgeln 1 fl. 20, Kandern 1 fl. 48, Sophienruhe 18, Alte-Mann 24 kr.

Holly walking-sticks, carved, at *Noll's*, in Oberweiler.

Badenweiler, a pleasant little watering-place, patronised by upwards of 3000 visitors annually, is situated on the W. spurs of the Black Forest, 1401 ft. above the sea, 741 ft. above the Rhine, and commands an extensive view of the vast plain of the Rhine as far as the Vosges.

The ***Cursaal** contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms; in front of it is a small fountain with two basreliefs of Jesus and the Samaritan woman, and Moses striking the rock. The thermal water is so abundant that the construction of swimming, plunge, and vapour baths is contemplated. Behind the Cursaal is a *Café*, where a band plays morning and evening.

Adjoining the Cursaal is a small **Park**, on the slope of a hill crowned with the ruins of the **Castle,** which was originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, and destroyed by the French in 1688. Fine prospect from the venerable, ivy-clad walls.

The ancient ***Roman Baths** (keys procured at the hothouse on the W. side of the Cursaal, fee 12 kr.), on the N.W. side of the Cursaal, discovered in 1784, are probably the finest in existence, with the single exception of those of Caracalla at Rome Length 106 yds., breadth 33 yds.; the walls, partitions, pavements, and steps are all well preserved. The larger apartments all contain two baths, cold *(frigidaria)* 33 by $20^1/_2$ ft., and warm *(tepidaria)* $28^1/_2$ by $24^1/_2$ ft.; vapour or sweating-baths *(laconica)*, vestibules

(atria), anointing-rooms *(unctoria)*, &c. An inscription on an altar records that the baths were dedicated to '*Diana Abnob(a)*', i. e. the Diana of the Abnoba, or Black Forest Mts.

* *Walks.* A finger-post on the Kandern road, partially concealed by bushes, 3 min. from the village, indicates the ascent to the *Sophienruhe*; 2 min., at a cross-way, continue to ascend in a straight direction; at the (7 min.) 'Rondel' turn to the l.; 7 min., turn to the l. again, then descend slightly to the l.; 3 min., the * **Sophienruhe,** an open space on the outskirts of the wood, to the S.E. of Badenweiler, 200 ft. above the village, commanding a more picturesque view than the old castle, which with Badenweiler itself forms a beautiful foreground.

On the way back, 2 min. from the Sophienruhe, a broad path ascends to the (1/4 hr.) * **Alte Mann**, a rocky height, accessible by bridges and steps, about 160 ft. higher than the Sophienruhe; view similar, beautiful wooded foreground.

Another pretty walk is by (3/4 hr.) *Schweighof*, ascending the hill through wood (guide desirable part of the way), to the (3/4 hr.) ruin of * *Neuenfels*, whence a delightful view of Badenweiler, the Black Forest, and the populous plain of the Rhine is enjoyed. The direct route from Badenweiler to Neuenfels is somewhat shorter.

A path across the bridge from the Alte Mann descends to the *Haus Baden*, formerly a miners' tavern (1/4 hr.), whence the pedestrian may either return to Badenweiler (by the road, 1 M.) or continue his walk to *Bürgeln*, 5 1/4 M. to the S. The following directions sufficiently indicate the route, but to prevent possibility of mistake, a boy may be taken from Badenweiler (30 kr.) to the Sophienruhe, Alte Mann, and Bürgeln. Donkey 1 fl. 20 kr.

To Bürgeln. Between the houses of Haus-Baden a narrow path leads in 4 min. to the road, which passes the shaft of a gypsum mine. Immediately beyond it, turn to the r.; 1/2 M. farther *Sehringen* is reached (1 1/2 M. from Badenweiler), where the path joins the Badenweiler and Burgeln road. The latter, a cart-track, leads chiefly through wood; 1 1/4 M., an open meadow, commanding a pleasant view of the open country towards the N.W.; 1/4 M., finger-post, indicating the direction of Bürgeln to the l.; 1/2 M., the footpath crosses the road and leads into a thick wood, and in 7 min. more to another finger-post, where however the direction must not be changed; 3/4 M., another finger-post; here ascend straight to (3/4 M.) the next, which indicates the way to the Blauen (2 hrs.), and to the r. at a sharp angle to Bürgeln (1/2 M.).

* **Schloss Bürgeln** (2188 ft.) (*Inn*, pleasant for a prolonged stay), was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine Abbey of St. Blasien (p. 268). The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weather-cock. It is beautifully situated to the S., and almost at the foot of the Blauen, commanding a magnificent view, resembling that from the Blauen (see below), but less extensive. To the E. are seen the mountains enclosing the Wiesenthal (p. 265). S.E. the snow-clad Alps from the Scheerhorn to the Jungfrau (see below), in front of them the Jura, in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which Kandern (see

below) lies; farther back are Bâle, Hüningen with bridge of boats, Mülhausen and the Rhine-Rhone canal, glimpses of the Rhine, and to the W. the long chain of the Vosges. The interior of the château and church are uninteresting.

Schliengen (p. 246), the nearest station, is 6 M. to the W. of Bürgeln. Or the road may be taken by ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Kandern** (1161 ft.) *(Blume; Ochs;* beer at *Kümmich's)*, to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Bâle* (one-horse carr. 6 fl.).

The ***Blauen** (3832 ft.), one of the five highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which Badenweiler lies, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (donkey 1 fl. 20 kr.). The carriage-road, diverging to the l. from the Kandern road at the back of Badenweiler, cannot be missed. About $^1/_2$ hr. from the summit a spring of excellent water is reached, past which a footpath also leads to the top. Other paths which appear to be short-cuts must be avoided. The view is not unbounded in every direction, and is therefore inferior to that from the Belchen; the principal charm is the survey of the entire plain of the Rhine from the Kaiserstuhl to Bâle. Distant view, see below.

Schloss Bürgeln (p. 270) may be reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. from the summit of the Belchen. The route is indicated by finger-posts, but the following directions may prove serviceable. The path diverges to the l. from the road $^1/_4$ hr. from the summit; $^1/_2$ hr., proceed in a straight direction, not to the l.; 20 min., leave the broad path and descend by the narrow path to the l., and immediately afterwards in a straight direction. Beyond this no mistake can be made. At a ($^1/_2$ hr.) cross-way the traveller perceives the château high above him. The best route from Bürgeln to Badenweiler is by the new road, not by the path through the wood.

The *Belchen* and *Münsterthal* require a whole day. To the summit of the former in 5 hrs., down to Neumühl 2, thence to the Krotzingen station (p. 245) 9 M., a drive of $1^3/_4$ hr. Guide from Badenweiler to the Belchen desirable (1 fl. 12 kr.). Donkey 3 fl.

From Badenweiler to the Belchen. A good road leads to the E. to ($1^1/_2$ M.) the village of *Schweighof* (Sonne), and ascends gradually at first, and afterwards rapidly, through forest and rock scenery, following the course of the rapid *Klemmbach*, to the (4 M.) *Sirnitz*, a forester's house (Inn) in a green dale. The broad road now ascends to the l. and reaches ($1^1/_2$ M.) a depression where the Belchen becomes visible. Then descend; to the r. are the ($^3/_4$ M.) huts of *Ober-Heubronn*, where a finger-post indicates the way to the Münsterthal; $^1/_4$ M. farther another post indicates the route to the Belchen, to the l.; after about 100 paces, ascend in a straight direction. Beyond the first height the path skirts the wood to the l. in order to reach the opposite slope, avoiding the valley by a long circuit. Then a pleasant walk through the wood; $^1/_4$ hr., finger-post 'to the Belchenhaus'; 10 min., an open eminence with a hut; $^1/_4$ hr., last height; 25 min., summit.

The ***Belchen** (4641 ft.) commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially of the attractive Münsterthal towards the N.W., the Wiesenthal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four moun-

tain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura, and the snow-clad Alps in the following order: S.E. the broad Glärnisch, the Tödi and double peak of the Scheerhorn, beyond these the Titlis; farther S., one beyond another, the Wetterhörner, Schreckhörner, Finsteraarhorn; next the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Altels; and finally to the W. the jagged Diablerets, Mont Blanc, and the Dent du Midi.

Five minutes from the summit, on the S. side, stands the new '*Belchen Blockhaus*', an inn which affords fair accommodation.

Ascent of the Belchen from Schönau in the Wiesenthal. Guide unnecessary. A road ascends to the r. by the inn Zur Sonne (p. 265); after 10 min., turn to the r. by a cross; 20 min. *Schöneberg;* ½ hr. farther the road disappears for a short distance, and here a somewhat steep ascent must be made to the r. in the direction of the rock, round which the path, soon again recognisable, winds; ½ hr., at a finger-post, ascend to the l. and cross a level tract; then through wood (several way-posts); 40 min., a spring, above which the route lies to the l.; 20 min., the Belchenhaus (see above).

From the Belchen to the Münsterthal. Proceed from the pole on the summit past a round grassy knoll to the N., and follow the boundary-stones; in 2—3 min. a good path is reached, winding down over bilberry-clad slopes in 35 min. to the *Sennhütte in der Krinne* (3670 ft.) (refreshments), situated on the old road from the Münsterthal to the Wiesenthal. Now leave the Sennhütte about 100 paces to the r., and descend by the stony road to the l. through wood to the bottom of the valley in 50 min. Then through the valley, past an exhausted silver mine and a manufactory, to *Neumühl* (*Krone) in 25 min.; carriage thence to Krotzingen (9 M.) 3—4 fl.

The **Münsterthal**, a picturesque, grassy valley, watered by the *Neumagen-Bach*, enclosed by wooded hills, and enlivened by several groups of houses, is narrow at the upper end, but gradually widens. The scenery of the lower part will hardly repay the pedestrian. At the mouth of the valley, 3 M. from *Krotzingen* (railway stat., p. 245; omnibus several times daily) lies the ancient little town of **Staufen** *(*Badischer Hof)*, overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg*, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine. The handsome Gothic *Rathhaus*, of the 16th cent., is worthy of inspection. — At the hamlet of Wasen, 3 M. from Staufen, the valley divides into the *Unter-Münsterthal* to the r., and the *Ober-Münsterthal* to the l. The above described route to the Belchen leads through the former. Ascending the Münsterthal, which mounts to the N.E., towards the Schauinsland, the traveller passes the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert*, and reaches the inn *Am Spielweg* in 1½ hr. A good new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the **Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the l., the finest point on the route. Then (3½ M.) the culminating point of the **Wiedenereck** (3395 ft.). The road now descends in numerous windings (com-

manding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden*, which consists of several scattered hamlets, to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Utzenfeld* in the *Wiesenthal* (p. 265). — The *Krinne*, mentioned above, is $1^1/_2$ hr. walk from the Wiedenereck.

47. From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance.

Railway in $4^1/_2$—$5^1/_2$ hrs.; fares to Constance 5 fl. 57, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 36 kr. Neuhausen is the station for the Falls of the Rhine. Views on the *right*. *Steamboat* from Schaffhausen to Constance in $4^1/_2$—5 hrs., returning in 3 hrs.; scenery picturesque.

The line traverses a fertile plain of moderate width between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen*. The line now approaches the Rhine, the bed of which is here rocky, while the opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded.

Stat. **Rheinfelden** (866 ft.) *(*Schütze; *Krone)*, a Swiss town on the l. bank, was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1644. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The stream dashes impetuously over the rocks here and forms the *'Höllenhaken'* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works, and the saltbaths attract numerous visitors (**Struve; Hacke*, at the Baden station, etc.).

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (909 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, a handsome building with numerous windows, used since 1817 as a Seminary for teachers and Reformatory for children. **Brennet**, the station for the * *Wehrastrasse* (see p. 268), is next reached.

Stat. **Säckingen** (958 ft.) *(Bad*, or *Löwe)*, a considerable town, possesses an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century. Stat. *Murg*.

Opposite stat. *Klein-Lauffenburg* is the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg** *(Post)*, picturesquely placed on the l. bank, with its ancient castle, below which the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the experiment is of course extremely perilous. The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1793, and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never been rebuilt. Below the cataract, of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in considerable numbers.

The line passes through a tunnel, and near stations *Luttingen* and *Hauenstein* crosses some lofty viaducts, occasionally approaching the river. Stat. **Albbruck** (1017 ft.) (* *Zum Albthal*), at the mouth of the **Albthal* (p. 269). Stat. *Dogern*.

Waldshut (**Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river. Swiss Railway to Turgi and Zürich, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the l. Stat. *Thiengen* (Krone). Near stat. *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* is crossed; to the r. on a wooded eminence, the castle of *Küssenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen* (first village in the canton of Schaffhausen), *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and *Neuhausen* (Bellevue), station for the Falls of the Rhine (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

The visitor to the ***Falls of the Rhine** crosses the railway-bridge to *Schloss Laufen* (admission 1 fr. each person), whence a path descends to the *Fischetz*, a wooden gallery projecting over the roaring cataract, and constantly bedweed by the spray. Various other points of view are also shown by the attendants (no gratuity). Boat to *Schlösschen Wörth* (*view) 30 c.; footpath back to Neuhausen 20 min.

Schaffhausen (1296 ft.) (**Krone*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Post; Schiff; Löwe; Riese*, unpretending), the capital of the Swiss canton of that name, with 10,303 inhab., contains little to detain the traveller.

On the Vesenstaub promenade is a monument, erected by his fellow-citizens to the historian Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen 1752, d. at Cassel 1809); the terrace affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and *Singen* (*Krone). Railway to Donaueschingen, see p. 260.

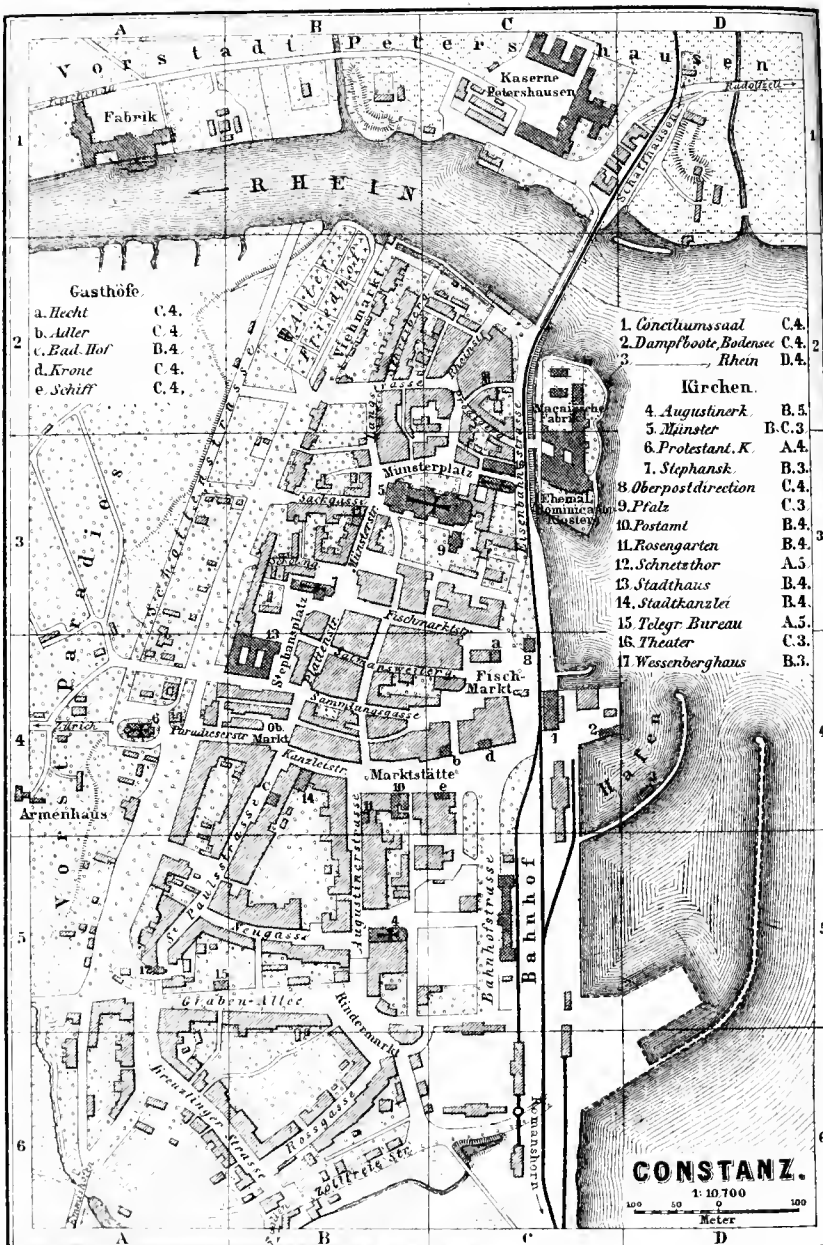
About 2 M. to the N.W., on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2260 ft.), the property of the Wurtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Widerhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket (12 kr.) for the tower must be procured.

Stat. *Rickelshausen;* then **Radolphszell** (*Post*), an ancient town, situated on the *Untersee*, with walls, gates, and handsome Gothic church dating from 1436. The line skirts the lake. Stations *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of **Reichenau**, in the dominions of Baden, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, dethroned in 887. The building now serves as parish church for the village of *Mittelzell*, or *Münster* (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church, once richly endowed, fell to decay in the 14th cent. With the exception of some relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of its antiquity.

The train crosses the Rhine and stops at

Constance (1335 ft.) (**Hecht*, R. 1 fl., D. incl. W. 1 fl. 24, B. 36., A. 24, L. 24 kr.; **Adler*, or *Post*, similar charges, beer; *Ba-*



Geograph. Anstalt Wien
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

discher Hof; *Krone; Schiff)*, the only town belonging to Baden on the l. bank of the Rhine. It was a free town of the Empire, down to 1548, but after the Reformation became subject to Austria. The population, once 40,000, is now 10,052 (1200 Prot.) only. It lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was suppressed in 1802. Three years later, by the Peace of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1052, was rebuilt in its present form in the 16th cent. Gothic tower, with open spire, erected in 1846—57; on either side a platform commanding a charming view.

**Bas-Reliefs* on the *Doors* of the chief portal, in 20 sections, by Sim. Baider, 1470, represent scenes from the life of Christ. **Choir Stalls* with grotesque sculptures, of the same date. Organ-loft, rich Renaissance, 1680. In the nave, sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remainder of the stone is damp. On this spot Huss is said to have stood when sentenced by the Council in 1415 to be burned at the stake. In the S. chapel, adjoining the choir, an *Entombment* in relief. In the N. chapel, *Death of the Virgin*, in coloured stone figures of life-size, date 1460. In the *Treasury*, missals embellished with miniatures, 1426. In the crypt on the E. side a *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with representation of the sepulchre, 13th cent. Two still existing aisles of the **Cloisters* on the N. side afford an idea of the richness of the architecture. Sacristan 24 kr.; but the S. door is generally open.

The late Gothic *Church of St. Stephen* with its slender tower, of the 14th cent., near the Cathedral, contains good carving and sculpture, but has been externally modernised.

Farther S. in the same street is the '*Curia Pacis*', an old building where Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. Frederick VI., Burggrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund in the Platz here in 1417.

The *Wessenberg-Haus* contains a collection of pictures, engravings, and books, bequeathed to the town by the former proprietor. The *Stadt-Kanzlei*, a Renaissance building of 1593, decorated with modern frescoes, contains the valuable *Civic Archives*, comprising 2800 ancient charters. The old *Dominican Monastery* in which Huss was confined, on an island in the lake, is now a manufactory. The N. end of the island is crossed by the railway to Schaffhausen and Waldshut.

The *Kaufhaus* by the lake, a building of 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber* where the celebrated Council held its meetings in 1414—18, restored in 1866. It is adorned with suitable modern frescoes (adm. 6 kr.). On the upper floor is a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (adm. 9 kr.).

The house where Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy in stone, 16th cent. To the W. of the suburb of Brühl the spot where the illustrious Reformer suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock.

Fine view from the quay. The abbey of ***Kreuzlingen*** (Pension Helvetia), now a school, is on Swiss territory, $^3/_4$ M. from the S. gate. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed during the last century.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance to *Friedrichshafen* in 1½ hr., *Lindau* in 2½ hrs., *Romanshorn* in 1¼, *Rorschach* in 2½ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*, or *S. Germany*). Wherever the traveller lands he must undergo custom-house formalities, the lake being neutral.

In the N.W. arm of the lake, termed the Ueberlinger See, lies the pretty island of **Mainau**, once the seat of a Teutonic Lodge. Since 1853 it has belonged to the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in pleasant grounds. Tavern. One-horse carr. from Constance 7 fr., two-horse 12 fr.; rowing-boat (in 1 hr.) 5 fr. and gratuity.

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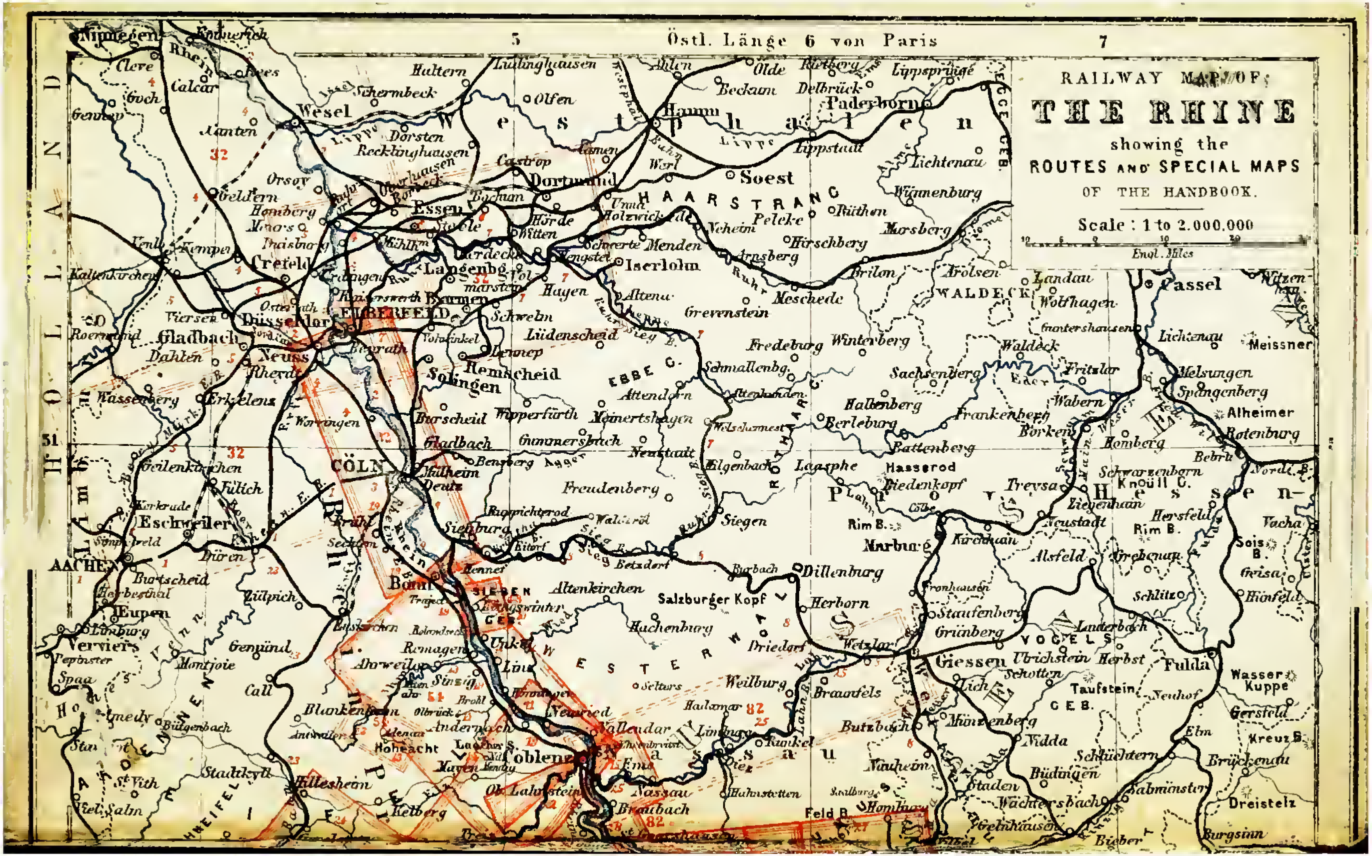
The small numerals (45) refer to the respective route, the large (238) to the respective page of the Handbook


RAILWAY MAP OF
THE RHINE
showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.
Scale : 1 to 2.000.000
Engl. Miles
Östl. Länge 6 von Paris
5
7
51
HOLLAND
Westphalen
HAARSTRANG
WALDECK
EBBE G.
ROTHAAR G.
WESTERWALD
VOGELS GEB.
Hessen
Nassau
Wesel
Essen
Dortmund
Soest
Paderborn
Düsseldorf
Elberfeld
Barmen
Crefeld
Gladbach
Neuss
Aachen
Cöln
Deutz
Bonn
Siegen
Marburg
Giessen
Wetzlar
Coblenz
Cassel
Fulda
Iserlohn
Solingen
Remscheid
Hagen
Dillenburg
Salzburger Kopf
Wasser Kuppe